Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

# The New York Times.

Two Parts
16 Pages

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,139. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR, slightly WARMER.

Wheat, 97⅝; corn, 29; cotton, 7⅝.

Stock Market—Stagnant.

Obituary.—Page 8.

Amusements.—Page 8.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 13.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.

The First National Bank of Niagara Falls has suspended, owing to heavy withdrawals.—Page 9.

Ex-Policeman Daniel Lee was shot dead in a Camden saloon by an acquaintance with whom he was joking.—Page 9.

New York theatrical managers congratulate themselves over the passage, in Congress, of a bill to prevent dramatic piracy.—Page 10.

President Walter L. Hervey of the Teachers' College reports a better showing for that institution in earnings and work.—Page 10.

It was said at Berlin yesterday that possibly as many as 500 lives were lost by the sinking of the steamship Saller, off Corunna Dec. 7.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's failing strength has caused her to give up housekeeping and to live in the St. Margaret Hotel.—Page 10.

The Brooklyn Principals' Association has submitted to the charter commission a plan for a school board for the Borough of Brooklyn.—Page 10.

Allan Forman of Brooklyn made application yesterday for a guardian for his father, Alexander Forman, saying the latter has delusions.—Page 10.

A question involving the right to regain property after a tax sale, of special interest to north side residents, was tried before Judge Truax.—Page 10.

Mr. Moody closed the series of meetings at Cooper Union. He opposed secret societies and had something further to say about Sunday newspapers.—Page 16.

Major Tomas Alvaredo was killed at Torin, Lower California, by Capt. Cota, who was on trial before a court-martial for misconduct as an officer.—Page. 9.

The Universalist Woman's Alliance of the metropolitan district met in Brooklyn yesterday. The principal subject for discussion was the religious education of children.—Page 6.

The Directors of the Volunteers of America have framed a new constitution for the movement which was started by Ballington Booth about nine months ago.—Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren preached to business men on the relations of the wealthy and the poor, asking them to help avert a threatening danger to this country.—Page 6.

The protest of the Board of Trade and Transportation against the obstruction and annoyance caused by outside stands at Washington Market, was sent to the city officials.—Page 10.

In his address before the National Civil Service Reform League in Philadelphia yesterday Dorman B. Eaton denounced the enemies of political reform in the State of New York.—Page 16.

Gov. Bradley yesterday announced that there would be a special session of the Kentucky Legislature, but gave no intimation as to the time when the session would be held.—Page 10.

Joseph H. Choate closed the arguments for the defense in the case against the American Tobacco Company yesterday. Mr. Einstein will close the argument to-day.—Page 16.

J. R. Kendrick, Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, died yesterday at Boston while going in his carriage from the railroad station to his home.

A number of business men have indorsed Vernon M. Davis as the successor of Col. John R. Fellows. Gov. Morton, it is expected, will appoint the District Attorney early next week.—Page 7.

A gratifying exhibition of the work done under the Baron de Hirsch Fund, in preparing immigrant children to become useful citizens of the Republic, was given at the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.—Page 16.

The Bessemer Steel Association, in session at Pittsburg, yesterday decided that until market conditions are more favorable there will be no arbitrary restrictions on members regarding prices.—Page 3.

The congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church of Union Hill, object to the proposed bride of their pastor, the Rev. Henry Schoppe, because of her age and her allegiance to another congregation.—Page 10.

A thief threw carbolic acid in the face of Mrs. Caroline Siefke of 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, Thursday night, and an accomplice tore her diamond earrings from their places. The thieves escaped.—Page 10.

A delegation of Southern men, headed by Senator-elect Wellington of Maryland, waited on Major McKinley yesterday and urged him to consider James A. Gary of Baltimore as a "Cabinet possibility."

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper and her daughter committed suicide in San Francisco by turning on the gas in their room. They were prominent in religious circles, and had been active in opposition to the Rev. Dr. Brown.

J. S. Dowdill yesterday asked for the appointment of a receiver for the Elyton Land Company of Birmingham, Ala. This was the outgrowth of a suit for an accounting and to recover the value of shares in the company.—Page 7.

The Brooklyn Excise Board, which had appropriated $100,000 for charitable purposes, was reminded yesterday that the last Legislature provided that all excise funds must be turned into the City Treasury, and so the appropriation has no validity.—Page 10.

Mrs. William McKinley arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, where she is being entertained by her cousin, Mrs. Layfayette McWilliams. A large Southern delegation visited Major McKinley at Canton yesterday, and the Cabinet situation was discussed.—Page 11.

For a second time a portion of Fifth Avenue was flooded because of the bursting of a water main. The cellars and basements of houses were filled with water. Gen. Butterfield was ill at his home and because of the sewer gas that entered, his case was aggravated.—Page 10.

The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party yesterday decided to maintain permanent headquarters in New York, with Chairman Bynum in charge. Permanent alliance with the Republicans was declared to be impossible. A new Advisory Committee was selected.—Page 16.

### One of the Last of His Race.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 11.—One of the last members of the buffalo family was killed on Antelope Island, in Great Salt Lake, Tuesday. The animal was an old bull that had for some years lived on the island undisturbed, but recently, on account of his becoming savage, it was decided to shoot him. His body was brought to this city, and is now on exhibition. It weighs 2,345 pounds.

### Threw Herself in Front of a Train.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 11.—Miss Selma Kugle, seventeen years old, a farmer's daughter, living near Fair View, committed suicide this morning by throwing herself in front of an Erie and Pittsburg railway train. Despondency over the loss of work is believed to have been the cause of the act.

## WEYLER IS NOW A HERO

### WARMLY WELCOMED BY THE PEOPLE OF HAVANA.

#### His Pathway to the Palace Strewn with Flowers—Hailed as the Pacificator of the Island of Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Gen. Weyler arrived here this evening. He rode into the city on horseback, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry. His coming had been announced to the public, and large crowds gathered to welcome him. He was given a popular ovation from the time he reached the city limits until he arrived at the palace. At some places along his route girls strewed flowers in his pathway, and he was in other ways treated as a popular hero.

Calle Obispo, Calle O'Reilly, the other streets in the vicinity of the palace and the Plaza de Armas were jammed with people, who enthusiastically cheered the Captain General as he rode along. When he arrived near the palace an enthusiastic crowd surrounded him, despite the military, and he was compelled to stop his horse in order not to ride down his admirers, who greeted him with all manner of loyal cries. A passageway was finally opened and Gen. Weyler proceeded to the palace. Shortly after he had entered the building he appeared upon a balcony, and was greeted with the most tumultuous cheering. The scene was a reminder of the time when Martinez Campos arrived in Havana years ago after pacifying the island.

When Gen. Weyler called upon his audience to cheer for the King, Spain, and the army, a roar went up that could be heard across the bay in Morro Castle and the Fortress of Cabanas.

When silence had been restored, Gen. Weyler made an address, from the tenor of which it would be supposed that the suppression of the rebellion was an accomplished fact. He said, among other things, that everything that had been done had been accomplished by the army, which had been intrusted with the pacification of the island and the maintenance of Spain's sovereignty. He was continually interrupted by cheering, which was continued after he had left the balcony.

Gen. Weyler later gave a reception that was attended by the members of the municipal corporation, delegations from various societies, and prominent residents of the city. All congratulated him upon the success that had attended the Spanish arms, and complimented him upon the effectiveness of his campaign in Pinar del Rio.

The city to-night presents a most animated aspect, reflecting the joy felt by the Spaniards because of Maceo's death and Gen. Weyler's alleged triumph over the insurgents in the western province. Casa Blanco, the little village under the walls of the Cabana Fortress, and Regla, on the southern side of the bay, held little demonstrations of their own in honor of the victorious return of Gen. Weyler.

Part of the cheering that was everywhere heard to-night was for Major Cirujeda, in the engagement with whose command Maceo lost his life.

### DETAILS OF MACEO'S DEATH.

#### Shot After Having Passed Around the Trocha.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Dr. Maximo Zertucha, formerly the physician of Antonio Maceo, who, after the death of Maceo, surrendered to Gen. Tort, at San Felipe, has been interviewed by a reporter of La Lucha, one of the leading newspaper of this city.

Dr. Zertucha says that Maceo intended to attempt to cross the trocha on Dec. 3, but was prevented by sickness from doing so. On the next day, however, it was announced that he would not march across the trocha with his men, but would go by water around the end of the trocha and meet an insurgent force on the Havana side of the line. Two boats were accordingly prepared, they being painted black in order to prevent their being seen, and the oars were muffled so they could not be heard. At night Maceo and twenty-six men embarked in the boats and passed in front of the town of Mariel, at the northern extremity of the western trocha, without being seen by any of the Spanish sentries. The rebel leader Miro and several other commanders of rebel bands accompanied Maceo. The short voyage was accomplished without the slightest mishap, and the rebel party landed at the point selected without being discovered.

When on Dec. 4 the engagement took place between the rebels and Major Cirujeda's command, Maceo was encamped with 2,000 men. When the Spanish force appeared, Maceo divided his men into two wings, his intention being to surround the Spanish column. He remained alone with his staff for a moment, watching the fighting, and exclaimed: "This goes well!"

Shortly afterward he was hit by two bullets, one striking him on the chin, breaking his jaw and passing out at the junction of neck and shoulder, and the other striking him in the abdomen. Either wound would have caused death, and the rebel leader expired in a short time.

The rebels, who were fighting desperately against the Spanish attack, were panic-stricken when they heard of the death of their chief. They fled in disorder, not making any attempt then to take Maceo's body with them.

The Spaniards then returned to Punta Brava with their dead and wounded. When the field was clear, some of the rebels returned and carried Maceo's body off with them. Dr. Zertucha says that he does not know where the body was buried, and thus far the search made by the Spaniards has proved fruitless.

The deputation of correspondents and reporters of local newspapers, who went to Hoyo Colorado to search for the body, are continuing their investigations, but nothing concerning the result of their inquiry is as yet known here.

There is a good deal of quiet rejoicing in Havana over Maceo's death, but as yet there have been no popular demonstrations such as have occurred in Spain. The press of Havana continues to treat of the subject in leading articles, all expressing satisfaction at the fact of the insurgent leader's death.

It is reported upon semi-official authority that Dr. Zertucha has stated that Miro, Alberto Nodarse, Gordon, an American; Ramon Ahumada, Alfredo Justiz, and other leaders, who were followers of Maceo, were more or less severely wounded, and that the leader, Bermudez, was very seriously wounded in the stomach in the fight with Gen. Inclan, which took place in the Gobernadora Hills.

### ORGANIZING A MILITARY FORCE.

#### Americans Being Enlisted for Service with the Insurgents.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—An afternoon paper to-day publishes a long story to the effect that a regiment of 1,500 men to fight in Cuba is being raised in the cities of Baltimore, New York, Boston, Washington, and Philadelphia, and that another regiment has already been raised in the States of Virginia and Tennessee. Philadelphia's quota toward the regiment being raised in the eastern cities is given at 300 men, and it is said that about eighty-five men have already been enlisted here. The men are to receive $25 a month pay, and must be American citizens of good reputation. Capt. William H. Hanley is said to be enlisting the Philadelphia battalion.

Capt. Hanley is said to have served eighteen years in the United States Army in the Fourth Infantry, Fourth Artillery, and Second Cavalry. He was discharged from the service in 1885.

Col. Julius H. Rhodes, Pension Agent of Washington, is given as the man under whose directions the regiments are being raised, and it is stated that he has established headquarters at 423 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. The battalions of the two regiments are to sail from different points on the Eastern coast, and are to unite on the high seas, where the men will be formally enrolled, and so avoid a violation of the neutrality laws.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Dec. 11.—Sergt. Charles Ross of Company D, National Guard of Pennsylvania, of this place returned from Cuba recently, and since his return has been arousing a Cuban sentiment among his comrades. Finally he began to urge them to enlist in a company he is forming to go to Cuba, and succeeded in getting some twenty-five young men to join his expedition. Ross went to New York yesterday to meet the Cuban Junta in that city.

### WATCHING THE VAMOOSE.

#### The Government Taking Every Precaution Against Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Vigilance on the part of the authorities of the Government against any violation of international law or United States statutes received another illustration to-day when Secretary Carlisle ordered the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., to thoroughly investigate the purposes of the yacht Vamoose in her cruise to the Cuban coast.

The department has not considered it necessary to seize the yacht; but such have been the advices of the Department of Justice, and the consequent avowed principles of the Government on the subject of filibustering, that the Treasury Department is not willing to permit the slightest deviation from what it considers a direct course to pursue concerning vessels plying between our harbors and the Cuban coasts. The peacefulness of the Vamoose's mission is not questioned. The only theory the Treasury Department is acting upon is that of taking every precaution against violations of international law and treaty obligations.

### SPAIN WELL PLEASED.

#### The President's Message Proves Quite Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Semi-official advices from Madrid to-day state that Government circles as well as the conservative element generally are entirely satisfied with that feature of the President's message which relates to Cuba.

The first impression created by the meagre reports cabled to Spain was not satisfactory, and produced some irritation. When the full text of the Cuban chapter appeared in the leading papers of the kingdom there was, it is reported, a complete revolution of sentiment, and the President's courteous and considerate treatment of the subject received general approval.

The President's utterances are taken on the whole to indicate a better understanding between the two countries. These advices contain the further information that, as it is the intention of the Spanish Government, when certain of the provinces are pacified, to give home rule to Cuba on the lines indicated in the President's message, little fear of intervention is now felt.

### Italian Sympathy for Cuba.

ROME, Dec. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Imbriani, the leader of the Socialist party in the Chamber, declared that the names of the Italian Radicals who had sent a message of salutation to the Cubans were worthy of noble memory.

The insurgent leader Maceo, he said, had died for his country. "Rebellion," he continued, "is not only the right, but the duty, of the oppressed, and glory comes to those who die in such a cause."

The remarks of Signor Imbriani were received with prolonged applause.

### SPAIN LOOKING FOR AID.

#### European Capitals Sounded on Their Attitude Toward This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying it is stated there that Spain has asked the Pope to ascertain through the Papal Nuncios at the various capitals whether any of the powers would support her in the event of a war with the United States or interfere in Spain's behalf at the right moment.

The dispatch adds that Signor de Felice-Giuffrida, the well-known Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has made an offer to the Central Cuban Committee to take several hundreds of his friends to Cuba to join the insurgents.

### DON'T BELIEVE MACEO IS DEAD.

#### Passengers from Cuba Discredit Dr. Zertucha's Story.

Passengers on the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were greatly surprised to hear of the report of Gen. Maceo's death, and when told of the particulars thus far received, expressed a disbelief in the story. They said that Major Cirujeda and many of his men knew Maceo well enough to have identified his body without any of the alleged evidences of identification they had offered. The opinion was also expressed that the letter from Gomez to his son was one Dr. Zertucha had been intrusted to deliver, and that he had deserted several days before the death is alleged to have occurred, with the intention of instigating and carrying out the deception.

## J. R. KENDRICK DEAD.

#### Expires in His Carriage at Boston—Record as a Railroad Man.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—J. R. Kendrick, Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, died this afternoon on the way from the station in this city to his home in Newbury Street. He died in a carriage, of rheumatism of the heart.

Mr. Kendrick was a native of Lebanon, N. H. In June, 1852, he began railroad work in the Superintendent's office of the Sullivan Railroad at Charlestown, N. H. The Sullivan Railroad then was a pet project of Boston capitalists. Shortly after this Mr. Kendrick went to the Vermont Central Railroad—in November of the same year—and filled the position of Paymaster, which he retained up to November, 1854. Then he accepted a position on the Concord Railroad at Concord, N. H., filling several important offices—such as Paymaster, General Ticket Agent, Chief Clerk or Auditor, Master of Transportation, General Freight Agent, and Assistant Superintendent—up to June, 1865. Then his services were secured by the Boston and Lowell Railroad as General Freight Agent and Freight Agent at Boston, up to June, 1866; and then he returned to Concord, N. H., and assumed the office of General Superintendent of the Concord Railroad.

In June, 1866, or a year after the close of the war, there was a general desire on the part of the South to reconstruct the Southern railroads and extend the lines projected before the opening of the war. The most important work of railroad reconstruction at the South, at this time, was the opening of the line between Mobile and New Orleans. Mr. Kendrick went, in November, 1870, and carried the work through. After finishing that he returned to his Northern home, and was made Superintendent of the Old Colony Railroad. One of the shrewdest of its operations was securing a controlling interest in the steamers between Fall River, Newport, and New York, and placing the management of the same within the control of its own board. In 1893, when the Old Colony and the New York and New Haven Railroads were consolidated, Mr. Kendrick was made Vice President of the consolidated lines, having charge of the Boston end of the line, including the boat service.

## HEIRESS SECRETLY MARRIED.

#### Miss Naomi Voise of Sing Sing Weds a Young Engineer.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 11.—The friends of Miss Naomi Voise, aged eighteen, granddaughter of the late millionaire Alfred Duncomb, were surprised to-day when they learned that she had been secretly married to Charles Hollister, aged nineteen, a young civil engineer of this city.

On Wednesday, Nov. 25, the young couple accompanied by two friends, journeyed to Newark, N. J., where they called on the Rev. Charles H. Dodd, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle of that city, and were united in marriage.

It was decided to keep the wedding a secret until the blessing of the girl's grandmother, Mrs. Naomi Duncomb, with whom she lived, and of the boy's parents could be secured. The couple separated when they reached this city. Each returned home as though nothing had happened. Finally the secret leaked out, and to-day a local paper printed a short personal to the effect that the marriage was rumored. Mrs. Duncomb, when asked about it, denied the report, but when a reporter asked the young lady, she admitted the marriage, but refused to give the particulars. It is said Mrs. Duncomb is not inclined to forgive her granddaughter, but the girl's friends believe that everything will be all right in the end.

The efforts to see the youthful husband to-day were unavailing, and his father, Dr. Hollister, knew nothing of the marriage until informed of the fact by a reporter to-night.

The bride is a stepdaughter of William Wallace McClellan of Albuquerque, N. M., and is said to be the wealthiest heiress in Westchester County. It is said that the opposition of Mrs. Duncomb to the marriage was based on age.

## HANNA IN PHILADELPHIA.

#### Conference Between the National Chairman and State Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Mark A. Hanna, the Republican National Chairman, stopped over here on his way from Washington to Cleveland, and spent the night as the guest of Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Hanna and Mr. Thomson were joined this evening by Thomas Dolan, the big manufacturer; Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia and editor of The Philadelphia Press; Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; Charles C. Harrison, the sugar refiner, and A. Louden Snowden, ex-Minister to Greece.

It is supposed that these gentlemen discussed generally Pennsylvania politics with Mr. Hanna. The Republican Chairman will leave for home some time to-morrow.

## THE DAUNTLESS SEIZED.

#### Held at Jacksonville on Complaint of a Spanish Consul.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 11.—The steamer Dauntless, which is now under bond in two cases for violating the neutrality and navigation laws, was seized just before daylight this morning by the Captain of the revenue cutter Boutwell just as she was going toward the mouth of the St. John's River.

To prevent the Dauntless from sailing, her papers were taken away and an officer was placed in charge. The seizure was made upon information given by the Spanish Consul, Pedro Solis, who alleged that the vessel was starting on a filibustering expedition.

To-day the papers were returned, but the vessel is still in charge of an officer of the cutter. The owner refused to make affidavit that the vessel would not violate the neutrality navigation or maritime laws. The Commodore is still here waiting for instructions from Washington. She is bound for Truxillo, Honduras, and Capt. Morton has made affidavit that he will not stop at any port en route.

### Personal Damage Suit for $100,000.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 11.—An attachment has been recorded at the Court House against the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, for $100,000, in an action of tort brought by Louis M. Packer of Lynn. This is an action to recover for the loss of both hands while employed in the works. Packer recently brought suit against the General Electric Company for $50,000 damages, but was non-suited as the action was brought against the wrong party.

## HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

### THE SALIER DISASTER WORSE THAN AT FIRST REPORTED.

#### None of the Emigrants or Members of the Crew Was Saved—Conflicting Reports as to the Number on Board.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Corunna to The Cologne Gazette says that the number of persons lost by the foundering of the North German Lloyd steamer Saller may possibly be as high as 500.

The Gazette's correspondent says that the ship had on board 210 passengers when she left Antwerp, and embarked a great many more at the various Spanish ports at which she touched.

The character of the Saller's wreckage which has already been washed ashore indicates that the steamer quickly went to pieces. The Saller was wrecked four miles north of Villagracia on the night of Dec. 7, the vessel being at the time less than three miles off shore.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—It is now known that when the North German Lloyd steamer Saller foundered on the Coronas Corrubeda Shoals in the gale that swept the European Atlantic coasts in the early part of this week she had on board at least 214 steerage passengers, all of whom, together with her crew of seventy-eight men, went down with the ship. The Saller carried no cabin passengers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Lloyds agents at Corunna report that the Saller was foundered in a dense fog. The Saller, the agents say, had a fearfully rough passage from Bremen to Corunna, which port she left Dec. 7, losing two boats and sustaining other damage.

### Seventeen Seamen Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The German ship Rajah, Capt. Bellmer, from Barry, Wales, for Hongkong, has foundered in the Bristol Channel. Two of her crew have been picked up. Seventeen others, comprising the remainder of the crew, were drowned.

The Rajah was an iron vessel of 1,230 tons. She was built at Liverpool in 1864, and was owned by D. Schilling of Bremen.

VIGO, Spain, Dec. 11.— Some bodies from the ill-fated steamer Salier have been washed ashore, including that of the Captain. It was found that his watch had stopped at 5:30 o'clock, presumably on Tuesday morning, a very short time after the vessel went down. It is stated here that the number of persons lost was 281.

## OUTRAGE BY LIBERIANS.

#### A British Vessel Subjected to Unusual Customs Duties.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The British steamer Erasmus, which arrived here to-day from the west coast of Africa, brings a further report of an outrage by Liberians.

When the steamer was preparing to anchor at Cape Palmas the Liberian gunboat fired at her, the shot passing between her masts. After she had anchored, the gunboat ran alongside, and her commander boarded the Erasmus and insisted that the passengers on the steamer, who were Kroo laborers, should be landed at Cape Palmas, instead of Rocktown, whither they were bound.

Capt. Haynes of the Erasmus refused to land the men, and the Liberians eventually contented themselves by levying customs duties on the Kroos. Capt. Haynes made a formal protest to the Liberian Government at Monrovia, and has informed the British Government of all the facts of the case.

It was only a short time ago that Liberia was forced to pay $1,000 for outrages on British subjects, two warships going to Grand Bassa and enforcing the demand by threatening to seize the Custom House.

## KILLED BY FALLING BUILDINGS.

#### Many Lives Lost at Xeres, Spain—Scores Seriously Injured.

CADIZ, Dec. 11.—At Xeres, in the Province of Andalusia, sixteen miles from this city, this morning, a house containing twenty-five persons collapsed without warning, burying all of its inmates in the wreck.

The house fell upon an adjoining tenement building, which also gave way. The tenement house was inhabited by eighty-five persons, all of whom were buried in the wreckage.

The bodies of eleven dead have been recovered, besides forty-six seriously injured persons. The work of excavation for the purpose of recovering the others is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

### Gen. Harrison's Big Fees.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—At the last meeting of the Indiana Tax Commissioners it was voted to secure, if possible, the services of ex-President Harrison to make an argument in the Supreme Court in behalf of the State of Indiana to enforce the payment of taxes assessed against the express companies. The Commissioners learned that he would not appear in any case for a fee of less than $5,000. In the California irrigation cases he received $10,000. His largest fee was received two years ago from an Indianapolis street railway. It was $25,000. In the Morrison will case, at Richmond, Ind., he received $19,000.

### Thomas Hitchcock Takes Cliff Lawn.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11.—Thomas Hitchcock to-day rented the villa of Winthrop Astor Chanler, in the cliffs, known as Cliff Lawn, for next season. The place is one of the most charming in Newport, having an extraordinary outlook upon the ocean and the famous bathing beach. Center Hitchcock, President of the Clam Bake Club, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the former the well-known polo player, will spend the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, who were abroad last season.

### Of Interest to Manufacturers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, extending from Parkersburg, West Virginia, through Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to St. Louis, with direct connection to all principal points in the United States, is making particular endeavor to induce the location of factories on the line of its road, and has arranged for co-operation on the part of the towns located on it.

Correspondence with manufacturers, desiring location, is solicited. Address Geo. F. Randolph, General Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Adv.

## AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

#### Incorporated in Iowa to Do a General Mortgage Business.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 11.—The International Hypothecate Bank was incorporated to-day. The principal place of business is Dubuque, but branches will be established in London, Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam.

The authorized capital is $10,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is to be issued, and at least 50 per cent. of this paid up, before beginning business.

The company is organized to transact a general mortgage banking business, act as agent, receiver, attorney, and assignee, and issue debentures based on municipal loans not exceeding $200,000,000.

The Directors are Henry A. Cors, James J. Horch, Edward H. Talbot, Charles Stickney, Edgar L. Wells, J. T. Darling, and J. W. Love, all of Chicago, the two first named being the incorporators. The articles are attested by L. A. Koester, a Chicago notary.

## TREASON IS SUSPECTED.

#### Post Office People Watching for an Alleged Louisville Monarchist.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—The Post Office Inspectors stationed at Louisville are working on a case which they regard as one of treason, and the arrest of the man suspected may be made at any time.

About two weeks ago the following advertisement appeared in a New York paper: WANTED—To communicate with persons desiring to form an absolute Monarchial party. Address B., Box 463, Louisville, Ky.

The box is now being watched. A local newspaper man answered the advertisement soon after its publication. The response was a cautious one, stating that only two letters of inquiry had then been received. No name was signed. The letter of the inquirer was returned voluntarily, probably to insure safety in case of exposure.

## CONVICTED AN INNOCENT MAN.

#### A North Carolina Citizen Imprisoned On Circumstantial Evidence.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11.—Gov. Carr has pardoned Henry Smith of Asheville, and thus ended a very remarkable case of circumstantial evidence. Smith, while working on the railway in Davidson County, passed the house of a man named Ellington, and next day all of Ellington's money, $1,200, was missing.

Smith was arrested, tried, and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Last week the money which Smith was charged with stealing was found in possession of Ellington's son, who, during a drunken spree, had taken it. He forgot the place where he had placed it, but discovered it by accident, and gave the money to his father, who at once reported the facts to Gov. Carr.

## COXEY ABANDONS POPULISM.

#### Says the People's Party Has Been Disgraced and Sold Out.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—J. S. Coxey issued an open letter to-day to Senator Marion Butler, denouncing the "disgraced People's Party," sold out to an "issue so insignificant as silver." He adds:

"I decline to help chase rainbows of election frauds in Ohio, but here announce my resignation as a member of the National Committee. I once left the Democratic Party, and now find, in order to be out of it for sure, I must leave the once grand but now disgraced People's Party. This is done in deep sorrow, and with the hope to join a party soon to which the hope of the Republic must look for succor from financial and industrial ills."

### Estate of a Wealthy Indian.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—Through the issuing of letters of administration in the estate of Catherine Gorsche, a half-breed Indian, in the Probate Court this morning, it was shown that the decedent practiced frugal habits that might have made her a rival of Hetty Green. The estate, as the letters reveal, is valued at $260,000. Of this amount $240,000 is personal property, $20,000 being represented by realty. Mrs. Gorsche lived in what appeared to be poverty, and no one outside of her family suspected her possession of this sum. The money was made by investments in Chicago real estate forty years ago by her husband, who died in 1892.

### Rosenthal Going to California.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Dr. E. J. Kuh, who is in attendance upon Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, believes his patient will be able to resume his professional work in six weeks. The musician will leave soon for Southern California. Mr. Rosenthal expects to begin his season on the Pacific coast some time in February, and play in Western and Middle States in March and April.

## THE WEATHER.

#### The Indications for to-day are: Fair and slightly warmer.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and to the north of Dakota and Montana. It has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, and thence westward to the Pacific coast. The temperature has remained about stationary and above the normal in all districts, with generally fair weather, except on the Pacific coast, where showers are reported. There is some cloudiness in the Central and Mississippi Valleys in the southwest and over the St. Lawrence Valley. The indications are that generally fair weather will continue in the Southern, Middle Atlantic, and New England States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1895. | 1896. | 1896. |
| 3 A. M. | 26 | 40 | 42 |
| 6 A. M. | 26 | 39 | 40 |
| 9 A. M. | 25 | 38 | 39 |
| 12 M. | 27 | 42 | 46 |
| 4 P. M. | 27 | 45 | 46 |
| 6 P. M. | 26 | 40 | 43 |
| 9 P. M. | 22 | 39 | 40 |
| 12 P. M. | 20 | 38 | 40 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 45¾ |
| Weather Bureau | 40 |
| Corresponding date 1895 | 25 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 37 |

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 11, Column 7.

## ASKING A PLACE FOR GARY

### DELEGATION OF SOUTHERN MEN WAIT ON McKINLEY.

#### Senator-Elect Wellington of Maryland Urges Gary's Candidacy for the Cabinet in Behalf of the South—No Promises Given.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—A large delegation of friends of James A. Gary of Baltimore came to Canton to-day to ask the President-elect to consider Mr. Gary as a Cabinet possibility.

At the head of the delegation was Senator-elect George L. Wellington of Maryland. The other members were A. T. Wimberly of Louisiana, National Committeeman George E. Bowden, Virginia; William Youngblood, Alabama; James Hill, Mississippi; W. P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Congressman Sydney Mudd, Isaac A. Barber, W. S. Booze, and William B. Baker, Maryland; Judge J. C. Long, Florida; Jeremiah Connelly, District of Columbia; Col. Frederick Bracket and G. B. Hamlet, Baltimore; W. J. Feaga, and Myron M. Parker, Washington, D. C., and J. M. Lyons, Georgia.

Major McKinley received his visitors cordially, and listened with marked attention to what Senator-elect Wellington, who was the spokesman, had to say.

Senator-elect Wellington said he and his associates came not to urge the appointment of Mr. Gary, but to ask the President-elect to consider him as a possible Cabinet officer in case he should decide to choose one of his advisers from the South.

"The South is behind Mr. Gary," said Senator Wellington. "His State is solid for him, and we think Maryland worthy of recognition if any State in the South is. A majority of the Southern States have representatives here to-day to say that Mr. Gary's appointment would be highly acceptable to them. He is the one Southern man who practically has the Republicans of the whole South behind him."

Major McKinley said nothing that could be construed as a promise. The feeling is that if a Southern man is appointed to the Cabinet he is likely to come from Maryland or West Virginia, though H. Clay Evans of Tennessee is a good deal talked of, and there is frequent mention of J. F. Hanson of Georgia.

Nathan Goff of West Virginia is thought by many to be a strong possibility.

### PORTER AND THE CABINET.

#### Reported He Has Declined a Portfolio—The General Will Not Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is said here, by persons who profess to know, that the portfolio of the War Department in McKinley's Cabinet has been offered to Gen. Horace Porter of New York, and that he has declined the offer.

Gen. Horace Porter said yesterday that he did not care to speak in regard to a report that the portfolio of Secretary of War under President McKinley had been offered to him and declined by him. He added that choice in such matters was not, as a rule, announced before inauguration.

### Kentucky Election Contest.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Dec. 11.—Friends of Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter are at work in the several counties of the district, securing proofs for Dr. Hunter's contest of the seat to be taken after March 4 by John S. Rhea, (silver Dem.-Pop.) The majority, as shown by the official vote, was less than 350, and it is claimed that much fraud has been discovered. Positive proof is claimed to have been established of failure of election officers to comply with the law. In some precincts the returns were unsigned, in others the real vote was never handed in. Other irregularities are being certified to.

## GEN. PALMER DID NOT VOTE.

#### Took No Part in the Recent Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Palmer, nominee of the gold standard Democrats for the Presidency, has settled the much-discussed question as to how he voted in the last Presidential election. He saw to-day a reply said to have been sent by him from Springfield, Ill., to an inquirer at Pensacola, Fla., in which it is represented that Mr. Palmer and his son voted for McKinley.

"The report that I voted for McKinley is not true," said Mr. Palmer.

"I not only did not vote for McKinley, but I did not vote for Bryan.

"Moreover, not feeling like voting for myself, I refrained from voting for any Presidential Electors."

## WAITING FOR BRYAN TO WIN.

#### Indiana Farmer Bound to Let His Hair and Beard Grow.

LA GRANGE, Ind., Dec. 11.—A. L. Doris, a wealthy farmer living near Union—across the State line—has signed a contract by the terms of which he agrees to forfeit $1,000 if he shaves or cuts his hair until Bryan is elected President.

The contract is drawn in legal terms, and Doris declares his purpose of living up to its provisions.

### Dollar Wheat in Kentucky.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Dec. 11.—There are a few farmers in Woodford who are fortunate enough to have held their wheat and corn, and now they are reaping the benefit of advanced prices. Roger R. Early sold 2,500 bushels of wheat yesterday at $1 a bushel and 1,500 barrels of corn at $1 a barrel. Some of the holders of wheat in this section expect to get $1.25 for wheat.

### How Many Times Readers Know

That The Sunday Tribune to-morrow will, without extra charge, present to every buyer the most original cartoon, in colors, designed for the Christmas time, which will appear in any of the pictorial publications? You can get the picture, without one cent of extra cost.

With its splendid Sunday edition, The Tribune sells, not a cheap and dauby colored supplement, but a neatly bound and entirely distinct publication, resembling "Judge" and "Puck" in form and contents and bearing the merry name of "Twinkles." It is the most artistic and expensive addition to the regular paper ever given Free.

Wit which is rollicking without vulgarity, cartoons which are humorous without being coarse, and, in all, 16 pages, nearly all in several colors, of bright and entertaining reading, amusing illustrations, portraits of society people, fiction, and satire in prose and poetry, with a profusion of decorous and pungent paragraphs, entitle "Twinkles" to a welcome in every home. Five cents will buy both The Sunday Tribune and "Twinkles."—Adv.

# Econ-

Omy is essential when "times are hard." One hundred doses one dollar is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is superior in economy and medicinal merit To get most for your money buy

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.


## FIGHT WITH FOUR THUGS

### DESPERATE MIDNIGHT BATTLE NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

### Capture of a Gang of Marauders and Thieves Who Had Set Out from New York to Pillage Rural Towns.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 11.—A desperate battle occurred in the woods at Esopus, ten miles from this city, before daylight this morning, between a posse of officers and four crooks

All were well armed with revolvers, and the fight was as warm as the combatants were able to make it, every man seemingly shooting to kill.

Had it not been for the intense darkness the casualties would have been more serious. As it was, two of the crooks were wounded. The police captured three of the men on the spot and the fourth was taken this afternoon. One was caught in the first rush of the officers when the outlaws were surprised at their camp in the woods. The others ran, firing as they went, and kept up a sharp fusillade until their weapons were emptied.

One of the criminals in his desperate haste jumped over a twenty-foot embankment, but he was captured. Five revolvers were taken from the three who were captured in the fight.

The men are thugs and thieves of the worst type, and have been operating in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut towns.

**Shot at the Tramps.**

About 7 o'clock last night a freight train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad stopped near the rolling mill to wait for several passenger trains to pass. Hidden in a box car were William Ross, alias William Peacock; George Lobdell, Antonio Pagania, and John Rooney, New York tramps, who were stealing a ride. The crooks were walking alongside the train when they spied the tramps, and all climbed into the car.

"Wat are you doing?" demanded Henry Appleton, the leader of the gang. Ross, the biggest of the tramps, made a sullen answer and started for the door. As he did so the demand came for all to hold up their hands. Simultaneously there rang out two of three pistol shots, and Ross says that he felt he was shot in the breast. He put up his hand to ward off his assailant, and another bullet clipped off the end of one finger and shaved his left eyebrow. A furrow along the skin over his eye shows the path of the bullet. This treatment took all the fight out of the tramps, and they gave up all the money they had—about 60 cents in nickels and pennies.

The gang cautioned the tramps not to attempt to leave the car, and as they went out locked the door from the outside. When the train moved out and passed through Poughkeepsie going north, the tramps pounded on the door, but nobody heard them. At Hyde Park they succeeded in attracting the attention of a railroad man and were released.

Word of the affair was sent to Chief Humphrey, who dispatched Detective Albertson to Hyde Park and the tramps were brought to Poughkeepsie. Rose was sent to Vassar Hospital. Lobdell, who had been clubbed over the head and on the hands with a revolver, was held by Chief Humphrey while the others were sent to jail.

**Movement of the Robbers.**

An investigation showed that after leaving the rolling mill the crooks walked through the lower part of town to the steamboat landing, where they hailed Joseph Cashdollar, the night ferryman, and asked what the fare was to Oakes, on the opposite shore. Cashdollar wanted a quarter apiece, but the gang refused, and he consented to row them over for 10 cents and a razor. On the way over Cashdollar, who is a boy, was scared into giving $1.25 for an old silver watch and chain.

At Oakes, the men separated, two going north and two south, but they met again by appointment, and all went north, taking their route along the tracks of the West Shore Railroad. About 9:45 Chief Humphrey and Detectives Furlong, Albertson, and Grady of the Central Hudson force, with Chief Piatto and Roundsman Crum of the Poughkeepsie police force, crossed the river in pursuit. Lobdell was with the party to identify his assailants.

**Attacked by the Posse.**

North of Esopus a fire was noticed in the bushes, and four men stood around. The officers abandoned their handcar and moved quietly toward the party. When within forty feet a swift rush was made. Before the men could be surrounded they took to their heels. A burly fellow, who first caught sight of the officers, fired eight shots at them, running as he fired. Next to him was Charles Sanford, who fired five shots and threw an empty pistol away and was reaching for another when he was brought down by a bullet in his thigh. The first crook to shoot was hit twice, but escaped.

The three who were captured were taken to Esopus, where the wounded were attended by a surgeon. Their names are Charles Sandford, John Kearney, and Henry Appleton. Chief Murphy recognized Appleton as a noted burglar and thief. He says the men are all wanted for crimes committed in various parts of the country.

Recorder Odell held the three for examination. The charge against them is assault, with intent to kill.

**The Last of the Quartet.**

The fourth member of the gang of outlaws was captured by Deputy Sheriff John Nicklen at Marlborough shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The man gave his name as William Collins of Reading, Penn. One leg had been scored by a bullet, but he was otherwise uninjured. Collins, after escaping from the officers at Esopus, made his way to Kingston. He was hatless and covered with mud. He stole a hat, begged a meal, and boarded a freight train going south. He admitted to the officers that the party had started out from New York to steal.

All the crooks are now safe in the Dutchess County jail. Officer Nicklen took from Collins a 32-calibre revolver, Johnson Arms Company make, with all the chambers loaded. He had ten cartridges in his pocket.


# CEYLON AND INDIA TEA

Ladies, "Rats!"

Should be your reply when your grocer offers you teas hand twisted by odoriferous Jap or John as "just as good" as the Pure Machine-made tea from Ceylon and India.

These clean teas can be had in packets from all up-to-date grocers.

Be careful not to use too much tea. Remember its strength, which means economy.

They can be tasted at the tea demonstrations at Siegel-Cooper Co.'s and Ehrich Bros.'s; also at the Mazapura Tea Room, 124 West 23d St.

**Directions:**

Boil the water, but never boil the tea. Use half the quantity of India and Ceylon tea as of China and Japan.

**Taza Char Brands.**

**INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS.**

**MOST POPULAR ON MARKET.**

**Price 35c. to $1.00.**

Imported by Growers' Agents. East Indies Tea Co., 121 Front St., N. Y.

VISIT THE

Taza Char Tea Castle, at Ehrich Bros., 6th Ave. and 23d St.


## AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Col. David Perry, United States Army, is at the Grand.

—Col. George E. Gouraud of London is at the Manhattan.

—Col. James D. Brady of Petersburg, Va., is at the Gilsey.

—John W. Williams of New Haven and J. W. Brown of Baltimore are at the Savoy.

—Charles L. Pruyn of Albany and William A. Folger of Akron, Ohio, are at the Buckingham.

—E. H. Pindar of Albany and C. N. Walton and Benjamin Smith of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—P. Muller, L. Pourtan, and O. Weis of Boston, and W. B. Simpson of England are at the Brevoort House.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Murray-Swinyard of Gilbertsville, N. Y., and A. P. Weeks of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Col. W. A. Roebling of Trenton, John A. Delehanty of Albany, and John W. Nichols of New Haven are at the Normandie.

—Judge S. E. Williamson of Colorado and E. C. Smith, President of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

—Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian Minister at Washington, and Col. John P. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—Henry C. Dale of Chicago, W. Irvine Cross of Baltimore, H. W. Wendt of Buffalo, and C. W. Ellis of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and Thomas Marshall of Pittsburg are at the Fifth Avenue.

—George H. Bishop of New Haven, F. W. Power of Boston, J. A. Jameson of Albany, and C. H. Olmstead of Cincinnati, are at the Grand Union.

—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Ohio, Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, and Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada are at the Holland.

—J. J. Kinyoun of Washington, E. C. White of Baltimore, George H. Ingalls, and G. H. Musgrave of Boston, and H. D. Reynolds of Buffalo are at the Astor.

—J. Q. Marshall of Columbia, S. C.; J. G. Barnes of Trenton, John L. Norton of Memphis, and C. A. Meredith of Montgomery, Ala., are at the Marlborough.

—Gen. H. C. Wilkinson of England, Charles F. Choate of Boston, and ex-Congressman Carlos French, Judge John W. Hall, and Prof. George J. Brush of Connecticut are at the Murray Hotel.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

—Coons, J., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, notions; Belvedere House.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Harshberger, carpets, 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Howland, Gow & Stock Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. W. Pettis, Stuart House.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Brown, underwear, 8 Greene Street.

—Lesher, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. A. Lesher, woolens and trimmings; Metropole Hotel.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street, Hotel Imperial.

—Partridge, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Smith, toys and fancy goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. N. E. Weiler, Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks, 70 Greene Street.

**Benedict Brothers' Big Display.**

Benedict Brothers have on exhibition at their store, Broadway and Cortlandt Street, an exquisite display of jewelry suitable for holiday presents. Some of the prettiest pieces of the jeweler's art are the fancy brooches in the shapes of butterflies and wasps, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls. In the display are also rings, scarfpins, cuff and collar buttons, and jeweled lockets and charms of endless variety. Of course the famous "Benedict Perfect Collar Button" is well represented. These buttons, which have made the men who use them so much happier and better, were invented and patented by Benedict Brothers, and are gaining in popularity every day nothwithstanding the many imitations that have been put upon the market. "Benedict's Time," which has stood for more than three generations as synonymous of all that is correct in watches, is still an assurance that their stock of timepieces is as extensive as their patrons could wish. The line comprises every grade of watch from the low-priced, serviceable article to the finest makes with fancy and jeweled cases.

An old train on new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.


# The Tiffany Gray

is the distinctive designation of a refined and exquisitely delicate shade of paper particularly adapted for social correspondence. It may be obtained in various sizes and different surfaces, with or without the firm's water-mark, only of

**Tiffany & Co.**

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK


## AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. SUIT.

**Conspiracy Charge Against Directors Pending in Montreal.**

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—J. N. Fortier, a cigar and cigarette maker, has taken out a warrant charging conspiracy to limit trade against the persons composing the American Tobacco Company of Canada, which is composed of Mortimer Davis, M. E. Davis, and M. H Davis of Montreal, and the principal stockholders in New York City, of whom James H. Duke is the largest. The case came up before a Police Magistrate to-day. Mr. Abbott, Q. C., on behalf of the company entered a plea of not guilty. A delay of eight days was granted to allow the company's counsel to prepare his case.

The American Tobacco Company of Canada is practically a branch of the American Tobacco Company. Some of the Directors are the same, and the methods and manner of doing business are identical.

It is no new experience for the American Tobacco Company to be involved in litigation. Almost since the organization of the principal tobacco companies into the general corporation, in 1890, they have been forced to fight desperately to maintain a corporate existence. To-day, in New Jersey, Joseph H. Choate and the regular counsel of the company are contending against an attempt by the Attorney General of New Jersey to have the charter annulled. All the Directors of the company are under indictment for violating the anti-trust law in this State. In Illinois they have had a continuous struggle.

## PERSONAL SURETY DEMANDED.

**Nebraska Officers Cannot Give Guarantee Company Bonds.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 11.—An opinion rendered at the request of Gov. Holcomb by Attorney General Churchill caused consternation among in-coming State officials to-day.

It is in effect that the law enacted by the last Legislature allowing State, county, or city officers to give bonds furnished by guarantee companies is unconstitutional. It has been reliably reported that State Treasurer-elect Meserve proposed to be prepared for any emergency by presenting to the Governor two bonds, one executed by a guarantee company and another signed by citizens of the State.

It has been claimed by supporters of the incoming Administration that the State would have no right to pay the fee demanded by guarantee companies in such a case, and that the Treasurer himself cannot afford to pay the fee because it would amount to more than his salary.

The contention of the Attorney General is that there must be a personal surety without cost to the State, though admitting that there are elements of doubt in the question.

## CHECK FORGER CAUGHT.

**John Von Juryl, a Hungarian, Confesses to a Series of Crimes.**

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—John Von Juyl, who claims to be a Hungarian Baron, and says he has an annual income of $10,000 for a patent hose coupler, was arrested to-day charged with passing forged checks.

He has been spending money lavishly, and after his arrest confessed to passing a worthless check for $27 at the Gerdes Hotel. He has three trunks heavily bound with iron and padlocks, which will be searched.

His aliases are George H. Jacks, John Van Julay, and W. J. R. Johnstone. A check for $150, signed L. M. Cook, was found on him.

## BROKER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

**Kohn Is In Germany, However, and May Not Be Extradited.**

Julius A. Kohn, for fourteen years a member of the Stock Exchange, was suspended for insolvency in April last. A month later he sold his seat on the Exchange, and his offices at 44 Broad Street were closed. It was understood that he went to Germany.

The Grand Jury Friday of last week filed an indictment against Kohn charging him with the theft of $20,000, par value, in railroad securities. The complainant is Solomon Rothschild of Fort Wayne, Ind. He alleges that Kohn obtained the paper from him on the pretext of having it stamped for assessment, and that the broker appropriated it to his own use.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—6:25 A. M.—141 Ridge Street, Morris Israel, store; damage, $300.

—7 A. M.—25 Bowery, Shereshipsky & Rosenberg; damage trifling.

—12:45 P. M.—401 West Forty-first Street, Annie Carey; damage, $50.

—1:15 P. M.—354 West Fifty-second Street, John De Wart; damage trifling.

—5:45 P. M.—Stable, 221 West Nineteenth Street, John H. Matthews; damage, $5,000.

—7 P. M.—206 and 208 East Twenty-third Street; no damage.

—8:45 P. M.—9 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Peter Connolly; damage, $10.


# Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday, the 14th inst., until Christmas.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.


## BIC RACE ENDS TO-NIGHT.

**Hale Seems a Certain Winner, and Rice May Be Second.**

**Score at 1 o'Clock This Morning.**

| | Miles. | Laps. | | Miles. | Laps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hale | 1,657 | 3 | Pierce | 1,408 | 5 |
| Rice | 1,613 | 1 | Ashinger | 1,403 | 5 |
| Forster | 1,607 | 2 | Maddox | 1,444 | 8 |
| Reading | 1,580 | 1 | Cassidy | 1,376 | 6 |
| Schock | 1,565 | 8 | Gannon | 1,211 | 6 |
| Taylor | 1,524 | 3 | McLeod | 1,154 | 7 |
| Smith | 1,524 | 7 | Glick | 1,040 | 4 |
| Moore | 1,500 | 6 | | | |

To-night will see the end of the biggest six-day contest ever held in Madison Square Garden, and, barring accidents, "Teddy" Hale will carry off the largest bag of gold. When the fifth day ended last night at midnight he was in better condition physically than any of his rivals.

Rice continues his wonderful riding, and though passed by Forster yesterday morning at 3.30, he again reached second place, and now looks as if he would hold it. Forster began riding very erratically about 2 A. M., and had two collisions.

Taylor is still riding in remarkable form, but seems to have no chance of winning one of the larger prizes. Dudley Marks, the Englishmen's trainer, however, intends taking Taylor in hand. Maddox is riding strong, but looks bad. Reading rode in better shape last night, and is physically improved. His chances are fairly good for second place. Rice fears him more than he fears Forster.

Schock is strong, and a likely candidate for third place. He sprinted considerably in the evening, and at one time was too fast for Hale, who tried a five-lap dash with him.

A delegation from Wilkesbarre arrived last evening. With large white ribbons bearing the word "Wilkesbarre," forty of the young miner's friends sauntered about the arena cheering their favorite. A male quartet sang topical songs, which always ended with:

"Once, twice, thrice,
R-i-c-e, Rice,
Who are we?
Who are we?
Rice's friends from Wilkesbarre."

At 8 o'clock "Teddy" Hale scored 1,600 miles, the winning score in the big race of 1893.

In the half-mile "pro" handicap, Baker (20 yards) won, with Welnig (15 yards) second, and Eaton (10 yards) third. Time —1:08.

The enthusiasm of the spectators continues unabated. Last night the attendance numbered fully 8,000. The big race will end at 10 o'clock to-night and following it will be given a number of special races. One will be a twenty-five-mile race for professionals. Starbuck and Linton will be among the starters in this event.

**COMPANY I'S ABEEL TROPHY**

**After a Close Competition by Seventh Regiment Marksmen.**

Company I's team won the Abeel Trophy in the shooting contest that ended last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The teams of Companies C and G made a close bid for the trophy, each scoring 628 points, 4 behind the winners. The scores are as follows:

| Team. | Standing. | Prone. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Company I | 303 | 329 | 632 |
| Company G | 300 | 328 | 628 |
| Company C | 301 | 327 | 628 |
| Company B | 300 | 327 | 627 |
| Company A | 297 | 323 | 620 |
| Company H | 300 | 318 | 618 |
| Company F | 290 | 320 | 610 |
| Company B, Jr. | 289 | 319 | 608 |
| Company D | 290 | 310 | 600 |
| Company K | 282 | 314 | 596 |
| Company E | 282 | 308 | 590 |
| Company H, Jr. | 289 | 291 | 580 |
| Company F, 3d | 285 | 290 | 575 |
| Company D, Jr. | 274 | 297 | 571 |
| Company I, Jr. | 267 | 301 | 568 |
| Company F, Jr. | 284 | 283 | 567 |
| Company E, Jr. | 269 | 289 | 558 |
| Company D, 3d | 270 | 281 | 551 |
| Company C, Jr. | 263 | 278 | 541 |
| Company K, Jr. | 275 | 266 | 541 |
| Company C, 3d | 244 | 271 | 535 |
| Company F, 4th | 257 | 257 | 514 |
| Company A, Jr. | 278 | 234 | 512 |
| Company B, 5th | 253 | 255 | 508 |
| Company B, 4th | 258 | 249 | 505 |
| Company C, 4th | 254 | 245 | 499 |
| Company F, 5th | 212 | 240 | 452 |

**Basket Ball Championship.**

Enough assurances have been received from basket ball teams to make it certain that the championship tournament of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, will be an unprecedented success. Capt. Turpin and W. H. Robertson have received a large number of applications for information and entry blanks, and the only difficulty will be in running off all the games in one day.

**New York Hockey Team Won.**

The New York Hockey Club defeated the team of the Montclair Club at the Ice Palace Rink last night by a score of 1 to 0.

**Icebergs Are Dangerously Near.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Naval Hydrographic Office finds signs of an unusual season of icebergs on the North Atlantic, according to reports which it has received from the United Associated Presses and mariners. From the number of icebergs already reported, it is declared that they are not only making their appearance very early in the season, which does not ordinarily begin until January or February, but are dangerously near the west-bound transatlantic steamer tracks.

**Wants Gypsy Killed Privately.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—John G. Shortall, President of the Humane Society of Illinois, has entered a protest against the public execution by electricity of the man-killing elephant, Gypsy, proposed by the circus people. He says the animal should be killed, and he may as well be killed by electricity as in any other way; but the idea of charging admission to see the death agonies of the great brute he regards as inhuman, in bad taste, and not conducive to public morals. He will attempt to have the permit to kill conditioned on the privacy of the execution.

# Old age

comes early to the clothes that are dragged up and down over the wash-board. It's ruinous. Nothing else uses them up so thoroughly and so quickly.

This wear and tear, that tells so on your pocket, ought to be stopped. Get some Pearline—use it just as directed—no soap with it—and see how much longer the clothes last, and how much easier and quicker the work is. Pearline saves the rubbing.

**Send it Back** Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 613 JAMES PYLE, New York.


## TROPHIES FOR CRICKETERS.

**Honors for Clubs and Individuals for Superior Work.**

There was a large gathering of cricketers last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum to witness the presentation of the cricket trophies won this year. The affair was given by the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association. During the evening refreshments were served and there was some singing and recitations.

The New Jersey Athletic Club received, in addition to the pennant signifying the championship of New York, a handsome silver cup, which will henceforth be known as the Metropolitan Cup. The club won this by preserving an unbeaten record of games played against the Manhattan Cricket Club, Staten Island Cricket Club, New York Cricket Club, and Crescent Athletic Club, the other competitors for the trophy.

The Paterson Cricket Club received the pennant of the New York Cricket Association, which is the junior league, and consists, in addition to the Paterson Club, of the Kings County St. George, Manhattan second eleven, New Jersey second eleven, Brooklyn, St. George's Athletic Club, Columbia, and Harlem.

The individual prowess of C. P. Hurditch and M. R. Cobb was rewarded by the league, the first receiving the prize for best batting, with an average of 38 for five innings, and M. R. Cobb getting the prize for bowling, with an average of 5.8 for 38 wickets.

The association prizes for batting and bowling were taken by T. J. O'Reilly and W. H. Rose respectively, the first having the best record among the batsmen, with an average of 21.58 for 15 innings, while Rose did the best work among the trundlers, with an average under four runs per wicket.

## STOPPED THE FOX HUNT.

**Chicago's Humane Society's President Interferes with Club Sport.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The big German club Germania had planned a foxhunt for to-morrow. All the junkers were to mount and chase a real fox. With the Germania were to follow the Chicago, Garfield, Centaur, and Lincoln Park Equestrian Clubs, and the start was to be from Ravenswood.

"Brer Fox" has a champion in the person of President Shortall of the Humane Society, who said he would arrest the hunters if they killed the animal. He promised to be on hand with warrants.

The noble sportsmen have postponed the hunt for a week, and will take legal advice as to whether they may be in at the death.

**News of the Golfers.**

—R. H. Robertson of the St. Andrew's Golf Club has presented a silver cup to the club for a contest, which will be played Saturday, Dec. 19. This will close the club's tournaments until next Spring. The course, however, will be kept open throughout the Winter.

—The only near-by competition for to-day is at Englewood, where the women and men will hold another of their series of club foursomes for the Van Antwerp silver cups. The second handicap match for the members of the Lakewood Golf Club will be played on their club links.

—Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago and Laurence Curtis of Boston, both Vice Presidents of the United States Golf Association, are now engaged in rewriting the rules of golf, making a very thorough and detailed work. They will be presented to the annual meeting of the association in February.

—Secretary H. O. Tallmadge of the United States Golf Association says that he has applications for membership from about twenty-five clubs. They will be elected at the Executive Committee meeting in January, and this addition will increase the association's membership from the present number—57—to 82.

—New officers for the Englewood Golf Club have just been chosen as follows: President—Thomas Thacher; Vice President—Alanson T. Enos; Secretary—George H. Burritt; Treasurer—Malcolm Campbell; Board of Governors—George Coppell, Charles Neave, Edgar H. Booth, Daniel W. Evans, William E. Rockwell, and the officers.

—A woman's golf tournament was played early in the week at the Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Gray, donor of the silver cup, won the match, and she promptly returned the trophy to the club, to be played for by the women at another time. Among the competitors were Miss Grace Churchill, Mrs. James Potts, Miss Janet Sheldon, Miss Benkard, Miss Louise Williard, Miss Mary Rowland, Miss Louise Benedict, and Miss Gertrude Talbot.

—The Park Department is contemplating a few desirable changes to the public golf links at Van Cortlandt Park. The last hole has always been considered long, as it is 700 yards, the longest golf hole in the country. This will be cut down to 550 yards, and the extra 150 yards added to the eighth hole, increasing that from 246 to 396 yards. The regular greens have just been covered with straw for the Winter, but temporary holes have been made, so that golfers who wish to use the course during the Winter can keep in practice.

—A golf club recently organized in Yonkers has an active membership of nearly 100 members. It is called the Skaegkill Club. It is chiefly a woman's club, and has for its course the old St. Andrew's links of six holes. J. Harvey Bell, former Mayor of Yonkers, is the President, and Miss Frances P. Gilman Treasurer. An interesting mixed foursome was played a few days ago and was won by Miss Nellie Reid and Harry Holbrook by the score of 74. Miss Frances Upham and H. O. Tallmadge gave them a close race, finishing but two strokes behind, with 76. The course was played over twice.

**Rescued an Aged Couple.**

Fire was discovered shortly after midnight this morning in the three-story building in the rear of 105 East Fifteenth Street. The building is an annex to the boarding house in the front building. The second floor of the rear building is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, an aged couple.

The fire engines arrived just as Mrs. Walsh was hanging out of the window, and about to jump. Her husband restrained her until a ladder was put up and Fireman Coleman rescued her. Smoke had cut off the escape of the couple.

Fireman Munston rescued Mr. Walsh by carrying him down the ladder. Mrs. Mary Fay and her son John occupied the third floor. They were awakened by the smoke and escaped in their night clothes. The fire was soon extinguished, after doing about $700 damage.

**Sheridan—Hodnett.**

A notable wedding which took place on Thursday morning in Archbishop Corrigan's residence at Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street was that of Miss Helen May Hodnett, a niece of John E. Fitzgerald of this city, to S. Richard Brinsley Sheridan of London, England. The bridegroom is a son of Henry Brinsley Sheridan, who for twenty-nine years was a member of Parliament for Dudley, England, and is a barrister and one of the largest stockholders in The London Financial Post.

Only relatives were present at the ceremony, at which the Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Pope Hodnett of Chicago, who is a cousin of the bride, and the Rev. Michael J. O'Farrel. The bride was dressed in a gray broadcloth traveling dress, with gray velvet trimmings, and wore a gray velvet picture hat. She carried a pink rose shower bouquet. The best man was Fitzroy Sheridan, brother of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a dinner was given at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 328 West Seventy-second Street, after which the couple left for Washington, D. C., for a short trip. They will sail for London in a few weeks.

**Foreign Notes of Interest.**

VALETTA, Malta, Dec. 11.—The screw schooner yacht May, owned by E. D. Morgan of New York, has arrived here.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Frederick Kast, one of the defendants in the action of Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Lady Scott, and three others, for criminal libel, died to-day.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 11.—The 600 African laborers from the Congo Free State, destined to augment the force of men at work on the Panama Canal, who were detained on the steamer Castle Eden upon her arrival here on Dec. 8, because there was smallpox on board, will be landed to-morrow.


**"The Greatest Magazine in the World."** *Midland Monthly*

*THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.*

# THE CENTURY

*Interesting Literature: Exquisite Illustrations.*

THE CENTURY commands by reason of the thoroughness of its editing, the importance of the subjects treated, its splendid pictorial features, the fineness of its printing, and its tone as a magazine for the American home.

By far the most important serial papers of the year to Americans are those on

## CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT,

### By Gen. Horace Porter.

Nothing has been published about the war since the early war papers of THE CENTURY so intensely interesting as these papers. They are not technical, and are as entertaining to the general reader as to old soldiers. Besides these papers, other valuable contributions throwing light on the career of General Grant will be given.

THE CENTURY bids fair to repeat the success of its famous War Papers with these articles.—National Tribune.

We never read biographies, but we mean to read every one of General Porter's sketches.—Eagle, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The leading American novel of the year is

## HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER

### By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

No one will be disappointed in the twelve successive instalments of this vigorous and entertaining work of fiction. Critics who have read the complete work are unanimous in commendation. Judging only from the first chapters, this is declared by the Home Journal to be not only the novel of the year, but also one of the masterpieces of American fiction. Its readers will not only be entertained, but will gain fresh and accurate impressions of the times of the Revolution, and especially of Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Benedict Arnold, and Major André. A thrilling passage is that in which the last days of André are described.

## "A Rose of Yesterday," by F. Marion Crawford.

A story in four parts in which this popular writer tells the story of a group of Americans in Lucerne. The novelette is in reality a dramatic study of the question of divorce.

## Captain Mahan on Admiral Nelson.

### A great American naval critic on the greatest English Admiral.

The distinguished author of the "Influence of Sea Power in History" is printing in THE CENTURY papers on Nelson's battles. The famous order will be pictured

**"England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty,"**

as displayed in the grouping of signal flags on the flagship, the "Victory." In connection with these papers, with othe. illustrations, will be given the famous picture

**"The Old Temeraire," by Turner,**

engraved by T. Cole.

## AMERICAN HUMOR.

Early numbers of THE CENTURY will contain a number of contributions giving racy examples of American Humor by new writers from all parts of the Union, including

**"Trialments, Troublements and Flickerments"**

in the lives of salesmen and commercial travelers; also a humorous story by WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP, author of "Writing to Rosina," entitled

**"Anti-Babel, or Prof. Sandfog's Universal Language."**

Also a short serial extravaganza entitled

**"Up the Matterhorn in a Boat."**

## Famous Generals on the Cause of the Failure of the Confederacy.

Apropos of the article "Why the Confederacy Failed," in the November CENTURY, interesting short articles of comment from officers in the late war will soon appear

**OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.**
**Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee,**
**Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler,**
**Brig.-Gen. E. P. Alexander.**

**OF THE UNION ARMY.**
**Maj.-Gen. D. C. Buell,**
**Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard,**
**Maj.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox.**

## HEROES OF PEACE.

THE CENTURY, in which war history has lately been so prominent, is having prepared a group of papers on the heroes we have always with us. In this series valuable contributions will be made on:

**Heroism Among the Police,** by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police Commissioners.

**Heroism Among the Firemen,** by Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives," etc.

## BEAUTIFUL ART.

### The Best Wood-Engravings

as fine facsimile pictures first processed and then engraved by hand. The wide page of the magazine gives opportunity for the display of reproductions of fine works of art printed at the celebrated De Vinne Press. THE CENTURY has probably surpassed all popular magazines in the quality and profusion of its art features. Its Old Italian and Old Dutch Masters, by T. Cole, are renowned throughout the art world. A series of English Masters is now in preparation by Cole, and includes examples of

**Hogarth, Constable, Sir Thomas Lawrence,**
**Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner, and other masters.**

Unusual facilities have been granted THE CENTURY by the owners of originals. The text is prepared by Prof. John C. Van Dyke, editor of "Modern French Masters." Current American Art will be abundantly illustrated in coming numbers, including the work of American artists in the Congressional Library; and among French artists whose work will be found in these pages are

**Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, Detaille,**
**Jules Breton, Gerome, Dagnan-Bouveret, etc.**

The special art-features in preparation for THE CENTURY cover so wide a range of subjects that it would be impossible to enumerate them here. Papers entirely illustrated by Castaigne, whose brilliant work is well known to THE CENTURY'S readers, are in preparation, and other pictorial features are being prepared of a special and novel character.

## STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE.

**Stephen Crane,**
Author of "The Red Badge of Courage,"

**Chester Bailey Fernald,**
the new American story-writer,

Richard Malcolm Johnston, Constance Cary Harrison, Mary Tracy Earle, Lucy S. Furman, Viola Roseboro', Julia Schayer, and others, will contribute.

author of "The Cat and the Cherub," contributes striking short stories, including "THE PARLOUS WHOLENESS OF EPHRAIM," and "THE LIGHTS OF SITKA."

## NEW YORK AND LONDON.

A group of strikingly illustrated papers on New York will show various picturesque phases of city life. These are by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. Jacob A. Riis, and others. The illustrations are partly by such well-known illustrators as Lungren, partly by a group of young men, whose work is beginning to attract much attention, Hambidge, Potthast, and others.

**Play in London.**

Some entertaining papers of a novel nature as to pictorial accompaniment, written on certain pleasure resorts of London, are by Mrs. Pennell, and are illustrated by the artist Joseph Pennell.

## SECRET HISTORY.

**The Century has just received from Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, lately General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and formerly Secretary of War, Several Articles Giving the Inside Story of Famous Events in Recent American History.**

**Napoleon's Withdrawal from Mexico,** with special reference to the part taken by the United States Government.

**The Impeachment Trial of President Johnson** The full history of these events cannot be written till these articles are made public.

## ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

**Helen Keller and the Teaching of the Deaf and Dumb.**
A second article continues the record of Helen Keller's instruction at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

**Mountain Bicycling by Col. Waring.**
Col. George E. Waring, the popular chief of the Street Cleaning Department of New York, is an old contributor to THE CENTURY. He will describe, in illustrated articles, his outing of last Summer, bicycling through some of the most picturesque scenery of the world.

**Joseph Jefferson as an Artist.**
In an article on "Monotypes," there is a sketch of Joseph Jefferson at work on a monotype plate, and a reproduction of one of Mr. Jefferson's monotypes.

**Napoleon and the Battle of New Orleans.**
Will present an account of this remarkable engagement written by Gen. Andrew Jackson, and shown by James Monroe to Napoleon, whose interest in this battle is set forth in the article.

**The Man in the Copper Box.**
An authoritative and popular account will be given by Prof. W. O. Atwater of the experiments under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture at Wesleyan University, with the coöperation of the Storrs Agricultural Station, in the investigation of the laws of nutrition. A man is kept on a certain diet for a certain number of days inside a copper box, seven feet long, 6½ feet high, and 4½ feet wide. Here he lives, eats, drinks, sleeps, works with his muscles or his brain, and rests.

## VALUABLE MUSICAL PAPERS.

THE CENTURY has recently published a number of papers by famous musicians on other masters of the art. A paper by the critic Henry T. Fink will soon appear; also others by the well-known composers, Greig and Moszkowski.

## TIMELY ARTICLES.

THE CENTURY will publish during the year in its editorial "Topics of the Time," and in the body of the magazine, valuable papers on Current Questions relating to the higher life of the home and of the nation. Its articles on popular science, travel, and sport will cover a wide range. It will aim to give examples of the best poetry of the day. It will endeavor even to surpass its past record as a magazine of entertainment and culture.

## A Beautiful Christmas Number,

now ready, is itself a handsome gift-book. By arrangement with Boussod, Valadon & Co. the head of Christ, from Dagnan-Bouveret's new painting of "The Last Supper" is given as frontispiece from the artist's original study. The number reflects the true spirit of the holiday.

Christmas Poems, Christmas Stories, Christmas Pictures.

*THIS IS THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.*

The Christmas number is for sale everywhere; price 35 cents. Subscription price, $4.00 a year. New yearly subscribers who begin with December may have the November number (beginning the volume) without charge. Price $4.00. A handsome certificate will be sent those who wish to use a subscription for a Christmas gift. Address

**THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK**

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chaplain Couden, in his opening prayer to-day, caused a buzz of excitement by his reference to the bill passed yesterday prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol Building. He said: "Especially do we thank Thee that this House is no longer responsible for the liquor traffic within the walls of this, our Capitol. Grant, we pray Thee, that the bill passed here yesterday may go through the regular channels and speedily become a law, never to be repealed in the history of our Nation."

On motion of Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.) it was agreed that when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Monday next.

The resolution extending the existence of the joint Congressional Commission, charged with the duty of inquiring into the practicability of framing regulations that will permit the free use of alcohol in the arts and manufactures, without danger to the revenues of the Government, was taken up and agreed to. It extends the time within which the commission may report until the end of the session.

Two private pension bills favorably acted on at the last session of Congress by the Committee of the Whole were passed. One granted a pension of $50 a month to the widow of the late Col. Carrick Mallory.

A Senate bill, vetoed by the President because of misdescription of the soldier's regiment, granting a pension to Elvira Bachelder, a dependent mother in New Hampshire, was also passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider bills on the private calendar.

The House discussed nine private bills till 5 P. M., passed two of them, and then took a recess until 8 P. M., to consider private pension bills.

The night session was well attended, and resulted in the advancement on the calendar in Committee of the Whole of thirty-one private, pension, and relief bills. They are now ready for passage by the House. Among them were bills granting pensions to Jane Christian Marye, daughter of W. S. Jett, a soldier of the Revolutionary War; to Marion McKibben, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. David McKibben, at $40 a month; to Charlotte O. Van Cleve, widow of Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, at $50 a month. Three other bills were laid on the table, the House thus disposing of thirty-four bills altogether.

The House at 10:30 o'clock adjourned until Monday next.

### JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WORK.

**Opposition to Holding an Extra Term of Court at Buffalo.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the President to reappoint Commander John N. Quackenbush of the navy to his former grade and rank as of date Aug. 1, 1883, and to place him on the retired list of the navy.

The bill, which has been before Congress for a number of years, met considerable opposition to-day in committee, and the vote on reporting it favorably was five in the affirmative and three in the negative, with two members not voting.

There was so much opposition to the Daniels bill to provide for a special term of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, at Buffalo, for the hearing of Admiralty cases, because of the extra pay to be given to Judge Wallace for holding this term, that the bill went over until the next meeting in order that Representative Daniels might appear and be heard in its behalf.

### NEW PLAN ON PACIFIC LOAN.

**Mr. Bell Proposes that the Lien Be Extended at 3 Per Cent.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Bell (Dem., Texas,) to-day submitted to the House a minority report on the Pacific Railroads Funding bill, favorably reported at the last session by the Committee on Pacific Railroads. He recommends that the bill reported be amended so as to provide that the debts due by the roads be extended at 3 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. per annum, and that the extension be granted only on condition that the companies arrange to secure the Government's debt by a first mortgage, upon which it is proposed in the bill it shall have a second mortgage.

He also recommends that a provision be inserted requiring the law officers of the Government to institute proceedings looking to a foreclosure of its lien and the sale of the property in the event that the terms of settlement are not accepted by the respective companies. If the bill is amended as recommended, he will favor its passage.

### SHIP BUILDERS' CLAIMS.

**They Say United States Cruisers Were Not Ready for Their Work.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Herbert to-day sent to the House the claim of the Quintard Iron Works of New York for $99,661 damages caused by the delay of the Government in constructing the hull of the cruiser Maine.

Secretary Herbert, while not attempting to pass on the merits of the claim, admits that there was delay, and expresses the opinion that justice requires the reference of the matter to the Court of Claims.

He also submitted similar claims of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia on account of the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts, and Indiana. In each instance it is alleged that the delays were due to the failure of the Government to supply armor or other materials in accordance with the contracts, and in the case of the New York by reason of changes in the 'plans and specifications.

The claims are as follows: On account of the New York, $211,018; the Columbia, $192,235; the Massachusetts, $483,757, and the Indiana, $480,231. As in the case of the Maine, the Secretary admits delays and favors referring the matters to the Court of Claims.

### RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

**Measures in Which Employes Are Very Much Interested.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Railroad employes' organizations have their representatives here already to urge upon this Congress certain legislation in which they are interested. Speaking this morning for the Engineers', Firemen's, and Trainmen's Brotherhoods, and for the orders of Conductors and Trainmen, W. F. Hynes of Denver, Col., said:

"I am in Washington to watch after several bills in which the railroad men of the country have a vital interest. The Erdman Arbitration bill is one of these measures. I believe it would, if enacted, forever put an end to strikes, and would secure absolute justice between the corporations and their employes.

"The Phillips bill, providing for a Labor Commission, which passed the last House, needs attention. No more important legislation has come before Congress in many years than this proposition from the statesmanlike and philanthropic gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is a comprehensive and well-thought-out measure, and thoroughly practical.

"The 'Contempt bill,' as it is called, introduced by Senator Voorhees and passed by the Senate at the last session, is the other subject of legislation which closely affects laboring interests."

**Would Increase Congressmen's Pay.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) offered in the House to-day a bill increasing to $10,000 per year the salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to $7,500 per year the salaries of Senators and Representatives, to go into effect March 4, 1897.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) introduced a bill appropriating $60,000 for a light and fog signal station at Green's Ledge, Conn.

### TO BENEFIT WORKINGMEN.

**President Gould Tells of the Suburban Homes Company.**

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company, said yesterday that the public offering of the company's stock has been very successful.

"It now seems assured," he said, "that fully three-fourths of the capital stock will be taken by the public. The remaining fourth will, of course, be taken by the underwriters, who are ready to take the entire issue, but we should much prefer to have the wage earners of the city avail themselves of this opportunity for small and safe investment. Our enterprise is one that is peculiarly suitable for the investment of the small savings of the working people that would find little or no profit if put in the banks.

"There is another view of the matter which is of interest to business men. Of course, the enterprise is upon a business basis. If it were not, it would offer but little prospect of success, but it also has for its object the furnishing of good homes and good investments for the laboring classes. In this field it will aid in relieving the social unrest that was so evident in the last political campaign. For this reason I think that business men should encourage an enterprise of this kind. Its success will, I am sure, be a valuable contribution toward the solution of this grave social problem.

"We are sure of a yearly dividend of at least 5 per cent. and of a clear yearly surplus of at least 2 or 3 per cent. This is about the average profit of similar enterprises in this country and in Europe. The Boston Co-operative Building Company makes a yearly profit of 9.96 per cent. The Workmen's Building Society of Gothenburg, Sweden, declares a yearly dividend of 6¼ per cent. without a surplus, however. The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company of London, organized and still managed by Sir Sidney Waterlow, declares a dividend of 5 per cent and puts aside a surplus of 3 per cent. We ought to do fully as well as this in New York.

"One especially gratifying feature of the public offering of our stock has been that a number of workingmen are taking from two to thirty shares each. We should like to have the entire issue subscribed for by workingmen and workingwomen. The subscription books will be closed on the 15th of this month."

**Want Divver to Lead Again.**

The friends of former Police Justice P. Divver are trying to make him again the Tammany leader in the Second Assembly District. He retired from that position a few years ago, after he had awarded a prize to that election district captain who "got out" the largest vote on election day, and at about the time that a dozen or more of his "workers" were sent to prison for corrupting the ballot. A petition has been circulated for signers asking Divver's reinstatement. It is said by Divver's friends that 210 out of 201 members of the Tammany General Committee of the district have signed this.

## A MODERATE TARIFF BILL

**REPUBLICANS WILL UNDERTAKE TO PASS NO RADICAL MEASURE.**

**Political Predilections of States May Cut a Figure in the Arrangement of Schedules—Specific Duties Promised.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—"A moderate measure" is the characterization which leading Republicans of the House give to the new tariff bill which it is purposed to frame this Winter in anticipaton of an extra session of Congress.

It is explained that what is desired is a bill which will provide a sufficient revenue to cover the deficit now existing, furnishing proper protection to home industries. It is pointed out that conditions have considerably changed since what is known as the McKinley bill became a law, and that rates of duty that were justified then are unnecessary at present. It is stated, for example, that the tin-plate industry, which was enormously stimulated by the duty of 2 cents a pound imposed in the McKinley law, is now so well established that a return to the former rate is unnecessary.

The sugar schedule promises to cause more embarrassment than any other in the bill. Some of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee say that the three States which produce sugar—Louisiana, Texas, and Nebraska—gave their vote last month to Mr. Bryan, and this, in connection with the position which the Members of Congress from Louisiana and Texas have always taken with respect to the tariff, will be, it is asserted, a strong influence against protecting this industry any further than the necessities of the case require.

Said one of the members of the Ways and Means Committee this morning: "We cannot now sacrifice the revenue on sugar through reciprocity arrangements, as we did in 1890, and I look for a more careful consideration of the revenue feature in all such proposals."

The agricultural schedule will probably be fixed at the former rates of duty, while the woolen schedule, it is said, will embody sufficient protection to satisfy the manufacturers. The cotton and steel and iron schedules are not likely to be changed. The present ad valorem system will be changed to a system of specific duties.

The bill, it is said, will contain a provision that goods in bond will, when taken out, pay the rate duty in force, and not the lower rate at which they were originally brought to this country.

On this point a member of the Ways and Means Committee said to-day: "We cannot prevent importers from stocking up in advance their private warehouses, but we can prevent the use of the Government bonded warehouses for this purpose by a simple four-line provision to the effect that goods withdrawn from the bonded warehouses shall pay the rate of duty prevailing at the time of withdrawal, instead of at the time of actual importation. Then, to prevent a season of great activity of withdrawals between the passage of the bill and the time of its going into effect at a future date, we shall make the bill take effect on the passage, and up to that date the uncertainty as to the final outcome will prevent the use of the bonded warehouse for any considerable anticipatory importations."

An arrangement will be made whereby dates will be assigned to certain interests to be heard, so that there may be some systematic method of giving the hearings without embarrassment. The date upon which the hearings will begin will be made public when the full committee meets.

### PLATT AND SALOON BONDS.

**Senators Foley and Raines Have a Little Tilt in Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—James H. Dormer of the Charity Organization Society, while testifying to-day before the special Senate committee inquiring into the workings of the liquor-tax law, complained that the brewers were chiefly the bondsmen for saloon keepers, and that companies had been formed to deal in such bonds.

Senator Foley seized the opportunity at this point to make a thrust at the bond and investment company, which, it is alleged, Mr. Platt controls, by endeavoring to ascertain if witness knew the name of the company which he had said furnished nine-tenths of the bonds not furnished by the brewers. Mr. Dormer replied that he did not know and did not care.

Senator Raines asked if the matter of getting business for a bond company was not a matter of enterprise, and if one company through favoritism got a monopoly would not the others complain, to both of which questions the witness replied in the affirmative, and added that he had heard no such complaints.

"There," said Senator Raines, in a triumphant tone.

"Well," said Senator Foley, "since you have gone into that, we will go back to New York, and find how many saloons this company to which you know I refer has become bondsman for, and exactly what its liability is—you'll find its liability is not a cent."

Senator Raines began asking questions on another subject.

After several other witnesses had given unimportant testimony, Senator Raines announced that for two days the committee had been trying to secure the attendance of Mr. George F. Matthews, proprietor of a Buffalo morning paper, but had not succeeded, although Sergeant at Arms Benson has had six officers out looking for him.

The committee waited nearly an hour for Mr. Matthews to appear, and at 4 o'clock adjourned to meet in Rochester on Wednesday next, where they will continue their investigations. The Buffalo inquiry is ended.

**Spinks Wins at Billiards.**

The fourteen-inch balk line billard game between W. A. Spinks and Edward McLaughlin was won last night by Spinks, who scored 2,500 to McLaughlin's 2,300. McLaughlin made a sensational run of 110, while Spinks's highest run was 59, but the latter's average was 12 32-36, while the former's average was 12 3-35. Spinks's grand average was 11 3-224, and McLaughlin's was 10 70-223.

**Sudden Death of a Club Janitor.**

Richard Dixon, forty-five years old, janitor of the New York Athletic Club, Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, died suddenly in the storage room of the club last night. Dixon lived at 11 West Sixty-third Street. He leaves a wife and four children.

### LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Sapphire, (Br.,) Ellis, St. Vincent, C. V., Nov. 26, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. to-day.


# THE FIRST WANAMAKER CHRISTMAS

*In New York is an addition to the Holiday happiness of the city.*

*Begin your Christmas enjoyment in our Store, and carry the joyousness forward to the completed home Christmas.*

*We have prepared for children*

## THE CHRISTMAS TABLEAUX,

*showing Christmas keeping in an American home. It is on the third floor, Fourth Avenue. Bring the little ones. They'll enjoy it.*

*Happiness all over the house—the Berlin Fantastic Mirrors, they don't flatter; the Shower of Roses; the Orchestrion and Mechanical Toys—are all attractive, interesting, enjoyable. Here for everybody.*

*Open evenings on and after Wednesday, the 16th inst.*

**TOYS—A REMARKABLE EVENT**

Got caught. A foreign commission house imported a large quantity of Toys for a concern that couldn't pay. It's the old story. We bought them for half. Will sell them for half.

Been in Toy business many years and never could offer such a chance before.

Horses and Carts, $1 sort at 50c, $1.50 sort at 75c, $2 sort at $1, $3 sort at $1.50. Plush Horses with Dump Carts, Butchers' Carts, City Trucks, loaded Trucks, Milk Wagons, Express Wagons.

Grocery Stores, full outfit. They go from $3 to $1.50, $4 to $2, $6 to $3, $7 to $3.50, $10 to $5.

French Mechanical Animals, $3.50 sort at $1.75, $5 sort at $2.50, $7 sort at $3.50.

Also many Soldiers and Figures at 12c. usually sold at 25c.

The same holds true of Metal Soldiers, Musical Tops, Mechanical Clowns and Jockeys, and many other items.

This entire offering is separated from the usual and regular stock, and the prices apply only to the special lots.

They will be ready for sale this morning near the regular Toy store.

**Basement.**

**BANQUET LAMPS** The Lamp Store has offerings in artistic Lamps that appeal strongly to holiday shoppers. The comparison of prices is with real values.

Decorated Banquet Lamps, complete, 9 in. globe to match, $2.75.
Flow blue Banquet Lamps, complete, with 10 in. delft globe, $5.75 from $9.
Decorated Banquet Lamps, complete, 10 in. globe to match, $7.75 from $12.
Banquet Lamps, with Japanese vase and gilt trimmings, complete with 9 in. decorated globe or silk shade, $4.
Wrought iron Banquet Lamps, $2.75 an $4; were $5 and $7.50.

**CLOTHES WHISKS 25c.** Fancy celluloid handles and plush caps—a trade twist makes them 25c, less than half their real value.

**Basement.**

There is a chance to buy Velour du Nord Capes and Coats at such reductions as should make our Women's Coat Store a great popular centre to-day. Paris and Berlin contribute the garments from the latest successes of their best manufacturers. Many designs are exclusive, and the jet trimmings, braiding, and embroidery are of the finest. At the prices asked you pay far less than makers' cost.

$50 Capes are $20.

$48 Jackets are $25.

**Second floor.**

**MEN'S OVERCOATS** Our Overcoats are made to please particular men—men who expect a ready-to-wear coat to be the equal in style and finish to the make of the best merchant tailor.

At $45—Genuine Montagnac, edges piped with velvet, lined throughout with extra heavy silk; in black and brown.

At $45—The celebrated Brooks Melton; in blue and black.

At $40—Finest imported black Kersey, lining of extra heavy silk, ¾-inch lap seams.

At $35—Finest imported Elysian Beaver, black and blue, silk lined; also blue and black Kerseys, silk lined.

At $30—Two colors in imported basket Home-spuns, light brown and red and green mixed—entirely new and full of style.

A complete stock of lower priced coats down to $10, all well made.

**Second floor.**

**THE HOLIDAY FAIR**

Is a collection of many sorts of moderate-priced Holiday Goods that are suited for presents. Many at 50c. Many more at $1.

It makes the choosing easy to find a great variety of goods in one place, collected from all parts of the store.

Conveniently located at the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street, next to the Christmas Tableaux.

**Third floor.**

**BICYCLES** Christmas present that is a Christmas present! A wheel!

And, by the way—The Continental Bicycles of this year's pattern are to be sold at once—hence $35 instead of $50—and Continental Bicycles are bicycle perfection, men's and women's.

The 1897 models of the Continental Bicycle are ready—$50.

Children's Bicycles—20 and 24-inch wheels, $25; 26-inch wheel, $30.

**Basement.**

**MEN'S SLIPPERS** A slipper gift insures thoughts of the donor the year round. We have them in:

Broad comfort toes, or narrow pointed toes, made from wool felt, alligator hide, chrome tanned kidskin, Tampico goatskin, lined with linen, kid, and chamois; priced at 60c. to $3.

Romeo style—High cut.

Opera style—Low cut.

**Second floor.**

**HOUSE COATS AND DRESSING GOWNS** New York, Paris, London, Berlin and Hamburg all contribute their best to this stock. It is literally overflowing with the good things pertaining to indoor comfort. A house coat or dressing gown is well calculated to please father, husband, brother or a particular friend.

**Broadway and Ninth street.**

**DOMET FLANNEL NIGHT SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS** A newer and still better lot than the others which you took in half a day—$1 Night Shirts for 50c; $1.50 Pajamas for $1.

**Broadway and Ninth street.**

**UPHOLSTERY** A number of hints on home decorations in the Upholstery Store. Silk Mantel Scarfs, from $1.25 to $25; beautiful silk scarfs from Japan, embroidered in gold, $4.50 and $5, a variety of colors.

Draperies heavier than silk are in favor. Our Silk Damask Scarfs, with Table Covers to match, fill this demand.

Novelties in Window Seats and Tabourettes that open—useful as well as ornamental—covered with stuffs to match the room furnishings; pillows and cushions in great variety; woven panels, small and large—they are a popular bit of house furnishing.

**Second floor, Fourth avenue.**

**UMBRELLAS** Selling lots of them for Christmas gifts. A choice assortment of the latest style handles—ivory, mother of pearl and Dresden, with silver deposits; mother of pearl, gold mounted.

Children's Umbrellas, 50c to $1.85.
Women's Umbrellas, 75c to $23.
Men's Umbrellas, 75c to $15.
Men's Canes, very large assortment, in natural sticks, trimmed with silver, and ivory handles, gold and silver trimmed.

**Broadway.**

**SILK DOWN COMFORTABLES** Fifty of them just received, made of China Silk, interlined, and filled with pure, odorless down—ordinarily sold at $15—our price $10.

**Fourth avenue and Ninth street.**

**HOSIERY** The Hosiery Store news is interesting—the stock complete.

FOR WOMEN—
Cotton, fast black, unbleached feet; lisle, fast black, ribbed; lisle, fast black boot, colored tops; cotton, tan; your choice, 6 pairs for $1, regularly $1.50.
FOR MEN—
Bicycle Hose at about half regular prices.
Heather mixed, the 50c and 75c kind, 25c.
Fancy mixed and plaids, the $2 and $2.50 kind, $1.

**Broadway.**

**BOYS' SHOES** About 200 pairs of Boys' Patent Leather Shoes—the $4 and $4.50 kind—will soon find wearers at $2.20; lace, pointed toe with tips, welted and stitched soles, sizes 13½ to 5½.

# JOHN WANAMAKER,

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.



West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

TRADE MARK

# COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

CHRISTMAS.

Generous people are apt to find themselves "undone with Christmas boxes" and bills, before the Day itself is half in sight.

For all such discords our "Long Credit" and special bargain prices are unfailing remedies.

Oriental Carabagh & Hammedan Rugs, $5.00.

Delightfully appropriate gifts can be picked from our Furniture Department, and payments made when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St



# HOUSE FURNISHING

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, FENDERS, ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, COAL VASES AND SCUTTLES.
HEARTH BRUSHES AND BROOMS, FIRE SCREENS, ETC., ETC.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

# DESKS

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLE AND PRICE.

T. G. SELLEW,

111 Fulton St.



# Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

# Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

# Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

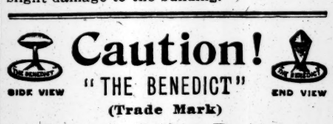
# Safe Cure



**Fire in a Brooklyn Malt House.**

James W. Brown & Co.'s malthouse, at Kent Avenue and Taylor Street, Brooklyn, caught fire about 11 o'clock last night from a dry kiln on the second floor. The flames were discovered by a watchman before they had gained much headway. Three alarms were sent out because of the dangerous locality of the fire, but it was put out without much trouble. The damage to grain by water was about $4,000. The fire did but slight damage to the building.






# Caution!

"THE BENEDICT"

(Trade Mark)

**Perfect Collar Button.**

The demand for this useful article has become so universal that poor counterfeits have been put upon the market.

Every genuine Benedict Collar Button has the name "Benedict" and date of patent stamped upon it,—"take no other."

WATCHES and DIAMONDS

(Our Specialties.)

Fine Gold Jewelry and Sterling Silverware.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

JEWELERS,

Broadway and Cortlandt St.



# NOVELTIES IN STERLING SILVER.

*A large variety of INEXPENSIVE NOVELTIES made especially for the Holidays.*

THE WALLACE CO., SILVERSMITHS,

Fifth Ave., Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.


**A Young Clerk's Disgrace.**

A well-dressed young man who was hurrying to the Liberty Street ferry last evening was arrested and taken to the Oak Street Police Station. He carried a satchel, on which was the name of J. W. Johnson, Dunellen, N. J. He affected surprise and indignation at his arrest until confronted at the station house by Louis H. Hobby, Superintendent of the drug firm of Schieffelin & Co., of 170 William Street, who charges him with theft. The bag contained various drugs. He broke down and confessed to robbing the firm. He said that he was twenty-one years old, and had been married six months. His wife was ill, and his salary was not enough, he said, to meet expenses. As he was led to a cell he said to the Sergeant: "I hope you'll find me dead in the morning." The Sergeant then detailed a policeman to watch the cell. Johnson's pilferings from the firm were estimated to amount to $200.

**He Ridiculed Civil Service Reform.**

The fourth anniversary of the founding of the Robert T. Lincoln Republican Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District was celebrated last night at the clubhouse, 1,534 Third Avenue. Some Brookfield Republicans were present. "Jerry" Sullivan, Assemblyman-elect from the Tenth District, ridiculed the present plan of conducting civil service examinations. He said he thought it was foolish to expect a man who wanted a job as letter-carrier to study up on biology and algebra. He added that he knew "Teddy" Roosevelt when he ran for Mayor, and carried his own district for him, but was glad Roosevelt was not elected. He added that the rich people had the civil service matter all in their own hands, and fixed things so that the laboring man could not get into Government positions.


# HOLIDAY SILVER.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

TABLE WARE.

Everything needed for the table.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Solid Silver Toilet Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ENAMELLED SILVER.

Hunting and Coaching Scenes, Horses, Dogs, Landscapes, copies of noted paintings, painted upon various articles in the highest style of art.

# REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square,

13 Maiden Lane, New York.

# The New York Times

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year..... $1.00
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For Month..... $1.50


**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Fédora—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Chill Widow—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—London Assurance—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—King Richard III.—8:15. Matinée—Arms and the Man—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Florida Enchantment—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dancing Girl—King Henry IV.—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—The Politician—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Martha—8:00. Matinée—Romeo et Juliette.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

## SIXTEEN PAGES
### AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1896.

### THE TARIFF REVISERS.

The report comes from Washington that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, in preparing the tariff bill which their party hopes to pass at an extra session next Spring, will retain large parts of the present tariff law because they are "satisfactory" as they stand. The iron and steel schedule and the cotton goods schedule are mentioned, for example, and it is said that the Republican revisers will make scarcely any change in them beyond the substitution of equivalent specific duties for certain ad valorem rates now in force. Chairman DINGLEY said a few days ago: "The iron and steel schedule, according to Senators CAMERON and QUAY, is for the most part satisfactory. The cottons schedule is satisfactory, except as to yarns and fine goods."

And yet Republican journals and politicians have continually denounced this tariff as a "free-trade" law, and many representatives of the iron and steel industry have been prominent contributors to the partisan chorus of misrepresentation and condemnation. The truth is that the long and important iron and steel schedule contains many duties which have long been absolutely prohibitory, and a majority of these are imposed upon products which are either sold here at prices lower than those prevailing abroad, or would be so sold if ordinary competition in the marketing of them had not been suppressed by greedy combinations. Indeed, the cost of production at the base of the industry, in spite of the exactions of some of these combinations, is so low that we are exporting important products and selling them in foreign markets, in open competition with the manufacturers there. We are not speaking now of the export sales made by certain combinations at prices much lower than those exacted at home. The value of our iron and steel exports has been increased from an average of about $29,000,000 per annum under the McKinley tariff to $41,000,000 last year.

Now that the Republicans have expressed an intention to revise the tariff "on protective lines," we begin to see defenses of or excuses for these iron and steel rings in journals which have at times attacked them. We are told now that they were formed under the operation of "the destructive tariff of 1894." An attempt is made to create an impression that competition from abroad, stimulated by a reduction of the duties, compelled manufacturers to combine. But there has been no such competition in the branches of the industry which are mentioned. The prices of some of the products thus controlled were lower here when the combinations were formed than the prices of similar products abroad, to say nothing of the prices of the foreign products with duties added. And if the present tariff on iron and steel has been destructive in causing foreign competition, why is it called "satisfactory" by the Pennsylvania Senators?

We point to one notorious example of the use of a tariff duty by a combination in the iron and steel industry. The combined makers of steel rails have for a long time compelled American buyers to pay $28 per ton for rails. The duty of $7.84 has enabled them to do this. At the same time they have been selling their rails in foreign countries for less than $22, underbidding the rail manufacturers of Europe. They would be content, we presume, if the "free-trade tariff's" duty of $7.84 should be retained by the Republicans. Other combinations would have no ground for complaint if their duties in the present law should be re-enacted. But we expect that all of them will ask for an increase, and that the Republican revisers will add something to the present rates, upon their products, although these rates, if a revision cannot be avoided, ought to be cut down.

### A COMPLICATED TALE OF DEATH.

It may be that ANTONIO MACEO is dead, but whether he is or not, the continued and continually revised story of his taking off will remain a monument of the Spanish capacity for adding a new interest to death in the manner of reporting it. They are said to have held the news that the most formidable leader of the insurrection was dead for twenty-four hours in Havana before giving it out. Perhaps the story was not ready sooner and perhaps they did not believe it themselves, and were uncertain whether others would. It had to be made circumstantial, for MACEO had been reported dead at least twice before within a year.

To give the first version full authenticity it was confirmed on the second day by way of Madrid with new particulars. There is nothing like roundabout repetition of a story to commend it to belief. According to the tale, MACEO had turned his back upon Gen. WEYLER in the Province of Pinar del Rio with 2,000 men, and had encountered Major CIRUJEDA in the Havana Province, whose whole force was about 500. With the customary Spanish promptness CIRUJEDA defeated this vastly superior army, leaving forty dead on the field and losing three men killed and having thirty-one wounded—about the usual allowance in the dispatches. Among the Cubans killed were two "well-dressed" officers, who had kindly labeled themselves to save trouble, and one of whom considerately left a memorandum of the fact that he had committed suicide rather than desert the body of his General. The "General" was MACEO and the other officer was the son of MAXIMO GOMEZ. It seems like MACEO to wear silk stockings on his campaigns with his initials thereon for purposes of identification, and it was natural for young GOMEZ to shoot himself and let any Spaniard who ran across the bodies know all the circumstances.

Then there was a diary on MACEO's person containing a "sketch of the operations from Nov. 27 to Dec. 7," the date of the battle. This "sketch" was dated Dec. 2, and told what happened on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, indicating a joining of forces with several officers. This was an extraordinary case of clairvoyance as well as imprudence. A letter two months and a half old was found in GOMEZ's pocket, of which an "extract" was given, which "extract" included the date, address, and signature, and seemed to be all there was of the letter.

There appeared to be something lacking in the way of plausibility in this story. Why did the prowling Spanish soldiers leave these bodies when they were so clearly identified instead of bearing them off in triumph? This was explained in a sequel which said that the plundering soldiers did not examine the evidence until they got back to camp and looked over the stockings, diary, &c., and then they went back and the bodies were gone. But by this time they had cumulative evidence in the way of a revolver, sword, and ring which had been MACEO's. At least they said they had, but the bodies they could not produce. The Cubans who had carelessly left them on the field in their hurry to get away from a fourth of their number of Spaniards had stolen them away, and it was not known where they had laid them.

The story was not yet convincing, somehow, and now appeared a surgeon who had been with MACEO, and who obligingly surrendered himself to the Spaniards to give them more confirmation. He knew all about MACEO's clothes and could describe the sleeve buttons which had been added to the evidence. But this doctor was formerly in the Spanish service, and had drinking habits. Moreover, he had surrendered unnecessarily and obtained amnesty in return for his evidence, and an unbelieving world was suspicious of his testimony. He does not seem to have been properly coached, for he gives an entirely new account of MACEO's getting from Pinar del Rio into the Havana Province. He did not cross the trocha at all, but came around by water in a boat, and had only forty men with him. What becomes of the battle of Punta Brava, with 2,000 soldiers, of whom forty were left dead, and how about the diary, which said that MACEO passed the trocha on the 4th, "joining forces with Lieut. VASQUEZ on the 5th, Cols. ACOSTA and SARTORIUS on the 6th, and SANCHEZ on the 7th"?

There are still other versions of the tale of MACEO's death, and more contradictions, which we will not pursue, for descriptions of the insurgent General's underclothing and jewelry do not convince us that any of the statements are true, and we know they cannot all be so. Perhaps MACEO is dead, or perhaps he has contrived to make the Spaniards think he is dead for a purpose of his own, and has set them at work furnishing their wonderful evidence of the fact; or, again, perhaps the Spaniards have been pretending he is dead for purposes of their own. Quien sabe?

### FOR SENATOR—MR. CHOATE.

The Union League Club does a good thing, in a manly, straightforward way, in proposing Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE as a candidate for the United States Senate. It would be hard to pick out a better man in the Republican Party. He has not always shown as keen an interest or played as efficient a part in the public affairs of the State as his great talents would have made easy and natural; but that may, in part, be due to what are some of his best qualities—his independence, for instance, and the singular clearness of his mental vision. He has chosen, for reasons that we do not question, to act with the Republican Party. It was necessarily a limited field.

As a Senator, Mr. CHOATE compares with the man most prominently connected with the nomination as "Hyperion to a satyr." His positive qualifications are very great. His mind, as we have said, is peculiarly clear and penetrating, and its scope is broad. He is in the front rank of his profession, not in New York only, but in the whole Union. He is a most eloquent and persuasive advocate. He is a very hard worker, and no action of his in the Senate would be shallow or hasty. His ideal of public life is a high one and he would contribute to the Senate the dignity and elevation of its best days, with a grace that even in its best days was rare.

Mr. CHOATE's most recent and most distinguished public service was as President of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York. It gives a conspicuous and practical proof of his fitness for much the kind of work he ought to be expected to do in the Senate, and in the Senate he would do his work as he did it in the convention—carefully, thoroughly, wisely. He is also peculiarly adapted to treat properly the task usually imposed on a New York Senator with reference to patronage. He would treat it with contempt. He would decide intelligently and conscientiously as to his vote where the "advice and consent of the Senate" are required for appointments. We may be sure of that. He would not be an office broker. Neither for his party, nor any faction, any more than for his personal advantage, would he pervert the influence of his high post, or engage in the pursuit or distribution of spoils.

In proposing him formally and in entering on an organized and systematic support of his candidacy, the Union League Club is doing precisely the sort of work that a great and honorable political club should do. Will it succeed? If not, why should it fail? Is any better man suggested? Is not the Legislature free to act? Do the Republicans of the State wish the best man they can get, and will the Legislature meet that wish? Plainly the canvass is not to be a test of Mr. CHOATE's fitness, or of the recognition of his fitness by the great body of the party. It will be a test of the ability of the party to get done what ought to be done and what at heart it deeply desires shall be done.

### ALMOST TEN YEARS.

The testimony for the Government, in rebuttal, in the suit of The United States vs. The Bell Telephone Company and ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, commonly called the "Bell Telephone Case," is almost concluded.—[Annual report of the Department of Justice, published Dec. 10.]

Again public attention is directed to these curious proceedings, which were begun in the Federal court at Boston on Jan. 22, 1887, or nearly ten years ago. During all this time they have been confined to this court. There has been no decision. The litigation has not been prolonged by appeal to another tribunal, but since Jan. 22, 1887, or for the greater part of the time which has elapsed since that date, one court and one Judge have been taking testimony in this suit. Occasionally, during the last six or eight years, it has been announced that additional time had been granted to one side or the other for the submission of more testimony, and the date for argument upon the evidence, and for a decision, seemed far removed in the dim future.

The Government asked the court to annul the fundamental telephone patents for reasons which it regarded as sufficient. When the suit was begun one of these patents had seven years, and the other six years, of very profitable life remaining. The years passed by, while the court was taking testimony, and both of these patents expired by limitation, having become seventeen years old. For more than two years the court has been taking testimony upon which it is to decide whether it ought to annul patents which expired in 1893 and 1894. The Department of Justice expressed the opinion last year that "the litigation has probably been purposely protracted until the patents have expired." Protracted by whom? Not by the department.

But now these extraordinary proceedings have taken on a new phase. It may be that the suit will not be permitted to outlive the century in the testimony stage. Attorney General HARMON says:

"The sole counsel for the Government, Mr. CHARLES S. WHITMAN of Washington, having died during the Summer, I have not felt justified in employing other counsel for several reasons. First, the patents in controversy have long since expired; second, the only practical advantage which it is now possible for the Government to obtain will come from its winning the Berliner case; if it lose that case, I see no sound reason for pursuing the other case further. Third, a very large sum has already been spent in the preparation and conduct of this case. The expenses of obtaining new counsel competent to finish preparing and to present the case would be very large, in view of the enormous mass of testimony already taken, and the nature of the questions presented. In my judgment, this suit should be terminated on the best terms obtainable as to costs."

It is true that lawyers do not live forever, and if new attorneys should be employed they might die before the taking of testimony should be completed. Still, after all this expenditure of money, labor, and time, and the collection of "this enormous mass" of evidence, the case ought to be rounded out by a decision one way or the other.

Mr. HARMON asks Congress to consider the matter and direct his course. It seems to us that Congress should make an investigation and ascertain why the proceedings in the Federal court at Boston were so remarkably prolonged. The department has said that "probably" they were "purposely protracted" by somebody until the patents expired. Congress should find out who caused this protraction and why their efforts to prolong the proceedings were permitted to be successful.

### THE BICYCLE RACE.

The bicycle race which is to be finished to-night at Madison Square Garden is by far the most interesting and by far the most successful test that has been furnished of combined speed and endurance on wheels. Five or six of the men in the present race have beaten all records, while at 1,400 miles the leader in this race was well over a hundred miles in advance of it.

It is interesting to note just how much greater for long distances is the speed of the wheel than that of the human animal unaided by any mechanical appliances. The common computation is that a man on a wheel can go four times as far in the same time and with the same exertion as a man on foot. This does not seem to be fairly borne out by the records. In the present race HALE made 1,401 miles and a fraction in 100 hours. The record of pedestrianism for the same time is that of FITZGERALD, made now a good many years ago, and it is 455 miles 1,320 yards, or about three-quarters of a mile more. To make good the current estimate HALE would have needed to make 1,820 miles instead of 1,400. In fact, the speed of the bicycle is to the speed of the pedestrian for long distances much nearer three than four to one. To ride three times as fast as FITZGERALD ran HALE would have needed to do 1,367 miles in the 100 hours, and he did but 34 miles more.

Still, an average of 14 miles an hour maintained for 100 hours by the propulsion of the human muscles is an astonishing performance, though it be but little more than three times what can be done without a machine. The comparison is probably as fair as could be devised. In each case the record was made by a highly trained athlete, and is proportionately about as far ahead in the case of the pedestrian as of the wheelman.

Fourteen miles an hour, then, may be taken as at present the highest average speed that can be maintained on the bicycle, as a little over four miles and a half is the highest that can be maintained on foot, for a period of four days, with the time for sleep and food reduced to an absolute minimum. These physical needs are constant, it is true, while the bicycle is presumably improvable. It does not seem likely, however, that any very great improvement remains to be made in the elimination of friction. The gearing may conceivably be improved so as to make the machine cover a greater distance for each stroke. It is noteworthy that HALE's rivals have attributed his long lead to the uncommonly high gear he uses. In respect to the physical condition of athletes at the end of a six-day race there is probably not much to choose. It may, however, be questioned whether the physical condition, so to speak, of the pedestrian is not apt to be better, by reason of the greater nervous strain imposed upon the bicyclist. That is a question that will be worth the attention of medical experts at the conclusion of the race to-night and for some hours afterward, if not for a much longer period.

### THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The plans for the botanical garden in Bronx Park have been presented by the Plans Commission of the garden to the Board of Managers. The present condition of the enterprise warrants the expectation that this noble addition to the treasures of the city will in time become not only a municipal but a National possession, and will be a not unworthy rival to Kew Gardens, or to any other collection of like scope and purport.

There is one point, however, upon which the public does not receive the authoritative assurance to which it is entitled before handing over a great tract of one of the public pleasure grounds to the uses of the association, and that is the adjustment of the botanical garden to the park as a work of art. We do not see how the Park Commission which is to pass upon the plans can do so with the assurance that they are doing the very best that can be done for all purposes and from all points of view. Scientifically they no doubt have adequate guarantees of the fitness of the plans for their purpose, and doubtless artistically also, so far as the architecture alone is concerned. But in the matter of landscape architecture, of the adjustment of the garden to the park, the guarantees do not seem to be so complete. Of the signers of the report the only two who may be supposed to claim expertness in this respect are Mr. BRINLEY, who signs as "Civil and Landscape Engineer," and Mr. HENSHAW, who signs as "Landscape Gardener." We confess that we are not informed of the standing of these gentlemen as landscape architects, to use the term by which park makers describe themselves; and we imagine the Park Commissioners are no better informed. Certainly their names do not carry the authority which that of Mr. OLMSTED, for example, would carry, or which that of the late Mr VAUX would have carried. And the question is eminently one to be decided by authority. The ordinary citizen, who might be inclined to trust his judgment in choosing a design for a proposed building from the architect's drawings, must own himself hopelessly at a loss when questions of architecture are complicated with questions of park making.

It is of the utmost importance to the future of Bronx Park as well as to the future of the Botanical Garden itself, that no mistake should be made in the adoption of a plan which is to govern all subsequent work. A delay in the decision until the Park Commissioners and the public are convinced by authoritative assurances that the plan is, in all respects, the best available, would be a real economy of time as well as of money. And for such an assurance none but the highest authority on every question involved would suffice.

It is most unlikely that Venezuela will decline to accept the boundary settlement treaty negotiated by the United States and Great Britain for the protection of her interests.

The statement of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party that "any alliance between the Democrats who have been opposed to the Chicago platform and the Republicans is entirely impracticable" would seem to be an obvious and necessary inference from the claim that these are the real Democrats of the country, holding to the traditional doctrines of the party to which the Republicans have always been opposed. As the committee says, "these two elements represent radically conflicting and seemingly irreconcilable theories of the functions of government." In fact, they represent the fundamental division of the people of the country into two political parties, and for them to unite would be an admission that the Chicago "revolution" was successful, and that the division was now between Populism and a combination of two parties representing antagonistic principles. This would be stultification for the National Democrats, and their hope for a "reunion of the two wings of the old Democratic Party upon a sound and patriotic platform of principle" is much more reasonable. This would be much better, too, for both political parties and for American politics.

The Republican leaders have repeatedly said during the last two or three weeks that it was their purpose to make a "just and moderate" tariff next Summer. What they say, however, about preventing a "deluge" of imports before the projected bill shall take effect proves that they intend to make the duties much higher than they are now, although the annual average ad valorem rate under the present tariff has been 40.96 per cent., as against 48.66 under the McKinley law and 44.36 for the ten years immediately preceding the enactment of that law. A high-tariff association in Boston has urged the Republican leaders in Washington "to pass some emergency bill speedily, to prevent a deluge of importations in anticipation of more protective legislation," and also "to prepare this Winter a more perfect measure for the next Congress." The Dingley "emergency" bill cannot be passed, but Mr. DINGLEY and his associates give notice that in "the more perfect measure" upon which they are now at work an attempt to prevent an increase of imports in anticipation of much higher duties will be made. At the conference held on Thursday evening Mr. DINGLEY "dwelt with particular emphasis," we are told, "upon one provision which the bill should contain. It should provide that in all cases of increased duties the duty should be collected upon the withdrawal of the goods from warehouse for consumption, regardless of the date of their importation. This," he continued, "would tend to prevent the filling up of the bonded warehouses with foreign goods imported in anticipation of the higher rates." It has been decided that the bill shall contain this provision. Those who remember what attempts to avoid the higher taxes were made just before the McKinley act went into effect will understand what this means. But the Republicans have not yet passed their bill. They must first catch their Senate majority.

The introduction in the House of Representatives of a bill to punish fraud in registration and elections in the States is a warning to the people of the South of the extreme inexpediency of their course in applying their "peculiar methods" at the late election to securing Bryan Electors in some States. We doubt whether Congress has power to prescribe penalties for the violation of State laws or to provide for the punishment of offenses under them, and it has no more control over the manner of choosing Presidential Electors than over that of choosing other State officers. But it has the power to "make or alter" regulations for the election of members of Congress, and it is liable to use it again if these fraudulent practices do not cease. It was very impolitic to employ them in behalf of BRYAN and his pernicious delusions, and the mere fact that most of his Electoral votes came from the South is a bad thing for that section. It cannot afford to be "solid" in such a cause.

The acquittal of MARIE BARBERI upon the new ground of "degeneracy" had a queer sequel on the same evening. A countryman of the acquitted woman, finding himself in a horse car with his wife, who had left him, and who renewed her unkindness by refusing to recognize him, solaced his injured feeling by firing three shots at her, with what is expected to be a fatal result. The defense will doubtless consist of collecting testimony about all the weak-minded and ill-conducted members of his family. But his sex is against him.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Professor of English at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., has issued a grammar based on the very sound principle that from custom there is no appeal, and that in language whatever is, is right. It is apparent, however, that Nashville, Tenn., has customs in the use of words that are all its own, for the professor commends such sentences as "Who did you see?" "It was him," and "These sort of books." These are all rather horrible, and unless the book is intended for use on docks and in sawmills exclusively, it is almost sure to awaken doubts as to its author's competency to tell what is and is not the speech of people to whom grammatical problems are of any interest. In time, too, some one may inform him that not usage, but the best usage, decides in matters of this sort, and that the task of discovering which of two usages is the better cannot be accomplished in a day or two, or by listening to the talk that goes on in a single small city.

—There are indications that even if the height of buildings in this city is not limited by statute, the ambition of architects and owners will soon be effectively curbed by the dangers incident to running elevators at the high speed which alone makes the upper floors of extremely lofty structures available for office uses. The Engineering Record says that the frequency of accidents to elevators moving faster than 500 feet per minute has already attracted the attention of experts and of the public. It thinks that 400 feet per minute is the highest velocity compatible with safety, and the obvious deduction is that when this fact is realized it will be difficult to attract tenants to buildings where, to give adequate service, the elevators must move much more rapidly than that. Already the creditable record for safety that had been established for American elevators has been impaired by the mishaps to high-pressure plants, and The Engineering Record suggests the need of a law against any speed above the limit mentioned. With the passage of such a law, the high-building problem would tend to settle itself in a manner reasonably satisfactory.

—A truly notable statement, partaking, indeed, of the nature of a confession which it must have been somewhat painful to make, appears in Industries and Iron, an English trade paper. It says that nowadays the lock trade centring at Willenhall, in South Staffordshire, is undergoing some curious and interesting transformations. Latching and locking bolts of the cheaper varieties, once forged by hand from wrought iron, are now almost always made of soft malleable iron, and the keys for them, too, are all cast, the wards being cut in the rough blanks with wonderful clearness and accuracy. In other words, the English locksmiths have adopted American methods, and Industries and Iron can think of no higher praise to give their output than is implied in the assertion that "English iron foundry now compares favorably with the best American productions." The paper deplores, however, an incidental result of these changes—the practical extinction of two skilled trades. There is little forging of lock fittings to do at present in the 500 shops of Willenhall, and as little cutting of wrought keys. This has deprived many workmen of the highest class of an opportunity to exercise an art that took years to acquire.

## PERSONAL.

—Men with records like Senator QUAY simply invite attack by charging their political foes with evil practices. And, as such men have absolutely no defense to interpose between themselves and arrows coming from any direction, it is the extremest folly for them to mount a pulpit, no matter how true may be the sermon they deliver. Humanity puts more trust in instinct than in logic, and till the end of time, probably, will sneer at a doctor who is ill and at a preacher who neglects to practice his own precepts.

—MACEO may be dead, but the Spanish stories of his taking off are full of utterly incredible details, and there is much reason to believe that the great lieutenant of GOMEZ is still waging the terrible form of warfare for which he has shown such unquestionable genius. It is well known, of course, that he often led attacks that would have been wiser for him to direct from a place of safety, and, therefore, it is not impossible that a Spanish bullet has ended his career just when victory over the oppressors of his country was in sight. The statements sent out by the Havana officials, absurd as they are, do not disprove that such a calamity has happened. Those officials have practiced mendacity so long that possibly they cannot give a plain, straight narrative of any event, even when the truth would serve all their purposes. The real weakness of their claim is the fact that they are not exhibiting with savage joy the mutilated body of the man whose activity has cost them millions of dollars and thousands of soldiers. Till they do that, or until news direct from the rebel camp confirms the report, there will be more than an excuse for hoping that the Spanish cities are celebrating an event that has not yet taken pplace.

## MR. MACDERMOTT DENIES.

**Says He Has No Feeling Against Dartmouth Medical College.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your issue of to-day there appears an article associating my name with the distribution of some circulars announcing a book entitled "Crimes and Criminals of Dartmouth Medical College." You will oblige me by stating that I have had no connection whatever with the distribution of the circulars referred to, nor the publishing of the book.

Regarding any feeling of "revenge" on my part toward the college, the assertion is absurd. Had I obtained a diploma from Dartmouth Medical College, it would have been useless to me in this State, in which I reside, for the reason that the New York State Regents notified me that I would not be eligible for examination for a license in New York unless I had taken "three satisfactory courses in medicine in three different academic years in a medical school registered as maintaining a satisfactory standard."

The curriculum of Dartmouth Medical College does not meet the requirements of the Regents of New York. This fact I learned lately, and consequently it was to my interest to sever my connection with the college.

The end of the article in THE TIMES states that I "was a student at the Vanderbilt clinic in this city," where I "failed to secure a diploma." Prof. McLane will inform you that freshmen are not eligible for diplomas in any department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also that I never had any connection with the Vanderbilt clinic.

In conclusion, I would say that I have no animus whatever toward Dartmouth Medical College or its Faculty; and if it were not for the fact that its course does not meet the requirements of the New York Regents, I should be pleased to continue as a student in Dartmouth in order to receive its diploma. R. L. MACDERMOTT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1896.

## INDEX TO PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Below will be found an index to the advertisements of publishers and booksellers which appear in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Both in the number of houses represented and in the space filled these advertisements make a much larger showing than has been made in THE TIMES on any other single day since the paper was started, 45 years ago. Indeed, the increase is so large as to be phenomenal. Compared with the corresponding Saturday of last year the increase is more than 140 per cent. Compared with the corresponding day in 1892 (the year before the panic) the increase is more than 200 per cent.

Gratifying as this may be to THE TIMES and its friends, and attended as it has been by a very large increase in THE TIMES's circulation, it has special significance as a recognition of the attention which THE TIMES gives to news and reviews of books in its Saturday and Sunday supplements, in which again is reflected the extent of THE TIMES's circulation among readers and buyers of books. This advertising display has further interest as showing the services which the publishing houses perform in bringing before the public literature that has real importance and real worth in itself. No man with elevation of mind can fail to observe in that work a living force that makes for the lasting good of society; in Matthew Arnold's phrase, one that makes for righteousness.

In its Review of Books and Art (enlarged for to-day to sixteen pages) THE TIMES presents a guide and directory for buyers of holiday books. More than five pages are filled with these lists, the arrangement being alphabetical as to publishers' names, and the lists of books classified under descriptive introductions. Some seventy publishing houses from all parts of the country are embraced in the lists, and several hundred books. It is believed that a list of the same completeness never before has been attempted by any daily newspaper. The lists have been prepared from information supplied by the publishers in response to a request from THE TIMES, sent to every house throughout the country whose address it had, and the lists are printed, without charge, for the benefit of its readers.


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## "I WONDER WHY?"

Oliver W. Rogers in The Boston Transcript.

There comes a query oft to me,
From one who thinks I ought to know
The height and depth of mystery—
The "wherefore" of the "It is so";
And childish form, with bated breath,
With parted lips and pleading eye,
Stands waiting for the "What he saith."
In answer to "I wonder why?"

"What gives the violet its hue,
The fern its fragile form and grace?
Why doth the rivulet pursue
Its ceaseless course for us to trace?
Why bloom the flowers, why grow the trees,
And spread their branches wide and high?
Why sing the cheerful chic-a-dees
On leafless bush? I wonder why?"

All these I answer as I can,
And yet the little maid asks on,
And her soft eyes my own eyes scan,
Perchance a new reply to con,
Till I am fain to ask, with zest,
For clearer knowledge from on high
Of my own duty, God's behest,
And, like my child, "I wonder why?"

Deep problems meet us in the wood,
Afield and by the stream and sea.
We see what is not understood
About us, and that ne'er can be.
Whether we wander far, or stay
In cloister, hid from mortal eye,
We 'bide with Mystery night and day,
And of it all we "wonder why?"

So 'tis not strange a child oft asks
To know the "wherefore" of the fact;
To understand what vainly tasks
Philosophy, with all its tact.
We all are children; striving oft
To know what comes before the eye,
Childlike, we vainly look Aloft,
And ask, and ask, "I wonder why?"

### What, Indeed?

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

When the New York ministers' meeting was discussing journalism the other day some one suggested that wealthy Christians should start a paper in New York which would "meet the needs of Christian homes." What's the matter with THE TIMES or The Tribune?

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# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## UNIVERSALIST WOMEN DISCUSS CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

### "One-idea-ism" and Some Preachers of To-day—Dr. Warren Says There Is a Widening Chasm Between the Rich and Poor.

The Universalist Woman's Alliance of the metropolitan district held its second monthly meeting in the Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. yesterday. The attendance was large, 250 ladies being present. They were delegates from the eleven Universalist churches in the district.

Several interesting papers were read and the session closed with a luncheon served in the parlors of the church. Mrs. Edwin C. Bolles, President of the Alliance, presided at the regular session, and Mrs. W. S. Townsend during the special programme. Mrs. Seth R. Abrams was secretary.

One of the usual features of the alliance meetings is a paper upon current events. This paper was read yesterday by Mrs. Cornelia Brandt. She declared that we have reason to be thankful that the Venezuelan dispute had been settled so satisfactorily. She denounced the non-interference of the powers in Turkey. She praised President Cleveland's message in its reference to Cuba, and said that there were prospects of the annexation of Hawaii. She was particularly pleased with the results of the recent National election. Her sentiments were greeted with applause.

Mrs. Augusta Merritt read a paper upon religious news. She referred to the liberal tendency of the times, saying newspapers and individuals are more free now in discussing religious subjects.

Mrs. Franklin Hooper of the Unitarian Woman's Society was invited to speak upon "The Religious Education of Children."

Mrs. Hooper stated that there were two factors in the religious education of children—the home and Sunday school. She considered the home neglectful of its duty.

"It is my profound opinion," she said, "that it is the duty of every parent to systematically teach the religion he or she believes to the child."

Mrs. L. B. Edwards, discussed the kindergarten feature in the education of children. She called attention to the growing necessity for child study.

"You cannot bring up children," she said, "in the way they should go unless happens that you are going that way yourself."

The public school phase of the question was taken up by Mrs. Benjamin Kenyon, formerly a teacher in the public schools. In closing, she said:

"The demands made upon teachers in this vicinity are not considered hard by teachers who look upon their profession as something else than a very genteel way to make an easy living."

Miss Charlotte Morrill read a paper upon the "Three R's." She declared that the tendency of the present teaching methods was to overload the teacher and cram the scholar.

The programme concluded with a paper by Mrs. A. G. Brown upon "Reading for Children." She declared against what she termed the "goody-goody books and those of a strictly orthodox character." In closing, she pointed out that books with masculine titles should be given to the girls and those with feminine titles to the boys.

The next meeting will be held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 538 Fifth Avenue, Friday, Jan. 8, 1897, at 11 A. M.

## DISAFFECTION OF THE POOR.

### Dr. Warren's Appeal to the Wealthy to Avert a Growing Danger.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, in the second of his series of Advent sermons at St. Paul's Church, at noon yesterday, addressed a large audience composed chiefly of business men on the relations between the wealthy and the poor. The sermon was an urgent appeal to business men in the church to awaken to the imminence of the "danger which threatens the country" from the "widespread disaffection among the poor."

"Every force acting upon nature," he said, "is a productive element leading to the coming of the kingdom of God." It was so with the French Revolution, when the foundation of liberty was laid; with the American Revolution, when the superstructure was built, and in the civil war, when a race of slaves was emancipated. "It is true at the present time," said Dr. Warren, "in the revolutionary struggle in Cuba, in the sad condition of Armenia, and with us at home in the embittered controversies of politics where the murmurings of anarchy and the assaults upon Constitutional authority predicate revolution unless something is done to avert it."

"The question is," he continued, "shall these epochs in history evolve peace or anarchy? I know that in this country and city there is a widening chasm between the rich and the poor. I mix with the poor and know their hearts. You do not mix with them, and fail to realize the truth. We are on the eve of a great catastrophe unless we act upon these problems. How are you, as business men, going to meet them? If you wait we will soon be on the threshold of revolution. You must recognize and understand the wrongs of the poor. You must uplift the poor of the country, of New York, of the east side. I thank God that the money question has been settled as it has. I am thankful that it was raised at this time. It has focused the main question, the widening abyss between capital and labor, the rich and the poor, so that we may realize its importance. Shall we wait until it is too late? That is what the barons of France did, and when the wrongs of the people reached their full, their authority was overthrown."

Dr. Warren said that the Church must be the bridge upon which to pass this difficulty, and appealed to Christian business men to study the wants of the poor, show them sympathy in their wrongs and distresses, not by proxy, but by going among them and extending them practical human aid.

## RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

### Not a Saving Sermon.

D. L. Moody in The Examiner.

I heard of a preacher the other day who took for his text some words like those of the Psalmist, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made," and he delivered an eloquent discourse on anatomy. But it didn't save anybody, as far as heard from.

### What the Raines Law Needs.

From Christian Work.

What is now wanted is such changes as will remedy existing defects due to politics or ignorance or both, and which, for one thing, will suppress the abominable dens of vice which have grown up under the existing law like noxious fungoids in a night. In short, we need to have the existing law recast in the interests of the public good, and not those of a political machine.

### Beware the Apathetic Man.

From The New York Observer.

It is good for men to marvel. We are naturally suspicious of the man who, like the Turk, never admits that anything can amaze him. Such apathy of interest, such stolidness of temper, demonstrates that something is sadly lacking in the constitution of the individual. We do well to beware of the people who have no enthusiasms. These cynics may cheat us, these hard hearts may harm us.


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### The Proper Way to Mix 'Em.

From The Christian Leader.

We wish we were never to hear again in our General Convention the cry, "Oh, fill the board with young blood!" or the cry, "Oh, keep the old blood in the board!" When the godless master, seeing that his boat was drifting seaward, in sudden terror asked his negro slave, "Sambo, shall we pray or shall we row?" Sambo gave the answer, worthy of a Christian statesman, "Master, let's mix 'em!"

### Example of Dr. Storrs.

From The Christian Nation.

There are those who confound volubility with ability to command one's resources in suitable expression. This is a snare to many, who are eager to learn to talk unabashed before an audience, counting this the great attainment. There needs to be thorough mental discipline, and a careful laying up of knowledge. Then the full head and the full heart may benefit the people. The temptation for the young is to rush unprepared into the work. Let Dr. Storrs's example be heeded, and long pastorates may become the rule again.

### Sunlight and Pure Air.

From The United Presbyterian.

Sunlight and pure aid ought to be freely admitted to our churches, our business offices, our libraries, our schoolrooms, our dwellings, to wherever we live and breathe. And yet, how often are we compelled to sit in halls, dark, damp, and dreary, from which the light of the sun is shut out, and the air is neither pure nor pleasant! It ought to be understood by all that every apartment in which any one is expected to remain for even a short time ought to be heated to a proper temperature, and not above it, and should receive a constant supply of fresh air.

### Mr. Moody's Appeal.

From The Syracuse Christian Advocate.

Dwight L. Moody has issued an appeal to the churches of this country asking them to set aside the month of January as a time for special revival work. The appeal contains the statement that "there were three thousand churches in two denominations alone last year that reported no accessions on profession of faith." This seems incredible, but Mr. Moody is always careful as to his facts. He well says that "never during the present century has the Church of Christ had such an opportunity for the spread of the gospel as now presents itself."

### Effect of Revival Influences.

From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

The Methodist Church came into being under revival influences. These have attended the preaching of its ministry with some degree of frequency during all the years of its history. As a result a large part of such as fill its pulpits and occupy its pews were led to Christ on occasions of this kind. This is a demonstration of the advantage of these services. Fully believing in them, the ministry and laity, while anxious to escape spurious revivals, are even more anxious to experience a genuine revival, and in their pulpits, in their closets, and around their altars are praying, "Wilt Thou not revive us again?"

### Worship of the Virgin Mary.

From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

It is not possible to adopt any part of the Roman system or practice regarding the mother of Jesus without taking also the tendency to worship her. Doubtless at the first, Mary was recognized as the exceptional woman whom Luke's narrative clothes with the highest mental and moral qualities—as an ideal humbly realized of what woman ought to be and shall be. But the worship came after this recognition; came inevitably. And in the bosom of devout Roman Catholics Mary became the human intercessor for men with her risen and ascended Son. No other result was possible; no other could be expected in the bosom of devout Protestants.

### Systems That Made Great Men.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

Doubtless the early Calvinist was pretty austere in his life. Doubtless the Puritan sometimes looked as if all vivacity were washed out of his face. I confess that his Sabbath was a trifle too grim. But the age in which he appeared, and the work he was commissioned of God to do, demanded such stern preparation and living. But what men that system did produce. Men of heroic mold, men of the martyr spirit, genuine men. You could trust them, you could lean hard against them. They were great fearers of God, but had precious little fear of man or the devil.

### Sunday-School Entertainments.

From The Watchman.

We are now coming to the season of entertainments by Sunday schools and young people's societies. The programmes of these entertainments should be submitted in advance to a church committee of discrimination and good taste. Much harm has sometimes been done by permitting exercises of a questionable character in these programmes. If a singer or a reader is engaged, it should be known exactly what is to be read or sung, and what it is proposed to introduce in response to a possible encore. Churches cannot be too exacting in insisting upon this kindly censorship. It is a duty they owe to themselves, to their young people, and to the community.

### Mr. Moody as a Preacher.

From The Christian Work.

And here it may be well to direct attention to one peculiarity of Mr. Moody's preaching. It is not that of the mere revivalist, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He is a revivalist, but he is very much more. A glance at the various topics of his sermons shows that there is scarcely a soul want of the believer to which Mr. Moody has not sought to minister. He has presented the Gospel reconciliation for the unconverted, forgiveness and restoration for the backslider, joy for the sorrowing, hope for the despondent, assurance for the despairing, while the voice of prophetic warning has been sounded in the ears of the impenitent. Could any other order of sermons on up-to-date topics—scientific, sociological, philosophical, or merely ethical—have held those vast audiences or accomplished the good that Mr. Moody's discourses have undeniably accomplished?

### This Is a Christian Government.

From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

It is not strange, perhaps, that the Jews should object to the recognition of Christ in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, but it is unreasonable. That this is a Christian country does not at all interfere with their religious freedom, but rather secures it. The country was discovered and settled by Christians, and our institutions were founded in the Christian faith. It is of the highest importance that they should be preserved in this faith, that they may be right and strong; then religious freedom will be preserved.

It is a great mistake to suppose that in order to secure its people religious liberty the Government must be non-religious—must have no recognized faith. It does not, and should not, establish a Church, or give its support to any denomination. But it should, as it does, guarantee to every sect and every man the fullest exercise of freedom in these matters; but itself is, and intends to be, Christian, recognizing and promoting the Christian religion.

### Pulpit Needs One-Idea Men.

From The Examiner.

We know that there is a tendency to ridicule men of one idea, but this grows out of one-idea-ism being pushed too far, until it has reached the "hobby" stage or lapses into monomania. But history and experience show that it is men of intense and single purpose, men who say with Paul, "This one thing I do," who accomplish the work of the world, amass wealth, attain to prominence in the professions, enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, and extend and fortify the kingdom of Christ upon the earth.

The pulpit of to-day needs to learn this lesson. Instead of following Paul's example, and knowing only "Christ and Him crucified," too many ministers are preaching almost everything but the Gospel. The result is empty churches, increased worldliness, languishing missionary enterprises, a growing disrespect for the preacher and his vocation.

### A Death Knell to Beggars.

From The American Hebrew.

We have often urged the need of closer co-operation among our Jewish organizations. The United Hebrew Charities, the first effort in this direction, has done much to wipe out abuse in charity. Through its efforts the Jewish beggar is an unknown character upon our streets. Either he must establish a claim upon the benevolence of others—in which case he is assisted—or he must find work, and the society will help him to it. Before the amalgamation of the bodies comprising the United Hebrew Charities, mendicancy was at a premium. Beggars were regular visitors, and the assistance given was in proportion to the persistency with which their demands were pressed. Begging was an occupation, and many saved snug sums through the soft-heartedness of their brethren. The organization of the United Hebrew Charities sounded the death knell of the beggar, for it brought into being a society whose business it was to relieve honest distress, and thither all were directed.

### Onward and Upward.

From The Hebrew Journal.

If our onward motion [in life] is down hill the past is cut off from our view. We have no appreciation for the deeds, the efforts, the virtues, the truths, which the life of our predecessors taught and exemplified. The accumulated wisdom and experience of the by-gone are sunk into an abyss of blue haze, nothingness. There is no warm sentiment to cheer the heart, no guidance, no hope, no inspiration for the future. But when our spiritual progress is upward, heavenward, the past becomes more charming, more significant to us the further we proceed. Every single object in the distance that is behind us appears more beautiful, more significant in the grouping we survey from the heights we ascend. And the heart is aglow with hopes and anticipations of the future. We feel that there is a beyond which is more blissful than the human fancy can conceive. By our appreciation of the past we can estimate whether the course which our life takes is upward or not. Onward we are swept by the "chariot of God." But within ourselves and our relations to the past we must find an answer to the question: Whither?

### Inspiration and Revelation.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

The distinction between revelation and inspiration is generally recognized, and is most valuable in order to the determining what the Bible is and how it is to be interpreted. Revelation has respect to the matter or contents of God's Word. The author of it is the Divine Word Himself, who completed in His own life the revelation of God, which had been gradually and progressively unfolding through history, institutions, and literature as embodied in the Old Testament. Inspiration, however, has only to do with the record of this revelation. Men of God wrote under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, who dynamically and not mechanically influenced them in what should enter the record and the form it should take. Inspiration, therefore, leaves ample room for human individuality, for progress in the matter and form of the revelation according to the condition and attainments of the Nation for the use of much material that was not supernaturally revealed, and which was recorded as apprehended by the observer. Inspiration does nothing more than insure that the Bible will contain what God wished recorded in the furtherance of His unfolding plan of salvation, and make the record infallible for this purpose. Thus viewed, inspiration is a constant element, and, unlike revelation, is not progressive. Inspiration is the work of the Holy Spirit, and like all His operations transcends human comprehension.

### Crime and Criminals.

From The Christian Advocate.

Crime is a word of terrible significance. It has a hard, merciless sound, unlike the monosyllables, sin and vice, which, though words of similar import, are softened to the ear by sibilants. Crime—how harsh it sounds, harsher than death, even. It is fairly driven from the lips with an expulsive force which suggests the moral detestation with which men regard it. Death comes to everybody; so does sin, so does a little vice, perhaps, in some form, but crime is more terrible to sensitive souls than either or all of them. We keep ourselves free from it; we would not have its guilt upon us; we would not touch it; we loathe, abhor, detest it. It reminds us of clanking chains, creaking hinges, grating locks, and dungeon darkness. Crime separates, isolates even from the world of sin. We do not revolt from sin; vice may even wear a pleasant guise to us, but crime sickens, horrifies, disgusts.

Why we make a distinction which God does not make, and think better of ourselves if, falling into all manner of sin, we yet keep out of crime, we do not now take time to discuss. Doubtless the key to the explanation is that we are accustomed to think of sin as a direct offense against God, and of crime as a direct attack upon man himself. Of course all crime is sin against God, but its chief meaning to us is violation of laws made to protect us in life and property. For man to rise against man seems worse to us than for man to rise against God. Men may rob God without forfeiting our friendship, but when they rob men we flame with indignation against them.

### The Place for Christian Work.

From The Christian Advocate.

A man who would meet the conditions of his being must be in the world as a living part of it. The Master's plea for His disciples was, "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil." The monks of the olden time made a great mistake when, feeling that the world was very evil, they sought to escape defilement by retiring from it. In the solitude of the cloisters they passed the time in droning their prayers, illuminating missals, and counting their beads. There was a famine of the Word, there was a universal call for help; but the anchorites at their solitary devotions made no response to it. No this is not the Christian life. We must needs be in the world—not dreamers among the shadows, but men among men. The world has need of us. The workshop and the office demand us. The secular cares of this world are, of necessity, upon us. Let us fall in with the glorious army of producers and desire to add to the world's possession of material good. To be diligent in business is an essential part of a religious life. Our Lord might have come upon His great errand of deliverance in the guise of a heavenly prince, with the halo about His brow, but He did not. He might have come as a philosopher, holding Himself aloof from the masses, dreaming dreams and seeing visions, but He did not. He was a man of the people, one of the great multitude of average men. He entered into the fellowship of common toil, made plows and harrows, talked with His fellow-townsmen about the passing affairs of life, was a man among men, as we should be.


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### Nightly Meetings for Prayer and Praise.

From The Richmond (Va.) Religious-Herald.

We, of course, do not desire to embarrass our Richmond pastors and churches by assuming to speak for them—which, indeed, we have no sort of authority to do. Still, we venture to express the hope that something definite and helpful may come of the discussion at next Monday's Ministers' Conference, of the proposition for concerted evangelistic services in the churches.

It is suggested that, beginning with 1897, the churches generally, so far as may be feasible, open their houses of worship nightly for prayer and praise and religious instruction; that in these services the churches pursue their usual methods and use their ordinary appliances; that incidental to these meetings a union noon-day service be held at some central place, where pastors and Christian workers may daily gather for mutual counsel and encouragement.

It has been thought that such a concerted religious movement would not be necessarily mechanical and artificial, and that, under the blessing of God, untold good might result from it. The Baptist ministers are to discuss the measure next Monday. We sincerely hope they may reach a wise and right conclusion.

### Judaism as a State Religion.

From The Jewish Chronicle.

Compulsory religious education in Prussia has led to a curious result with regard to the children of non-conformists. According to the socialistic organ, the Vorwarts, some parents have hit upon a rather peculiar expedient to relieve themselves of their difficulty. Being called upon by the authorities to have their children "taught some religion recognized by the State," these parents addressed a request to the Municipal Educational Board demanding that their children should be taught the Jewish religion. Having no choice in the matter, the board has actually acceded to the request, so that Judaism is being taught to these children. It is hardly probable that the latter will be brought up as Jews, but the incident clearly shows how absurd it is to compel unwilling parents to have their children taught the State religion. The action of these parents was no doubt designed as a reductio ad absurdum of the Prussian system. At the same time, there may be more at the bottom of the choice than appears at a first glance. Judaism has certainly a very real message to the working classes. The social ideals of to-day, in so far as State legislation has absorbed them, are all Hebraic in origin. Socialism, in the revolutionary sense, has no roots in Judaism, which is the very embodiment of law and order. But in the moral sense, Jewish doctrine has much comfort for the toiling masses. All the State interference with labor questions, with the relief of the poor, with social problems, is based on the Judaic view that religion and life are identical in their spheres.

### Returning to the Old Beliefs.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Religious-Herald.

The reaction against evolution, the denial of original sin and of Calvary's atoning sacrifice, has set in. May the Holy Spirit stir up worldliness and miscalled conservatism until Jesus Christ, the radical Son of God, is crowned Lord and Saviour of an awakened Church and redeemed souls. The Independent echoes Mr. Moody's note of alarm at the thousands of unfruitful churches, though, thank God, there are more of them fruitful than there have been in the past.

The tide of pure and undefiled religion, of a lost world saved from wrath to come, is rising. The spell is breaking, a spell which The Advance voices in this wise: "We are under the spell of a scientific theory which is compelled by its own terms to see that which has survived, rather than that which has degenerated and fallen, a theory which makes little of the collapse of the individual and the destruction of the kind, but much of the growth which rises over their graves. And into theology has come the strange legend of a 'fall upward,' of an ignorant innocence which rises to guilty knowledge and asserts its superiority by its entrance into the sphere of evil. But no theory and no theology can evaporate the stern, hard fact that we are in danger of falling. It is just as possible to fall below a past generation as to rise above it. We scout at old beliefs, but our new beliefs may have in them less of faith, less of virtue, and less of the spirit of life."

### Poetry and Inspiration.

From The Chicago Interior.

Among our puritanical traditions is one which carries in it a total misconception, that poetry is fiction; that to classify a production, whether it be inspired or uninspired, as a poem, is to say that it is fictitious and untrue. Some were shocked by the information that parts of the Scriptures are not only poetical, but were true poems, written with the poetic motive and in poetic form, and are not to be fully understood unless both the method and the design are comprehended. The Book of Job is a poem devoted to the elucidation of the perpetual and the profound mystery, which affects every mind and heart, of the relations of Divine Benevolence to human pain and grief. The truths concerning material things, the truths of science and of history, valuable as they are, are infinitesimal both in their extent and in their ennobling influence upon the human soul.

If we are to have any glimpses beyond the veils which curtain from our sight that which is above us and beyond us in time, we must have uplifts which material knowledge cannot give. If we are to rise to the heights of love and gratitude which are possible to us, we must be lifted on the wings of music, and be guided by the angels of psalms. We may say that divine revelation, and the devotion of the soul to God, are impossible unless these higher powers with which we are endowed are brought into activity. We could not form a conception of God, however limited and imperfect, and we could not with any appropriateness worship Him, had He not given us the inspiration of the poet and the language of music.

### Verbal Sugar Coating.

From The New York Observer.

The small Sunday school boy who wound up a class recitation of Scripture texts concerning love with Solomon's plaint, "Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love," reflected a current feeling among many laymen. For it is coming to be an accepted thing that the expression of opinion at religious meetings, and of convictions in religious discourses, must always be diluted and weakened with a syrup of love. In synods and conferences and convocations every speech must be prefaced by the explanation that what is about to be said will be said in love, as if without such explanation it must perforce be understood to be said in anger and hate. Of course, in no other kind of gathering would the speaker thus discredit the intelligence of his audience, or its capacity for enduring an honest and direct statement of belief, whether that statement was quite in accord with its views or not. He would feel instinctively that this sort of jargon would discredit his sincerity with his audience at once; that a frank and manly expression of his views or convictions would of itself be a better guarantee of that love which never faileth than any prefatory assurance of it. Yet in religious gatherings speakers have got so accustomed to the use of sugar coating, to the lamblike bleating of "truth in love," that they seem unable to rid themselves of it, though it has long since ceased to have any meaning. The idea seems to prevail that it is pre-eminently Christian to affect a dread of offending anybody by a sincere and straightforward announcement of one's own convictions. To give even accidental offense would be a calamity so great that its mere possibility must be guarded against by the well-worn formula of "the truth in love." They forget that what people are likely to take offense at is, not the honest announcement of convictions, but the mass of amiable twaddle which obscures or dissipates conviction, or at least makes it evident that it is of only secondary importance.

### Patience in Well Doing.

From The Chicago Standard.

Patience in well doing arises from a true view of life in its deeper meanings. The man who has never learned to rejoice in the present, to be content with work simply for its own sake, because he is accomplishing what he was created for, can not know the meaning of patience. He looks always to the future for his encouragement; he hopes for the time when he shall have more faith, more light, more Christian assurance. In so doing he overlooks the opportunities of service that lie right before him and ignores the possibilities of the faith and endurance which he already possesses.

To the man who is learning in the school of Christ, every day's duties will be worth the doing for their own sake. The student will not succumb to that insidious temptation which suggests that the present is merely a prelude, an introduction to the real work of life, which is to begin later on. The harassed business man will cease to excuse himself for hurry and worry on the ground that he has not yet begun to live as he wishes and means to live.

A text which we are fond of quoting to the unconverted may with propriety be applied to ourselves: "Behold, now is the acceptable time, behold now is the day of salvation." With the clearer vision that comes from association with Christ we ought to see that the object of life is not the attainment of some much desired position or possession in the future, but the daily doing of God's will. Such a view of life brings calmness; not the calmness of the stoic or the pessimist, who takes what comes without complaint because nothing matters, but the calmness of one who sees life in the light of eternity.

There is one place where we all feel this truth with power—by the coffin of a Christian. The presence of death corrects our defective vision, dazzled by the false splendors of worldly success. Patience in well doing is then seen to be the only true philosophy of life. With what perfect fitness does Paul close his impassioned song of triumph over death with the plain, homely admonition, "Wherefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—11 and 8, sermons by Mr. Cadman; 3:30, Pleasant Hour; Monday, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, address by Mrs. Danforth; Tuesday, illustrated lecture on Armenia. Service every night. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin at 3 P. M. Lecture by Mrs. Ella A. Boole. Prelude by Rev. I. K. Funk, D. D., on the Raines law. Reports will be made by inspectors concerning violations of the law, with names and addresses of some of the violators. Music by choir under direction T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Park, cornetist; Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President. Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand St., corner Attorney.—Hermann Warszawiak preaches the Gospel of Christ to Israelites to-day, (Saturday,) 3 P. M. To-morrow, (Sunday,) 8 P. M., the Rev. John Hall is expected to give an address and afterward baptize a number of converted Jews and Jewesses. Hebrews and Christians welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.—Sunday, 3:45 P. M., address by Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D. Special music by W. H. Newborough, baritone. Men invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Character of Nature," (concluded.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Address, 11 A. M., "Some Recent Features of Home Mission Work." Rev. T. J. Morgan; LL.D.; 8 P. M., "The Chariot of Opportunity."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, Dec. 13th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. Edward H. Rudd will preach at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11, "The Abominable Fowls"; 8, "Shutting Our Eyes to Our Opportunities." Song service. All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AVE. AND 21ST St., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, December 13th, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer, 6 P. M. Choral Service with sermon, 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at the morning service.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "President's Message; Duty of the Nation and the Church."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., morning subject, "How to Read the Bible." Evening, "Calhoun, the Villifier, or Earlier and Recent Attacks Upon the Union."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., holy communion. Tenth annual sermon on church work, by the rector. 4 P. M., choral evensong. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Kirkus.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service at 11. Special musical service in the evening at 8 by the combined choirs of St. Bartholomew's Church and the Church of the Epiphany. Weekday services on Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching. "Where Mr. Moody Is Right." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject: "The Best Gifts." A Pre-Christmas sermon. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM. First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Children's baptism and sermon by the pastor at 11. Salvation Army service at 8. Ensign Elizabeth Clark and other members of the Army will speak. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic: "Ian Maclaren's Life Creed." Children's baptism at morning service.

COOPER UNION, ROOM 22.—Lecture in English and German. Subject, "Christ's Coming, Millennium, and the Immortality of the Body Without Death," at 3:30 P. M.

**D. L. MOODY,**

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
57th St. and 7th Av.
SUNDAY, DEC. 13, MEETING FOR WOMEN. 3 P. M., MEETING FOR MEN. 8 P. M., IRA D. SANKEY WILL SING.
Welcome to these services.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach Sunday morning. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Evening sermon by Rev. A. C. Dixon. Cordial welcome to all.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22e Rue Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 7h. ½ du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach. Morning subject: "The Abiding Presence." Evening: "Pictures of Man." Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.
5th Ave. and 48th Street.
Edward B. Coe, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Middle Collegiate Reformed Church,
Second Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

West End Collegiate Reformed Church,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.
11 A. M., subject—"Luther and the Reformation."
8 P. M., subject—"The Master Light of all our seeing."

Marble Collegiate Reformed Church,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
David Jas. Burrell, D. D.
11 A.M., subject—"Luther and the Reformation."
8 A. M., subject—"The Making of a Creed."

University Heights Reformed Church,
J. Preston Searle, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., and communion, 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," Fifth Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper.
4 P. M.—The Hebrew Hymn Book, No. xxix.
Monday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meetings.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D St.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE—10:45, 7:30, and nightly.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; midweek service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach 11 A. M., "Life and Light." 8 P. M., "Good Impulses." Seats free.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. SEWARD, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock, "Memorial Sermon—Dr. John Ellis."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., Corner 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. William F. Blackman, D. D., of the Yale Divinity School.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor Emeritus.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-9 East 42d St.—Sunday services: Holy communion at 8:45 A. M. Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will preach in the morning and Dr. McGrew at night. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 13, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Discouragements and Rewards of Parents." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-morrow, 11 A. M., Dr. J. Silverman lectures on "What the World Owes Us and What We Owe the World." Seats free to all.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST. Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Sale of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Ordered at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad was ordered by United States Circuit Judge Thayer, in Chambers, this afternoon.

This morning ex-Gov. Chamberlain of North Carolina and J. D. McD. Trimble of Kansas City applied in court presenting an application in behalf of Theodore Gilman and W. W. Jacobs, Trustees of the road, proposing a form of decree foreclosing the mortgage. H. G. F. Ricker and John Wheeler opposed it, and there were two objections: First, against the sale being conducted by Gilman and Jacobs, because they are plaintiffs; second, they wanted inserted in the decree that the purchasers-to-be must bid over a certain price, and that figure to be $2,000,000, enough to protect their holdings fully.

It was argued that the remainder of the bondholders were satisfied with $300,000, the amount suggested by Gilman and Jacobs.

Judge Thayer sustained the first objection, and appointed F. S. Schofield, Standing Master in Chancery, to conduct the sale from the east door of the St. Louis Court House, the date to

# LABOR PROBLEMS STUDIED

## M. DE CARBONNEL'S VIEW OF WORKINGMEN'S RELATIONS HERE.

### The Representative of the Paris Musee Social a Guest of the Get-Together Club—Charles Stutz Gives His Impressions.

A dinner was given by the Get Together Club at the Café Hungaria, on Union Square last night to welcome M. François de Carbonnel back from a four months' tour of the United States and to bid him bon voyage on his journey home to France. Covers were served for forty members and guests. Dr. W. H. Tolman of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor presided.

M. de Carbonnel is the Secretary of the Musée Social of Paris. He came to New York with four of his colleagues, in the service of the Musée, to study the industrial problems of the United States. Their labors completed, they start for France this morning by the steamer La Champagne.

The Get Together Club was formed about nine months ago by a number of men practically interested in sociology. They decided to meet frequently to consider new ideas and to discuss the general work to be accomplished in the field of social science. Among those present last night were Dr. Gould, consulting expert of the Improved Housing Council; Charities Commissioner J. P. Faure, George F. Powell, C. O'C. Hennessy, J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, R. Fulton Cutting, President, and Dr. Tolman, General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; A. W. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance; W. B. Hervey, President of the Teachers College; Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, and W. R. George, Superintendent of the Junior Republic.

**M. de Carbonnel's Impressions.**

M. de Carbonnel was the first speaker. He explained the system, object, and aims of the Musée Social, which, he said, was established eighteen months ago by the Comte de Chambrun, who endowed it with an income of about 80,000f. Its object is to improve the condition of the workingman, by teaching him how to better himself. It has a large building, which contains a free library containing every work obtainable on labor matters, a free labor bureau, a big lecture hall, and numerous small meeting rooms. It gives no pecuniary aid. Part of its work consists in missions abroad to study industrial problems.

When asked what impression he received of the relations between employers and employes of the railroads, M. de Carbonnel said that what astonished him most was the power vested in the Judges. He referred to the Debs strike, and the arrest and imprisonment of Debs, saying that such a sentence of imprisonment would be impossible in France. In that regard, at least, France was freer than America. M. de Carbonnel found many evidences of class distinction, and prophesied that, with the advance of civilization, opportunities for wealth for the workingman would be diminished, and the development of class differences would be accentuated. He believed that the worker on the railroad in America was better paid than the worker in France, but considered that the Frenchman's work was less fluctuating, and to that extent his lot was preferable.

**What Charles Stutz Has Observed.**

Charles Stutz spoke on labor in New York, in Alsace-Loraine, and in Russia. Mr. Stutz has traveled in many lands supervising the erection of engineering plants. He said that to handle laborers properly, their characteristics must be studied. The Frenchman, he declared, if treated as an artist, and allowed to use his own discretion, in even the minutest detail, worked willingly and cheerfully, while the German would not work at all unless told exactly what he must do. Mr. Stutz foretold a glorious future for Russia, whose development, he said, is only hindered by an antipathy to heard anything from a foreigner. Russian laborers, he found unskilled and lazy, but bright and patient. They are hard to manage, and have to be coaxed to their work. In one rifle factory he visited there were 12,000 employes, of whom one-third were women, who did the same hard work as the men, and received nearly the same pay. The only association kin to a labor organization he heard of in the Czar's domains was an association of cashiers, who guaranteed each other honesty.

# FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

### Burr McIntosh Sues the Miner & Brooks Syndicate.

Burr McIntosh began suit yesterday for $25,000 damages against Joseph W. Brooks and Henry Clay Miner for breach of contract.

Mr. McIntosh alleges that he was engaged as a member of one of Miner & Brooks's theatrical combinations, at a stated salary and certain percentage of profits, last year. The company was to have opened its season early in November, but did not start, and he now brings suit for the loss he has sustained by reason of the contract, which prevents him from accepting another position.

Mr. McIntosh has played in "The Governor of Kentucky," "Alabama," and "In Mizzoura," and he "created" the character of Taffy in the American production of "Trilby."

**Miss Wilson's Coming-Out Party.**

A pretty and fashionable coming-out reception was that of Miss Ella Willard Wilson and the Misses Marie and Winifred, given by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, at Sherry's, last evening. Miss Ella Willard Wilson was bewitchingly gowned in white satin, trimmed with bows of white satin ribbon, and carried a bouquet of red roses. She stood at the right of her mother, who was handsomely gowned in pink moire, trimmed with pink ribbon.

The receiving party consisted of Miss Ella Willard Wilson, Miss Winifred Wilson, and Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Edna Schuyler, Miss Carrie Van Sickle, Miss Florence Wilson, and Miss Blanche Kelly of Worcester, Mass.

Dancing to the music of the Hungarian Orchestra followed the reception, which began at 9 o'clock. At 12 o'clock supper was served to nearly 200 persons, and dancing was resumed.

Among those present were the Misses Shoup, Miss Paulson, Miss Squire, Miss Neal, Miss Van Orden, Miss Cowan, Miss Lowell, Miss Jenkins, Miss Varian, Miss Moore, Miss Andrews, Miss Browning, Miss Norris, Miss McCord, Miss Van Sickle, Miss Slade, Miss Shaw, Miss Stewart, Miss Left, Miss Jordan, Miss Brush, Miss Macy, Miss Cresse, Miss Romaine, Miss Somers, Miss Jenkins, Miss Whitney, Miss Haynes, Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hatle, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson MacMillin, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. West, Mr. and Mrs. B. Von Glahn, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cowperthwait, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Foye.

**Ice Trust Dissolved.**

The Ice Trust—and the dealers say there is no Ice Trust—is practically dissolved. The companies who furnish ice in this city are likely to go it alone the coming Summer. The Knickerbocker Company is making contracts independent of any combination, and other companies are doing likewise. The Knickerbocker Company is enlarging its plant.

**Flint's Fine Furniture**

Ideal Christmas Gifts.
Ladies' Desks——$8.00.

# ROSE COGHLAN'S BENEFIT.

### Many Prominent Actors Appear—A Great Financial Success.

The sum of $6,300 was realized from the benefit performance tendered to Rose Coghlan at the Broadway Theatre yesterday. Although the benefit was artistically and financially a great success, it was a keen disappointment to all of Miss Coghlan's friends that the programme was too long to permit of the presentation of "Nance Oldfield," in which she was to have appeared. This disappointment could have been obviated if the management had dispensed with one or two of the less important features on the programme, which was unusually long.

This was more apparent to the audience, as the performance was late in beginning, and continued until long past 6 o'clock. Miss Coghlan, however, talked to "my loyal public" from the stage, and expressed her gratitude for the testimonial. She said that although she realized that benefits were usually intended for the aged, infirm, or incapacitated, she was not either, although at the present time she was somewhat under a cloud which would happily soon pass over. In the words of Juliet, she closed by saying: "Stay but a little, and I will come again."

Miss Coghlan received a spirited welcome from a very large house, which also cordially greeted E. H. Sothern, John Drew, W. H. Crane, H. Beerbohm Tree, and Maud Adams.

One of the features of the benefit was the sale of programmes and bouquets in the lobby by a number of actresses and others, who, needless to state, sold all they had. Andrew A. McCormick, the manager of the theatre, and a number of Charles Frohman's assistants, who had charge of the arrangements, succeeded admirably in making the audience comfortable.

The performance included Felix Morris, in "The Old Musician"; E. H. Sothern, who came from Philadelphia, and gave an original monologue, entitled, "I Love! Thou Lovest!! He Loves!!!" W. H. Crane, in the third act of "A Fool of Fortune"; H. Beerbohm Tree, who presented scenes from "King Henry IV."; John Drew and Maud Adams, in the one-act play, "Too Happy By Half"; Charles Frohman's company, in the third act of the "Two Little Vagrants"; Virgina Earle, Nancy McIntosh, and Philip Tomes, who introduced scenes from "The Geisha"; William Gillette, Mantelli, and Campanari, from the Metropolitan Opera House, and Lew Dockstader, from Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

# TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

### Good Government Club Members Speak on the Subject.

Jacob A. Riis and J. H. C. Nevius of the Good Government Clubs made short addresses last night before a public meeting in the West End Collegiate Church on Seventy-seventh Street. John Tatlock, Jr., presided. Both speeches were upon the improvement of the tenement districts.

Mr. Riis said that the great advance in sanitary condition since the work of reform began, about thirty years ago, could be appreciated by recalling that it has been only twenty-nine years since the ordinance was passed forbidding the owners of swine to let them run at large in the streets.

The worst evil of the tenement is that it destroys the home, and so attacks the very life of the Nation. The records of the Elmira Reformatory show that 50 per cent. of the youths who are sent there become bad because of evil influences in their homes. Seventy-seven per cent. of the inmates, while possessed of average intelligence, were found to have no moral sense.

Nearly one hundred of the worst tenements have been condemned and destroyed since the commencement of the movement, and a marked improvement in the health of the city is already apparent. Last week the death record was only 556. We have to go back to 1887, he said, when there were 500,000 fewer people in the city, to find a week in which the mortality was so low.

Some of the obstacles put in the way of reform work Mr. Riis illustrated by his experience when the Good Government Clubs were trying to ameliorate the crowded and unsanitary condition of the Tombs. Commissioner Robert J. Wright admitted that the Tombs was overcrowded, but no attempt was made to remedy the evil. He said the prisoners liked to stay two and three in a cell.

Some interesting facts were revealed, Mr. Riis said, by an investigation in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Out of 36,000 inhabitants, 18,000 belonged to no church. There is one saloon to every 400 persons, and one church to every 4,500. The frontage of the churches and educational institutions occupied 750 feet, while the frontage of the saloons measured one mile.

Mr. Nevius followed in a short talk along the same line.

# FAVOR VERNON M. DAVIS.

### Indorsed by Business Men as Col. Fellows's Successor.

Vernon M. Davis, who became Special District Attorney by designation of the court when Col. John R. Fellows died, was yesterday indorsed by a number of business men for appointment by Gov. Morton as Col. Fellows's successor.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat. In the recent campaign he was active in that wing of the party which made the fight for the gold standard. His backers just now are said to be Democrats of prominence who have business relations with Gov. Morton.

The Governor remained in this city yesterday. He will probably go to Albany Monday, and, it is expected, will appoint a District Attorney Tuesday or Wednesday. He has given no hint as to his choice. Alderman William M. K. Olcott is still the favorite among Republicans for the place.

**Waldorf Dancing Class.**

The fashionable up-town society dancing set organized by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham and known as the Waldorf Dancing Class held its first dance of the season at the Waldorf in the new ballroom last evening. More than 150 couples were present. The gowns of the ladies were very pretty and were well set off with the elaborately ornamented ballroom for a background. The members were received by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Mrs. Bradley Louis Eaton, Mrs. Frances Doughty, Miss Fannie Doughty, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, Mrs. William Goldsborough Smith, and Miss Maud Bacon. Supper was served at 12 o'clock. Lander's orchestra furnished the music.

**Small Fire Causes Excitement.**

A small fire, that caused only $10 damage by burning up a curtain in the flat of Peter Connolly, on the top floor of 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, caused considerable excitement in that neighborhood last night. The house is next door to the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and two doors away is the Temple Israel. Services were in progress in the latter place, and the Young Men's Christian Association was also crowded when the fire engines came rushing up. A crowd quickly gathered, and there was considerable excitement until the nature of the fire was discovered.

**Changes in Drawback Rules.**

Chief John M. Comstock of the Division of Customs, Treasury Department, has investigated the drawbacks system. The inquiry is about ended and Chief Comstock will recommend several changes which will inure to the benefit of the service. At present it is held by the Surveyor that an Inspector of Customs has done his duty when he reports goods on or not on a vessel. New rules may require that the Inspectors, acting under the six-hours-notice rule, shall determine not only that the goods are on the vessel to take them away or the contrary, but in the latter case, where they may be.

# MOODY WILL NOT DEBATE

### HIS REPLY TO THE MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB.

### The Club Sends to the Evangelist a Rejoinder Couched in Very Vigorous Language.

At the weekly meeting of the Manhattan Liberal Club last evening George W. Foote, President of the National Secular Society of Great Britain, spoke on "The Irreligion of Shakespeare." Previous to the lecture Secretary Edward Dobson read a reply to a letter previously published and sent by the club to Dwight L. Moody, challenging the Evangelist to a debate on the merits of Christianity before the club. Mr. Moody was to have as his antagonists Mr. Foote and Charles Watts, Vice President of the National Secular Society and editor of The Agnostic Annual. Mr. Moody's reply is as follows:

"Your letter of Dec. 5 reached me on Monday. I cannot accept your invitation to debate with leading secularists for many reasons, of which I shall only refer here to two. In the first place, my mind is made up on the question proposed, namely, the relative merits of Christianity and Infidelity, under whatever other name it appears. Somebody once asked Charles Sumner to hear the other side of slavery. 'Hear the other side?' he replied; 'there is no other side.' I would as soon discuss the relative merits of Christianity and infidelity. Nobody who studies history need hesitate in answering the question. And I know what Jesus Christ has done for me during the last forty years since I have trusted Him. Let the members of your club accept Christ as their personal Saviour, and they need not waste time discussing such a question. If I had a remedy that never failed to cure disease for forty years, I should not stop to compare its merits with another remedy.

"My other reason is that the times call for action, not for discussion. Hundreds and thousands of men and women are dropping into drunkards' and harlots' graves every year right here in New York. Now let us all join hands and try to save them. I will try to reach them with the Gospel. I will tell them of a Saviour who came to seek that which was lost, who died a cruel death on the cross in order that their sins might be blotted out in His precious blood. If there is any merit in infidelity, let your members likewise put it into practice. Let them reach out a helping hand to those unfortunates who are sunk in vice and misery.

"Then when they are restored to purity of life, we shall have time to turn aside to discussion. Yours very truly,

"D. L. MOODY."

The club voted to send the following answer to Mr. Moody:

"I have before me your letter of the 9th inst., declining the invitation of the Manhattan Liberal Club to debate with Mr. Charles Watts. The first reason you give for not accepting the invitation is one of the reasons why we desire you to accept. There are some Christians whose minds are still in doubt, who cannot give positive utterance to the faith supposed to be in them. Hence, if you were to debate with a Secularist and show the superiority of Christianity, thousands of men and women would gather under the banner of Christ who are gradually being weaned from church and religion.

"Your quotation of the attitude of Charles Sumner regarding slavery is not apt, if you mean by its use that there is no side to secularism as compared with Christianity. How do you know that if you have not discussed the question, or, at least, given it the attention that any philanthropy of life and conduct deserves?

"We claim to be upon the side of truth, to be freeing the mind of superstitious beliefs and dogmas so that people can better attend to the affairs of this world. On this there is only one side. We are upon it. But we are tolerant enough to discuss with those upon the other side, so that their errors may be the more readily seen. We are sorry that the charity of heart which Jesus is said to have had and talked was not extended to us by you. Surely our philanthropy is not so base as to be mentioned in connection with lying and adultery—a philanthropy that teaches the difference between right and wrong, that inspires men and women to be purer in their thoughts and nobler in their deeds, that says we must do our best for our fellow-men—that philanthropy is as superior to vice as the lily to the reed.

"However much consolation you may find in the belief in a personal Saviour, the members of the Liberal Club cannot accept Christ. We teach the Secularist doctrine of personal effort, of self-help, as the best remedy for human ills and woes. We believe that every man or woman who adds to the happiness of life is a savior greater and nobler than all the difficult saviors created by the religious and superstitious minds. The individual who braves the weariness of life, who dries the tears of sorrow, who fights oppression and vanquishes error, is the only savior man needs. You write about the prevalence of drunkenness and harlotry in this metropolis. In what way will spreading the Gospel prevent these social diseases. Can a religious remedy cure a social disease? Or must the conditions be changed which produce such evils, and thus remove the causes. The latter is the only rational remedy, and this the Liberal Club has advocated over and over again. Is not that better than teaching belief in a personal Saviour to bring salvation from sin? You know the causes of drunkenness and harlotry. You know of the poverty which exists, and of the terrible inequalities of our social life. And will the Gospel make the drunkard a sober man, and the harlot a pure woman? The man drowns his misery in drink, and the woman is forced to sell her virtue for bread. Will the Gospel abolish inequality of opportunity, and grant to every human being the chance to earn an honest living? If it will do this, why did it not do it the many centuries Christianity was supreme? If it cannot, then it fails to be for man his salvation.

"Our philanthropy has made possible better men and women. It teaches self-reliance, honesty, and upright conduct. It teaches truth. It goes to the root and builds character upon a firm and true foundation. It is the essence of all that is true, noble, and just. We will better mankind by spreading our philosophy and instructing men and women to understand their relative duties and responsibilities in this world. That is the only way in which misery will be abolished, happiness obtained, and progress made. Sincerely yours,

"EDWARD DOBSON, Secretary."

**Complains of Being Hounded.**

John McCoy, who, as a burglar, was known to the police as "Kid" McCoy, but who, as a reformed man, has used the name of John Martin, visited Police Headquarters last night. He has for some time supported himself, a wife, and two children by making and selling a patented device of his own invention used to protect door locks from being opened by skeleton keys. He lived at 27 Frankfort Street.

According to the story told at Police Headquarters, his landlords, James Martin and John Smith, had discovered his real name, and at once procured a disposess warrant, returnable yesterday in the Second Judicial District Court. McCoy protested that he was now an honest man, and that it was an outrage to turn him out without notice with his wife and the children, which are babies. He was allowed, however, only until Monday noon to vacate the premises.

**Tenants and Landlord Disagree.**

Tenants at Elm and Pearl Streets are in trouble over the desire of the New York Life Insurance Company to tear down their building to erect an office building. Proceedings have been brought in the Second District Court to dispossess William P. Sametz, printer, and Alexander J. Auchterlonie. They say that their leases do not end till May 1, 1897. Judge Bolte of the Second Judicial Court will decide the cases within a week.

# MORE FRESHMEN LOCKED UP.

### Columbia Students Have Some More Lively Street Rows.

The war between the Columbia sophomores and the incoming classes in the college and the School of Applied Science was renewed with vigor yesterday, and resulted in several pitched battles, in which both sides claim a victory.

Three of the freshmen—W. J. McKey, President of the class; C. Maxwell, Chairman of a committee for the dinner which the sophomores are determined to prevent, and L. Whittaker—were captured, hustled into cabs, and hidden under lock and key in the basement of a house in Sixty-sixth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

The sophomores formed in groups at the college just after lunch time, and guarded every exit from the grounds. The freshmen getting word of this, remained inside. When the sophomores were nearly worn out with waiting, McKey, Maxwell, and Whittaker appeared. They were surrounded and seized at Forty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, and when once placed in cabs after a hard struggle, submitted so quietly and with so much amusement as to allay suspicion of any intended banquet.

Many of the sophomores who had waited at the university grounds, hearing of this, went home in disguest. Others, however, did not leave the grounds, and when the freshmen appeared about 4:30, a hundred strong and marched down Madison Avenue, they were so derided by the sophs who followed that they halted at Forty-eighth Street and gave battle. Some of the upper classmen stopped the fray when it waxed too furious, but a block further south it was renewed again.

At Forty-second Street the freshmen separated, some going toward the Grand Central Station and some toward Fifth Avenue, thence to Forty-third Street, and to Sixth Avenue. The sophomores followed the detachment going west, and in front of the Racquet Club engaged the freshmen in a struggle so fierce that it was stopped by the police. All the students were put to flight shortly afterward by the appearance of Dean Van Amringe, and this ended the hostilities for the day.

# THREE MILLIONS INVOLVED.

### Suit Against the Elyton Land Company of Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 11.—Three million dollars' worth of property is involved in the case of J. S. Dowdell, executor of Mrs. Annie Dowdell, vs. The Elyton Company and others, wherein the complainant filed in the City Court of Birmingham to-day an application for the appointment of a receiver for the defendant company.

The Elyton Company was created by act of the Alabama Legislature three years ago. To it the Elyton Land Company, which owned $3,000,000 worth of lands in this city, transferred all of its property. The Elyton Land Company was capitalized at $200,000. Its stock in boom times went up as high as $4,700 per share.

About seven years ago this company issued to its stockholders as dividends bonds to the amount of $1,796,000. These bonds were secured only by notes given by the purchasers of the company's lands.

The Elyton Company, its successor, was capitalized at $2,000,000, and issued $2,500,000 of bonds, with the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore as trustee. These bonds had all the securities of the old company, and $2,000,000 worth of lands pledged besides. The scheme of transfer contemplated giving stockholders in the old company ten shares for one, and the bondholders were to exchange old bonds for the better-secured new ones.

Mrs. Dowdell, who had sold her bonds and had only stock left, (five shares,) resisted the transfer in the City Court, and on appeal the Supreme Court has decided the transfer void and ultra vires as to her and all non-consenting stockholders.

The complainant wants the Elyton Land Company placed in statue quo, and thus far the courts are with her.

The defendants claim the suit is merely a scheme to secure a "handsome" settlement. The application for a receiver will be heard Dec. 21.

# TO PROTECT THE SCHOOLS.

### Board of Health Will Work to Prevent Spread of Disease.

Dr. H. M. Biggs, bacteriologist, and Dr. C. S. Benedict, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, of the Health Department, held a consultation some time ago with some representatives of the Board of Education. The result was a series of recommendations regarding the care and treatment of scholars and suggestions regarding the care of school rooms and buildings. These will probably be reported at the meeting of the Board of Education.

The report will recommend the abolition of slates, slate pencils, and sponges; that all school property used by a child sick with contagious disease be turned over to the Health Department; that all drinking stands on the ground floor of schools be discontinued, and a fresh supply of water be kept in each school room, in a covered pitcher. Each scholar is also to have a cup for its own personal use.

Revisions in the manual of the Board of Education are recommended, so as to immediately exclude children from schools where it is ascertained that there is contagious disease in the family, and to keep the schools constantly in touch with the Board of Health. The result will be to put the schools under the direct supervision of the Health Department.

President Wilson of the Health Department said last evening:

"I consider these recommendations of the utmost importance and in connection with my plan to employ 150 physicians to examine all school children daily, an almost perfect safeguard against the spreading of contagious diseases in schools. The system of daily medical examination of school children has been in use in Boston for several years, and has worked with great success. In 1895 10,372 cases of contagious disease were discovered by the Boston physicians in the schools, many of which were unknown even to the parents of the afflicted children."

# FOR A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

### Plan to Get the Ground Discussed with the Controller.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon in the Controller's office between the Controller and a committee of the New York Zoological Society in reference to the proposition that the city set aside 261 acres in Bronx Park on which the society guarantees to build a zoological garden.

Those who talked with the Controller were William T. Hornaday, Prof. Osborne of Columbia College, Philip Schuyler, C. Grant La Farge, and Madison Grant.

The society proposes to build a great zoological garden if the city will furnish the land, and maintain the garden after it is built.

The matter may be discussed at the next meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

**Stranded Ships All Right.**

The ship Brenda, which went ashore at Long Branch early Thursday morning, was got off at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday by the Merritt Wrecking Company's tugs I. J. Merritt and D. S. Arnott, and towed into port. She had suffered no injury. Her master, Capt. Gilford, said that it was clear when he struck, and he could not account for the accident, unless it was a current that carried him on to the beach.

The British tramp steamer Clarissa Radcliffe, which was stranded on Great South Beach at Smith's Point, and got off on Thursday, came up from her anchorage outside the Hook yesterday. She was not injured, and received orders to proceed to Baltimore.


# Elegant Furs.

### RUSSIAN SABLES.

Russian Sable heads the list of valuable furs and has been the favored fur of the crowned heads of Europe for generations. The darkest and best Imperial Crown are caught on Lena River, between the Arctic Circle and Arctic Sea. Other beautiful specimens are found on the Obi and Volga Rivers. The choicest skins cost $250 each; from this maximum figure the cost ranges to $200, $150, $125, $100, $75, $60, $50, $40, the lightest shades $15. Russian Sables are imitated by blending China and Japan Sables. The work is so skillfully done that it takes a good judge to detect the difference. China and Japan Sables can be purchased from $5 to $20 per skin.

### HUDSON'S BAY SABLES.

Hudson's Bay Sable is next in value to Russian Sable. The darkest and handsomest cost $35. From this maximum figure prices range to $30, $25, $20, $15, $10, and $5. The dark Hudson's Bay Sable is imitated by blending Pine Martin and the lightest shade of Hudson's Bay Sable. The blended skins can be purchased at about one-half the price of the natural colored. Like other dyed furs, however, blended sables will not hold their color as well as the natural. We make a specialty of genuine Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, and have a large stock.

We have placed on sale Hudson's Bay Sable muffs at $30, $40, $50 up, Scarfs with cluster of tails, collarettes and capes at corresponding prices. We are also offering the genuine Russian Sable Muffs at $75, $100 up, and the Imperial Crown $200, $250, $300 up. Scarfs with cluster of tails, collarettes, mantels and capes at lowest possible prices for the handsomest Sable goods in the world.

### STONE MARTIN.

Stone Martin is in popular demand. Muffs $15, $20, and $25.

Scarfs with cluster of tails, $15, $20, and $25. Collarettes $50, $60, and $75. Capes at corresponding prices.

### MINK.

Mink is a standard, reliable fur. Muffs $8, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, and $35. Boas $5 and $10. Scarfs with tails $12, $15, $20. Collarettes $50, $60, and $75. Capes $75, $100, $125, $150, $200 up. Mantles $250, $300, $350 up.

### NORTH-WEST COAST. SEAL COATS.

Best quality $225. Other grades $175 and $150. Capes $75, $100. Muffs $8, $10, and $12.

### RUSSIAN COAST SEAL COATS.

Best quality $275. Other grades $225 and $175. Capes $125, $150, $200, $250 up. Muffs $15, $18, and $20.

### ALASKA SEAL COATS.

Best to be found in the world. $400, $350, and $300. Capes $175, $200, $250, $300, $400, according to size, length, sweep, and quality. Muffs $20, $25, and $30.

### HUDSON'S BAY OTTER.

The most durable and elegant dyed fur in the world. Coats $300, $350, $400, and $450. Capes $200, $300, $400, $500, up. Collarettes $100 and $125. Muffs $25, $30, $35, $40.

*NOTE: We are making over into new styles Otter garments which we sold our customers 15 years ago.*

### PERSIAN LAMB, (Leipsic dyed,)

best in the world. Retains its pristine beauty. Muffs, $8, $10, $12, and $15. Collarettes $5, $40, $45, and $50. Capes $75, $100, $125, $150, $200, and $225. Coats $100, $125, $150, $200, and $225.

### ALASKA SABLE, (Skunk.)

Alaska Sable, natural colored, genuine American product. Muffs $8, $10, $12, and $15 for extra large. Scarfs with cluster of tails $15, $18, and $20. Collarettes $35 and $45. Capes $75, $100, $125, and $150, according to size, length, and sweep.

### CHINCHILLA.

Muffs $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75. Collarettes $75, $100, $125, and $250.

### FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.

Siberian Squirrel $25, $45, $60, $75, and $100. Royal Ermine, Sable, and Mink-lined circulars.

### GENTLEMEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.

Our $125 Mink-lined, trimmed with natural unplucked otter, is the best coat in America for the money. Other coats up to $750.

### SLEIGH ROBES AND COACHMEN'S FURS.

One entire floor devoted to these goods. All marked down to the lowest posssible prices for reliable goods.

**C. C. SHAYNE & CO.,**

Importers and Manufacturers,

124 and 126 West 42d St.,

(Near 6th Ave. L. Station.)


**Died Suddenly in His Office.**

William H. Smith, sixty years old, of Stamford, Conn., died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his office, in the Cumberland Building, 945 Broadway, where he carried on the business of decorations and furnishing. His death was attributed to apoplexy. It was not entirely unexpected, as during the last eighteen months he had had two hemorrhages of the brain. The dead man leaves a wife and three children. A son was engaged in the business with him here. An unmarried daughter and a married daughter live in Stamford. Mr. Smith was sitting at his desk when he suddenly fell to the floor. He died before a doctor could be summoned.


AMUSEMENTS.

# HOLIDAY BOOKS.

**Leggat Bros.**

Cheapest Book Store in the World.

265,672 Holiday and Juvenile Books AT YOUR PRICE.

354,672 English & American Books AT OUR PRICE.

148,784 Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., AT ANY PRICE.

GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE FREE.

SOME PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fiske's American Revolution. Ills | $6.00 |
| Naval Actions of the War | 3.40 |
| Reminiscences of an Octogenarian | 2.25 |
| King Noanett, by Stimson | 1.50 |
| Bigelow's German Struggle for Liberty | 3.75 |
| Driving for Pleasure, by Underhill | 5.63 |
| Traill's Social England, 5 vols., each | 2.63 |
| Eggleston's Beginnings of a Nation | 1.10 |
| Century Dictionary, 6 vols | 45.00 |
| France under Louis XIV. Bourgeois | 11.25 |
| Wild Flowers of America—colored plates, half morocco | 2.00 |
| Kipling's The Seven Seas | 1.10 |
| Quo Vadis, by Sienkiewicz | 1.50 |
| Amelia Barr's Works, each | .40 |
| Brownie Books, each | .81 |
| Encyclopedia Britannica. Half morocco, pub. $175.00; our price | 75.00 |
| D'Amicis' Constantinople. Ills | 3.75 |
| Grimm's Angelo. Ills | 4.50 |
| Bracebridge Hall. Ills | 4.50 |

Calendars at a Great Reduction, From 10 cents to $3.50.

81 CHAMBERS STREET. {Third Door West of City Hall Park, New York.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1896—Fifty-fifth Season—1897.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
2d Concert, Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8:15 P. M.
Solo-ists. Mme. I. DE VERE-SAPIO, Soprano
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM, Baritone
PROGRAMME:
DRAMATIC OVERTURE, "Husitska,".....DVORAK
SUITE, No. 2, B minor.....J. S. BACH
DUET of Hollaender and Senta, from "The Flying Dutchman".....WAGNER
SYMPHONY, No. 6, "Pastoral"...BEETHOVEN
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Reserved seats from 75 cents to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

19TH, 7 WEST.—Handsome large connecting rooms on parlor and second floor; all conveniences; excellent table.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; references.

41ST ST, 45 EAST.—Desirable double room; also single; heated; all conveniences; table excellent. At moderate rates.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; hall room; private baths; references.

159 MADISON AV.—Handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; first-class board; references.

A.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged. 34 West 51st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

119TH ST., 7 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND Lenox Avs.—Large, beautifully furnished front sunny rooms; hot, cold water; heat, light, bath; $3 to $5 weekly.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Handsomely furnished room and suite of rooms, both with private bath; breakfast; reference.

OPPOSITE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 13 LIVINGSTON Place—Furnished room, in private family.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)
Concert every Evening.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with grown children; good references. M. S., care of Mrs. Cahill, 244 East 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, speaking French, German, and English; good sewer and packer; as maid or nurse to children; to travel preferred; city reference. 64 East 65th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place for a French nurse whom she can recommend; can be seen at present employer's. 118 East 37th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman to do washing; private family; references. McDermott, 207 East 87th St.; call two days.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person, very competent, to assist dressmaker and do family sewing; $1 a day. M. Delisle, care Mrs. Hayes, 268 West 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman by thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By single man as gardener; thoroughly experienced; willing to be generally useful; understands care of horses and cattle. Thomas Hallett, West Orange, N. J.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 22; good experience and best personal references. W., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

USEFUL BOY.—By boy of 16, just landed, as useful boy; speaks French only; private house; well recommended. 112 West 21st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 283, Augusta, Maine.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

Fire in J. H. Matthews's Stable.

About $5,000 damage and a great deal of excitement were caused last evening by a fire in a private stable belonging to John H. Matthews, the soda water manufacturer, at Riverside Drive and Ninetieth Street. The stable adjoins Mr. Matthews's house. The coachman had just hitched up a team and had left the stable for a few minutes, when the fire broke out in the hay loft. He returned in time to get out the horses and a couple of carriages, but four carriages, all of the hay, and part of the interior woodwork were burned out. Fire engines were soon upon the scene and managed to keep the fire from spreading. For a time it threatened the residence, while the smoke filled the adjoining houses of J. Warren Whitney and H. R. Goff, and frightened the occupants. About thirty policemen formed a line about to guard against thieving.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1896-97.
This afternoon at 2, only matinée of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Belina, Bauermeister, Plancon, De Vries, Campanari, Bars, Castelmary, and Jean de Reszke.
To-night at 8, at pop. prices, MARTHA. Mmes. Marie Engle and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Castelmary, and Cremonini.
Sunday Evg., Dec. 13, 4th Grand Sunday Concert. Soloists: Mme. Calvé, Ancona, Cremonini, and Mr. T. Adamowski, Violinist, together with Seidl's Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Monday, Dec. 14—LOHENGRIN (in German.) Emma Eames, Olitzka, Jean and Ed de Reszke, and Bispham. Conductor, Anton Seidl.
Wed., Dec. 16, at 2—Third of the Series of Wednesday Mats. at Pop. Prices. Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI.
Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, and Engle, MM. Edouard de Reszke, Cremonini, Bispham, Castelmary, and Lassalle. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 16, DOUBLE BILL—First joint appearance this Season of Melba and Calvé. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, MM. Capl, Vanni, Vaschetti, and Campanari,
followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
Mmes. Calvé, Belina, Bauermeister, MM. Cremonini and Ancona. Conductor, Bevignani.
Fri. Evg.,

# THEY MET DEATH TOGETHER

## SARAH B. COOPER AND HER DAUGHTER ASPHYXIATED.

### Were Prominent in San Francisco's Religious Circles and Identified with the Faction Opposing the Rev. Dr. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper and her daughter, Hattie, were found dead in bed at their home this morning, having been asphyxiated.

The daughter had been ill for some time, and required constant watching to prevent her committing suicide.

For over a year Miss Cooper had been known to her friends to be insane. Her insanity was melancholia, with suicidal tendencies. The excitement of the Brown trial had a great deal to do with making her condition worse.

Within the last three months she had begged her mother time and again to let her turn on the gas, and "let us go away together."

In the opinion of the doctor, who was summoned after the bodies were discovered, Miss Cooper arose quietly during the night and closed all the doors, turned on the gas, and then returned to her bed, peacefully to die. Her body lay perfectly arranged when found. The body of Mrs. Cooper, however, was half out of bed, and at first it was thought that she had awakened and sought to save herself, but had been too far overcome by the gas.

**Proof of Premeditation.**

Later developments show that both the women had premeditated suicide. In her will, written yesterday, Mrs. Cooper requested that the bodies of herself and daughter be not taken to the Morgue.

It is said that on several other occasions Harriet Cooper had tried to take her life, but this time the mother seems to have joined the daughter in the effort to end their lives.

It is said Mr. Cooper also ended his own life.

In her will Mrs. Cooper says her stated intention of committing suicide would afford sufficient proof to render unnecessary a Coroner's investigation.

Many influential friends tried to have her wishes carried out, but Coroner Haskins ordered both bodies taken to the Morgue.

The bodies were discovered at 9:30 A. M., and the doctors who were summoned declared the women had been dead several hours.

**Their Church Troubles.**

When the scandal concerning Dr. Brown was first talked about, Mrs. Cooper stood by her pastor and expressed confidence in him.

Developments caused her to change her mind, and she and her daughter became his most prominent opponents and accusers, after Mrs. Davidson.

Much bitterness in church circles was engendered by Mrs. Cooper's statements on the witness stand at the church trial. Miss Cooper was even more pronounced than her mother in opposition to Dr. Brown.

This action estranged many of their friends, and the suicide of mother and daughter is ascribed to the brooding over the coldness and snubs from former friends.

**Mrs. Cooper's Prominence.**

Mrs. Cooper was President of the Kindergarten Association, and her daughter was Deputy Superintendent.

Mrs. Cooper had lived here thirty years, and was widely known as an educator, philanthropist, and writer.

She was President of the Woman's Press Association, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, and prominent as an officer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

For many years she taught the largest Bible class in the city in the First Congregational Church, her class numbering several hundred adults.

She was also assistant pastor of the church under the pastorate of the Rev. C. C. Brown.

She formerly resided in New Orleans and acted as nurse during the war. Her husband and other children died in New Orleans. Her tragic end has caused an immense sensation in this city.

**Statement by Their Physician.**

Dr. Sidney Worth, the Cooper family physician, this evening made public the painfully sensational announcement that on two occasions within the past few months Miss Cooper attempted to take her own life and that of her mother by turning on the gas. On both occasions Mrs. Cooper restrained her only after a struggle.

Notwithstanding the danger to which she was constantly subjected, the heroic woman refused to be separated from her daughter, remaining by her side every hour for days and weeks at a time. Last evening Miss Cooper seemed unusually depressed. Within the hearing of the Chinese servant she remarked to her mother: "I am tired of life; I want to join father, and I want you to go with me."

Mrs. Cooper had been accustomed to hearing such words from the invalid, and paid little attention to them, dismissing the subject with a brief reproof to her daughter on the wickedness of self-destruction.

The two women retired at the usual hour. This morning the Chinese servant knocked at their door. Getting no response, he opened the door and was almost overpowered by the smell of gas. He went to the bedside and shook Mrs. Cooper and was horrified to find her body cold and rigid. He then hurried out of the house and alarmed the neighbors.

**Hereditary Insanity.**

Some months ago Miss Cooper became acquainted with the fact that insanity was hereditary in her father's family, several members of which had succumbed to suicidal mania. From that hour the unfortunate young woman believed herself doomed, and constantly brooded on self-destruction. In vain her mother reasoned with her and attempted to nurse her back to lucidity, but to no purpose.

Finding her efforts in vain, the heroic woman calmly wrote her will, and concealing her sorrow from all save the family physician and three or four intimate friends, she awaited the inevitable. The document in question bears the date of Oct. 9, 1896, and bequeaths all real and personal property of the testator to her two sisters, Mrs. J. A. Skilton, 444 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Reese M. Rawlings, East Lake, Tenn.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., sixty-one years ago. The Ingersoll family, of which she was a member, and which includes the famous Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Cooper's cousin, is well known and highly respected in New York State, as well as in Ohio, where many of them still reside.

**Mrs. Cooper's Fears.**

Mrs. Cooper recently expressed the fear that the worst might be expected in Miss Hattie's case, and had declared that her own heart trouble was of such a nature that she would be unable to survive the shock of her daughter's death. With this in view, Mrs. Cooper and her daughter both prepared their wills and arranged everything as systematically as possible.

Perhaps no more fitting obituary of Mrs. Cooper could be written than that penned by the noted agnostic, Col. Ingersoll. Presenting Mrs. Cooper with a copy of one of his famous books, attacking the religion of the Churches, Col. Ingersoll penned on a fly leaf an inscription which was at once a compliment and a confession:

"If all Christians were like my cousin Sarah," wrote this brilliant and fearless man, "this book would never have been written."

## BROWN MEETS MISS OVERMAN.

### They Recognize Each Other at a Religious Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—"The Lord saves—He has saved me—of all sinners the lowest."

These words rang from the lips of a young woman at a Salvation Army meeting in Willard Hall last Tuesday noon. The face of the woman who thus cried aloud was beautiful, but there was a sadness in its expression.

As she spoke her eyes wandered over the little sea of heads bowing in prayer. At the sound of her voice, a man with a pallid face started as though to rise. The eyes of the two met for a moment, and there was a flash of mutual recognition. Then the man resumed his seat.

These two were the principals in the notorious Overman-Brown church trial in San Francisco, the sensational charges in which attracted so much attention at the time.

At the close of the trial Miss Overman went to New Mexico. Hard pressed, she wrote to Brown asking for assistance. In return came an impudent reply. The girl returned to San Francisco, became penitent, and corroborated the charges made against the pastor. She fell among the Crittenton Workers, and, seeking forgiveness through repentance, was taken in and made one of the little army of workers for fallen humanity. Henceforth she was known as Sister Martha.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

**Dr. George H. Taylor.**

Dr. George H. Taylor died Wednesday at his home, 40 Central Park South, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

He was born in Williston, Vt., and in his early life was a teacher in the common schools. Becoming interested in chemistry, he devoted his spare time to its study, and made a specialty of physiology. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1852, and at once began the practice of medicine in this city, where he had since resided.

He became interested in the curative effects of massage and the Swedish movement cure, and in 1858 visited Sweden. In 1864 he invented mechanical massage, and subsequently established the Improved Movement Cure Institute, of which he was consulting physician at the time of his death. He was the author of a number of books and treatises on medical subjects. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and a son, Prof. W. G. L. Taylor of the University of Nebraska. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

**Felix De Fontaine.**

Felix De Fontaine, whose letters from the front during the late war interested thousands of readers, died yesterday at his home in Columbia, S. C. Mr. De Fontaine went to Columbia several months ago to republish his war letters in magazine form, and the first number reached an exceedingly large circulation. Mr. De Fontaine is the man who furnished the North the first news of the attack on Fort Sumter. Since the war he has been connected almost continuously with The New York Herald. He is the author of several books, including "Cyclopaedia of the Best Thoughts of Dickens," "Gleanings from a Confederate Army Notebook," and "Birds of a Feather Flock Together, or Talks with Sothern."

He comes from distinguished French parentage, and was born in Boston sixty-four years ago. In the recent cold weather in the South he went into the country with some gentlemen on a hunting expedition. He contracted pleuro-pneumonia and went to bed on his return never to rise again. His son and daughter (Mrs. Schuyler) are on their way from New York, having been summoned before his death. The funeral services will be held in Columbia Sunday.

**Mahlon Apgar.**

Mahlon Apgar, for many years a leading merchant of New York, and one of the oldest residents of Jersey City, died at his home, 94 Sip Avenue, Thursday night. He had been ailing for two years, and death was due to debility incident to old age.

Mr. Apgar was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1813. At the age of fourteen he removed to New York and became a clerk in a grocery. In 1848 he and Levi Apgar, his brother, established themselves at Dey and Washington Streets, where the business is still continued. Mr. Apgar retired from business ten years ago with a large fortune. For many years he was a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was also a charter member of the Carteret Club, one of the most prominent social organizations of Jersey City. He leaves two sons, who conduct his old business.

The funeral will take place from 94 Sip Avenue at 3:30 Sunday afternoon.

**Gen. George L. Beal.**

Gen. George L. Beal, aged seventy-one years, died yesterday at Norway, Me. He served as Captain in the First Maine Regiment in the civil war, and afterward as Colonel of the Fifth Maine Regiment. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Maine, and later received a full-grade commission as Brigadier General.

Col. Beal's regiment covered the famous retreat of Gen. Banks from Winchester to Williamsport, and was in the battle of Antietam, where Col. Beal was wounded severely. He was in the battles of Red River and the Shenandoah Valley, and his brigade was first to advance and break the enemy's lines at Cedar Creek. He was Adjutant General of Maine for four years, and State Treasurer for six years.

**Charles L. Strohmenger, Jr.**

Charles L. Strohmenger, Jr., the theatrical hardware merchant, died early yesterday morning at his home, 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He was the only theatrical hardware merchant in the United States. He made a specialty of theatrical wares for over eight years, and supplied from his little store, 493 Sixth Avenue, hardware "properties" to nearly every company in America. He was born in Germany, and was about forty-eight years of age.

**Obituary Notes.**

—Silas Gurney, formerly proprietor of the Revere House and Tremont House, Boston, and later of the Mount Mansfield House, Stowe, Vt., died in Saco, Me., last night, aged sixty-eight years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He was for many years a storekeeper in Saco and began the hotel business as proprietor of the York Hotel.

—Dr. Charles N. Woolley died yesterday at Newburg, N. Y., aged fifty-eight years. He was born in Southampton, L. I., was graduated from the University of Michigan, and took the medical course at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, and the Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn. He was for seven years a member of the Newburg Board of Education and its President two years.

—John Pyne died Thursday at his home, 177 East Ninety-third Street, in his fortieth year. He was a son of the late John Pyne, bookseller. He had been in the employment of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for many years and at the time of his death was in the actuaries' department. The funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, at St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

—Alfred A. Peck died at his home, 33 West Twelfth Street, Thursday afternoon of cancer of the stomach. He was born in Jordansville, N. Y., in 1839, and for a number of years was a member of the insurance firm of Bigelow, Colt & Peck. Subsequently he was agent for several companies, but twelve years ago he dropped the agency business and opened an insurance broker's office, which he maintained up to the time of his death. He leaves a wife.

—Lewis Young died at his home, 218 East Sixtieth Street, Wednesday. He was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1833, and came to this country when seventeen years old. He was the founder of the firm of Young Brothers, hatters, and retired from business twelve years ago, turning it over to his sons, Max L., Boerne, Eugene L., and Sidney. He was a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and also a Mason. He leaves a wife, four sons, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Lambert of this city. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9:30, at the residence.

—Mme. Guadalupe de Castillo, mother of Dr. Joaquin de Castillo of the Cuban Junta, died Thursday at 686 Lexington Avenue, and was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. Services were held at the house, the prayers for the dead being read by a priest from St. Francis Xavier's Church, in East Sixteenth Street. Many prominent friends of free Cuba were present, among them Dr. José Bisbé, Dr. Rafael Madan, Dr. B. Portuondo, José Marti, Dr. Junco, Dr. Rovirosa, Louis Garzon, Miss Lola Garzon, Miss Lola Castillo, Mrs. Carlos Manuel Cespedes, and Mrs. Frujillo. Mme. de Castillo was seventy-five years old and was born in Santiago de Cuba.

—Bloomfield Usher, one of the oldest employes in the Custom House, died at his home, at 129 East Eighty-seventh Street, Thursday. He was eighty-one years old and held several important offices in the Custom House, the last being that of Chief Liquidator of Vessels' Manifests in the Auditor's office, which place he held for twenty years. He was a Freemason of the thirty-second degree, was Past Master of Hope Lodge, a member of the Morton Commandery, and of New York Lodge, No. 1, of the Elks. Representatives of these and other organizations to which he belonged will attend the funeral services at Masonic Hall, in Twenty-third Street, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

—Samuel Baillie, an old manufacturer of this city, died at his home, at Port Chester, N. Y., Wednesday. He was eighty-three years old, and was born in Scotland, coming to this country with his father when he was six years old. He learned the furniture business, and later became a furniture manufacturer in this city. About thirty years ago he engaged in the marble business, which he kept up to the time of his death, being the founder of the firm of Samuel Baillie & Son. Death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. He leaves four sons and three daughters. The funeral services will take place at the house at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and will be attended by members of the Marble Employers' Association. The interment will be at Rye, N. Y.


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## "CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

### Mme. Calvé Makes Her Reappearance in Her Famous Impersonation.

Mme. Emma Calvé made her reappearance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in her familiar and unfamiliar impersonation of Carmen, a gypsy. The auditorium of the house was crowded with a throng of eager, expectant persons who welcomed the great dramatic soprano with hearty demonstrations of pleasure and who listened to the performance with the closest interest. There were not many notable outbreaks of applause in the course of the music, because people are learning that they spoil their own pleasure when they interrupt the flow of the composer's melody; but at the close of each act there was an outpouring of approval which could not be mistaken. A performance such as that of last night suggests many different lines of comment, but perhaps no conclusion can be more directly drawn from it than that expressed once by Jean de Reszke, when he said: "It takes more than a pretty girl with a pretty voice to make a success in America; here one must sing."

It is the purely dramatic in opera that carries this public with it now, and that is why "Carmen," a true music-drama if ever there was one outside of the Wagner list, (and there are several,) when interpreted in a dramatic manner, always attracts a large audience. It would be an easy matter to turn "Carmen" into a mere exhibition of pretty singing, and the melodious beauty of its music would still have a charm for many. But to make the opera a musical force dramatic interpretation is necessary, and it is of this that Mme. Calvé is a queen.

Last night she was in splendid spirits, for the enthusiasm of her welcome, as shown by the size of the audience, was enough to fill any singer with joy. Never has she interpreted Carmen with a greater variety of delicate and subtle nuances of dramatic expression. Her voice, her face, her poses, her gestures were all parts of a delicious, flexible scale of expression. There was the sparkle of champagne in her comedy and the fire of absinthe in her tragedy. She swept the gamut of passion with a free hand, and she made her audience vibrate like the chords of a big Eolian harp. And she sang with an exquisite art that does not get half the appreciation it deserves, for a large number of her hearers labor under the delusion that they are moved by her acting. But Calvé's finest dramatic instrument is her voice, which thrills and glows with wooing love or glitters like cold steel with anger as she wills. Her performance last night was that of a genius.

M. Salignac, who made his début as Don José, is a French opera comique tenor, with the methods of that school. He is not a man of large physique or prepossessing appearance, and lacks the force and volume of voice necessary for the Metropolitan Opera House. His phrasing is somewhat short, but he sings with taste and feeling. In the second act last night, he acquitted himself with much credit, singing the flower romanza very musically indeed. Mme. Eames has sung Micaela so often that no extended comment is necessary. It is sufficient to say that she was in fine voice and that she sang beautifully and looked a picture. For the information of those who are interested in the private squabbles of singers, it may be said that Mme. Calvé and Mme. Eames appeared to be on the friendliest terms, and there were no evidences of the hard feeling with which they parted two years ago.

M. Lassalle was in very poor voice, and his delivery of the popular Toreador song was tame and impotent. Special commendation should be given to M. Jacques Bars for an excellent performance of the small and usually neglected part of Morales. The other members of the cast were M. de Vries, M. Castelmary, Signor Corsi, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Mme. Van Cauteran. Signor Bevignani conducted.

## THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

### Second Public Rehearsal Given Yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience present, as there usually is, and a dearth of applause, which is to be expected at an afternoon performance. The programme consisted of Dvorak's "Husitska" overture, Bach's suite, No. 2, in B minor, for strings and flute, the duo from the second act of "Der Fliegende Hollander, and Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony." This is a programme which does not make very serious demands upon the listener, nor is it open to the objections usually offered against arrangements with the symphony at the close, for surely the sixth symphony of Beethoven is not a tax upon the powers of any listener.

Neither is it a tax upon the powers of the Philharmonic Orchestra. This orchestra may not have deteriorated, but others have made progress, so that it seems to have gone backward by the force of odious comparison. In such a work, for instance, as the Dvorak overture, it is only happy when engaged in the delivery of the boisterous tutti, in which the work abounds, for in them individual weaknesses and the general roughness of the orchestra are lost. There is no use of denying the fact that the Philharmonic Orchestra plays roughly. Its tone is coarse throughout, and in all passages requiring gentle attack and polished elegance of enunciation, the band falls short of every requirement of a high standard of performance. The wood choir is especially unsatisfactory in tone, while such technical slips as the first horn made in a plain cantabile passage yesterday, are hardly to be tolerated in these days. It is no pleasure to make such comment on the work of the conscript fathers, but the truth must be told for the sake of public taste. The fact is, that most of the fathers are growing old, and their places ought to be filled by younger men.

In the Bach suite and the Beethoven symphony things were different. In these compositions the players were confronted with the simplest and most advantageous part writing, except for Bach's flutes, and hence the ensemble was altogether smoother and mellower. Mr. Seidl allowed his three flutes to play in unison in the suite for the sake of tonal balance, but the result was marred by a lack of beauty in the tone. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that Mr. Seidl reads the "Pastoral Symphony" beautifully, and brings out admirably the contrast between the placidity of the "brook scene" and the turbulence of the storm.

The soloists were Mr. David Bispham and Mme. Clementine De Vere Sapio. Mr. Bispham's share of the duet was delivered with taste, intelligence, and feeling, if not with much profundity, but Mme. Sapio has done something to her voice. Most of her tones seemed yesterday to be badly placed, and, as a result, were muffled. Only her upper tones came out, but they seemed to come with painful effort. The concert will be repeated to-night.

## BUSY CAREER OF SANTA CLAUS.

### It Is Shown in Tableau at John Wanamaker's Store.

Seven stages in the busy career of Santa Claus are set forth in a sequence of tableau for the entertainment of shoppers on the third floor of John Wanamaker's store.

The first shows a bewhiskered old gentleman in his shirt sleeves feeding his reindeer. In the second he is in his office, surrounded by a confusion of toys, looking over his register of good little boys and girls. In the third scene he is scudding over city roofs in a sleigh loaded with dolls, drums, sleds, candy, and a medley of playthings. He is behind a team of reindeers, and his whiskers stand out in the breeze. A cat grins at him from a frosty chimney top.

Two girls are sitting up in brass-bound cribs in the fourth room. Their stockings hang over the fireplace, and they are watching for Kris Kringle. The next tableau shows the children finding their presents. The sixth tableau is a family party at dinner. The figures are life-size in wax, and realistically done. The table is completely furnished. The last is a Christmas tree scene in a parlor.

On the same floor are twenty or thirty long tables, on which are samples of things suitable for Christmas presents. There are several hundred articles in glass, china, silver, wood, paper, and textiles. Anything may be ordered from the samples, and much time in shopping may be condensed into an hour's pleasure.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The run of the operetta "Santa Maria" closes to-night, after 100 performances, at Hammerstein's Olympia. The theatre will remain closed for a week.

—"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" will not be acted at the Bijou Theatre Monday night. It is said that this much-advertised comedy may be produced later in the week at this house, but this is doubtful.

—David Bispham's first concert at Chicking Hall has been postponed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 12. Mr. Bispham will be assisted by Charles Gregorowitch, the Russian violinist, and Miss Marguerite Hall.

—Mrs. Tony Pastor has collected for the little children of the stage a bounteous fund to help make their Christmas festival a success. Camille D'Arville, Al Hayman, Hoyt & McKee, and Canary & Lederer have each sent her a check for $50.

—It is said that Oscar Hammerstein will build a bicycle track on his roof and institute a series of daily bicycle races. This idea of the Longacre manager is a good one, and will undoubtedly prove more profitable than the "Bal Champêtre," or an imitation of a Moulin Rouge.

—The following attractions have already been booked by Theodore Moss for Wallack's Theatre: "In Gay New York," for the week of Dec. 28; Camille D'Arville and the Kismet Opera Company, three weeks, beginning Jan. 4; Margaret Mather, two weeks, beginning Jan. 25, and Julia Marlowe-Taber, four weeks, beginning Feb. 8.

—Richard Mansfield presented for the first time in some years on a night in the middle of the week "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Thursday last. The house that night was not overcrowded, and it is not likely that Mr. Mansfield will present this play, which generally attracts the Saturday night theatregoers, on any night but Saturday again.

### Died While Singing in Public.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—Miss Mae Kelly, prominent in musical and social circles of Duluth, died suddenly last night of heart failure. She had volunteered her assistance at a concert given at a church fair, and had sung the opening bars of "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," when she fell backward, dead.


Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.



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## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-20 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—"Raines Laws and Public Morals" will be the subject of the address by Charles Frederick Adams, at the Manhattan Single Tax Club, to-morrow afternoon.

—C. L. Strohninger was found dead of heart disease yesterday in his home, 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He was forty-six years old.

—City Paymaster Zimmerman yesterday began the work of paying off the property owners whose places were used for the purposes of registration and polling places on election day.

—Arthur Wesley Campbell of Paterson, N. J., was brought before Recorder Goff by extradition papers charged with having five wives at once. He was committed to the Tombs.

—A library meeting of the St. Anthony Club, 29 East Twenty-eighth Street, was held last night. Edwin S. Belknap, Charles B. Loomis and Harvey W. Loomis were the guests of the club.

—Objections were filed before Surrogate Arnold yesterday to the account rendered by the executors of the estate of Eugene Kelly. It arises from a difference of opinion among the executors.

—A meeting in the interest of the Hampton Institute will be held to-morrow evening at the Central Presbyterian Church. Addresses will be made by Indian and negro graduates of the school.

—Edward Bangs of Brooklyn, forty-five years of age, an oiler on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca, which arrived yesterday from Havana, died of typhoid fever one day out. His body was buried at sea.

—Horace E. Deming will address Good Government Club P, at 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Monday night, on the subject, "Some Causes of Inefficiency in Municipal Administration."

—The regular meeting of the Quill Club will be held next Tuesday evening at the Windsor Hotel. The topic will be "Better Homes for Working People." Prof. Elgin Gould and Arthur Milbury will be the speakers.

—The Mayor yesterday adjourned the investigation into the charges made against some of the foremen of the Department of Street Cleaning, of levying tribute on workmen, because of the illness of one of the attorneys.

—The New York Sunday School Association is holding a series of non-denominational normal classes for Sunday school teachers. Instruction is given in the Bible. To-day, at 2 o'clock, a service will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle.

—Joseph H. Jones will speak at the Gospel meeting for men at the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. O. S. Wightmen will conduct the song service.

—Another meeting of American sympathizers with Cuba will be held Wednesday evening next at Cooper Union. Among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Father Ducey, W. Bourke Cockran, Congressman E. Quigg, and Ethan Allen.

—Lee Hee, Lee You, Lee Hong, Wong Hong, Don Jin, and Gee Choy, six members of the Hop Sing Tong, a Chinese society, were held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of feloniously assaulting a member of a rival society.

—Edward Records, said to be President of the Masachusetts Car Company, who was arrested in this city on a charge of embezzling $33,333.33 from persons in Boston, was surrendered yesterday to a Boston detective who came here with requisition papers. He was taken to Boston last night.

—Charles Weidling, a Gerry agent, was held yesterday in Essex Market Court under $500 for examination Monday on the charge of having tried to extort $25 from Jennie Blackman of 129 Suffolk Street on condition that he should not complain of her for the alleged selling of beer to a child.

—Annie Rauder, Owen Myer, Frank King, and Fred Le Boufe were arrested at 312 East Ninth Street yesterday, where a lot of clothing, believed to be the proceeds of burglaries, was found. The police believe the prisoners are members of a gang which has been operating extensively in this city for some time.

—The Post Office has received word that the China, Japan, and Hawaii mails arrived in San Francisco yesterday, and will arrive here Dec. 15. The mails are of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 12; Shanghai, Nov. 15; Yokohama, Nov. 24; Honolulu, Dec. 4. Mails for China and Japan will close here Dec. 13 and 19; mails for Hawaii, Dec. 13 and 23.

—One of the handsomest calendars for the coming year is called "The World of Cycling" for 1897. It is tastefully designed in twelve panels delicately tinted in facsimile of water-color designs, representing different cycling costumes worn in the different countries of the world. The calendar is copyrighted and published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company of this city.

—Luigi Capiello, who shot his wife three times in a Second Avenue car Thursday evening, was held yesterday without bail in Yorkville Court to await the result of the woman's injuries. Her condition is serious. In the preliminary examination it developed that the capture of Capiello was made through the efforts of William McFadden, who is an applicant for a place on the police force.

—Because Driver John J. Green would not allow him to ride on his truck, going up Third Avenue, James B. McDonnell, a plumber, of 1,497 Second Avenue, dared him to get off and fight at Seventy-fourth Street. When Green did so he was struck on the head with a plumber's ladle and his skull fractured by McDonnell. Green was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital and McDonnell was arrested.

—The Baptists have decided upon a campaign of education in the interests of Christian beneficence, for missionary and educational enterprises. It is fundamental work, rather than in the interests of any special object. For this purpose a commission representing all the principal benevolent organizations was appointed last May at their National convocations. Meetings will be held in Calvary Baptist Church Dec. 15 and 16.

—Regis Senac, teacher of fencing, was examined in the City Court before Judge Conlan yesterday on an order to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt for having disposed of property in violation of an order of the court. Louis Le Bailly has a judgment against him for $100.55. It is claimed that Mrs. Louise Rochert of New Rochelle gave him money for expenses, and that he spent the money in preference to paying his debt. Decision was reserved.

### Brooklyn.

—James Ross Curran, Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company, resigned his position yesterday to take the post of assistant cashier of the City Bank, in New York. Mr. Curran had been with the trust company for twenty years.

—Coroner Nason will investigate the death of Charles A. Snedeker of 111 Manhattan Avenue. Last June Snedeker, while riding his wheel, was run into by Mr. Malcolm, the well-known brewer. Snedeker apparently recovered, but early in November he took to his bed, and died last Sunday. It is now said that his death was due to the injuries received last Summer.

—Dr. Jesse T. Duryea has accepted the Superintendency of the Kings County Hospital in place of the late Dr. John A. Arnold. He will resign as an expert on contagious diseases in the Health Department Dec. 14 and take charge of the hospital the following day.

—City Works Commissioner Willis yesterday signed the contract with the Brooklyn Sanitary Company for the removal and disposition of garbage for the next five years, beginning Jan. 1, 1897. Health Commissioner Emery will place his signature on the contract to-day.

—Judge Aspinall of the Supreme Court yesterday sentenced Daniel Luhiff, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and grand larceny in the second degree, to five years in the penitentiary. Charles Carroll and Thomas Cassin were sentenced to two years each for burglary.

—Ex-Alderman Arthur J. Heaney lost a diamond pin containing five stones and valued at $1,000 last Wednesday night. The pin was found by Mrs. Theresa Mahoney, wife of Thomas Mahoney, a plumber, of 95 Bergen Street, who carried it to the police of the Butler Street Station and said she found it at a saloon at Livingston Street and Boerum Place, where the Alderman and a friend were taking a drink.

### Long Island.

—One of the candles standing near the corpse of an infant child of Charles Gricke, who lives on the Rockaway Road, Jamaica, was overturned Thursday night and ignited the hangings. The mother carried the body out of the room, but the flames were extinguished.

—George Stroh, a member of the night patrol of Richmond Hill, Jamaica, was arrested yesterday on a complaint sworn out by Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin. It is said that in the presence of Policeman Peter Carlin Stroh said that he would get even with the Captain, and Carlin says that Stroh told him it was his intention to shoot the Captain. Stroh was suspended by the Commissioners on charges made by the Captain.

### Westchester.

—The Westchester Grand Jury in a presentment yesterday absolved Sheriff Addison Johnson from blame for the escape of the murderer Jacques. The jury says a new jail should be built or the present one should be radically changed.

—The hearing in the appeal of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard against the increase of $40,000 on the value of her home by the Assessors of Mount Pleasant was begun at Sing Sing yesterday. Assessors Martin and Newman testified that they found Mrs. Shepard's house was assessed too low, and they raised it, and also the assessment on adjoining property.

—E. B. Dunn, Government Observer at New York, gave a lecture on weather and the Government's system of observatories at the Opera House in Mount Vernon last night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He will deliver several lectures during the Winter. The next will be delivered at Grammar School No. 57, 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York.

### New Jersey.

—The Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., will hold its annual performance on the evening of Feb. 11, at Orange Music Hall.

—Director Clayton of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County yesterday suspended Daniel Prosser, a fireman at Snake Hill, and Assistant Superintendent Edward R. Brennan of the electric light power house. The latter had been absent nearly a week. Prosser had been absent forty days.

—Michael Murphy, thirty-four years old, of 306 Seventh Street, Jersey City, tried to commit suiside in a cell at the Seventh Street Police Station yesterday. He was cut down. When he became sober he was very penitent. He was discharged with a reprimand, on the plea of his wife, who was in court with her five children.

—Mrs. Fanny Tauben of 324 Central Avenue, Jersey City, a private patient at the Snake Hill Lunatic Asylum, committed suicide Thursday night. She tied her stockings together and hanged herself to a hook in the storeroom. She was forty-five years old and leaves one daughter. Her husband, who keeps a cigar store, was obliged to send her to the asylum, because she almost ruined his business by annoying his customers.

—Edward N. Winter, twenty-nine years old, of 75 Pearl Street, Kingston, N. Y., and Lillie E. Osterdonk, also twenty-nine years old, of 91 Grand Street, Albany, N. Y., were married in Jersey City yesterday by Justice Weed. The groom said he had been divorced, and wanted to know if that would be a bar to the marriage. Justice Weed told him it would not, if the decree was all right. After the ceremony the couple proceeded to New York.

—A tall young man tried on a suit of clothes, valued at $20, at Rosenberg's clothing store, 324 Adams Street, Hoboken, Thursday night. Then he picked out a twenty-dollar overcoat. After putting on the clothes he said he would like to view them in the electric light at the door. The moment he reached the street he started on a run, and before Rosenberg recovered from his surprise, the fugitive disappeared in the West Shore Railroad yard.

—The aged man who was found dead at the foot of the Heights, in Twelfth Street, Jersey City, Thursday night, was yesterday identified as William Peters of 430 Central Avenue. He owned considerable property. For three months or more he had been mildly insane, and was in the habit of wandering about at night because he could not sleep. His family considered him capable of taking care of himself, and his death is believed to have been due to an accident.

### Liability of Telegraph Companies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court of Missouri has made the important ruling that a telegraph company is liable for mistakes made by it in the transmission of telegrams. The Supreme Court declares the printed contract at the head of every telegraphic message blank, providing that the company is not liable for unrepeated messages, is invalid.


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## MARRIED.

SPENCER—KITTREDGE.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, 1896, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church of this city, by Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, father of the bride, Margaret Edith Kittredge to Joseph Wilbur Spencer.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—At The Crest, Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1896, J. Howe Allen.
Funeral services from his residence on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M. Former pupils and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ARNOLD.—Friday morning, Dec. 11, at his home, 101 West 75th St., Benjamin Foote, elder son of Francis B. and Augusta Foote Arnold, in the 26th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, corner of 20th St. and 4th Av., at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, Dec. 13.

BENNETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at her residence, Petersham, Mass., Maria Conrey, wife of Henry S. Bennett and daughter of the late

Saturday
December 12-1896

# The New York Times.

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## MAJOR KILLED BY CAPTAIN.

**Result of the Court-Martial of a Mexican Officer.**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 11.—By the steamer Pacheco, which arrived from Lower California yesterday, news was received of the murder of Major Tomas Alvarado of the Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Torin. His slayer is Capt. Vicente Cota, a descendant of a famous family in Mexico.

Capt. Cota had been undergoing a court-martial for alleged insubordination, the charges being preferred by Major Alvarado. The superior officers alleged that on a short campaign against the Yaquis Capt. Cota was insubordinate on several occasions, refusing to go over a certain route on the way to the Sierra Bacatete, failing to detail certain men as ordered for special duty, and using language toward his superior both in defiance of orders and in an insulting manner.

Cota was furious when he learned of these charges. He was kept closely guarded during the progress of the court-martial, with two soldiers at either hand, and his own weapons had been taken from him. After several days, however, the vigilance was relaxed, and Cota, seizing a favorable moment, snatched one of the carbines from a guard and leveled it at Major Alvarado, who was not ten feet distant. The shot took effect in the breast and neck, killing the victim instantly.

The guards beat Cota on the head with their carbines, injuring him severely. Great excitement was caused among the soldiers, and it was with great difficulty that an outbreak was averted. The Captain, who now faces execution by shooting, is a son of the famous Don Clodomire Cota, a Lieutenant of Gen. Marquez in many battles during the French occupation.

## SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

**Withdrawals Lead to the Closing of the First National of Niagara Falls.**

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The First National Bank of Niagara Falls closed its doors this morning and posted a notice announcing its suspension. The Directors held a meeting last night to consider the condition of the bank's affairs, and at 12:30 o'clock this morning decided to suspend. Among those present was Senator Ellsworth of Lockport. The action taken by the Directors is said to be due to heavy withdrawals, amounting almost to a run on the bank. It is believed that the depositors will be paid in full. The bank was organized on June 1, 1893, with a capital of $100,000. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $300,000. Two days ago President Phillips resigned, and George E. Rand, President of the First National Bank of Tonawanda, was elected in his place, but has not yet qualified.

**A Duluth Bank Closes.**

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—The National Bank of Commerce failed to open for business this morning. A notice posted on the doors stated that, owing to inability to make any money in the business, the Directors had decided to stop. The notice also states that the bank expected to pay depositors at an early date.

The bank is capitalized at $200,000, and has $30,000 surplus. Its deposits have been lessening steadily since the failure of the Security Bank, and it has been unable to make any profit for some time.

The bank owes Eastern banks as re-discount something like $4,000. E. W. Matter is cashier. The deposits of the bank four months ago were $200,000. At the time of closing last evening they were only $50,000.

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## TRAMP ROUTED BY TURKEYS.

**Twenty-two Gobblers Drive Him from a New Jersey Farm.**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Joseph Huckins, who owns a poultry farm out in Piscataway township, was in this city this morning selling poultry, and told with much gusto a story of how a tramp was routed on his farm yesterday by turkeys.

As Huckins tells the story, he was sitting at a window in his house yesterday afternoon when his son called his attention to a tramp crossing the field toward the turkey inclosure. The young man wanted to get his shotgun and attack the tramp, but Huckins said he guessed it would be time enough for that when the man went toward some of the other inclosures. The tramp kept watching the house, but saw no one, and so went on to the gate of the turkey yard. He went inside, and immediately the gobblers became angry and mustered around him. Not one drew back as he entered.

The tramp disregarded the signs of war, and, stooping down, grabbed the legs of the biggest and fattest of the lot. There was a flutter on the part of the captured gobbler, and the next second no tramp was to be seen. The other twenty-two gobblers had attacked him. Some of them grabbed him by the legs, others caught him where his trousers were full, and others flew upon his shoulders and attacked his neck and face. The tramp was "game." He rushed for the gate, but clung to the captured bird.

He had the full number of gobblers as company in his retreat, and they renewed their attack when they reached the open yard. One of them flew upon the tramp's shoulders and tore and scratched with his claws while he pecked with his beak. The tramp dropped the captured bird and, thus freed of his burden, made better time, but the turkeys were mad and followed him.

The tramp was so frightened that he headed for the house, and went past it with the angry birds in pursuit. Some of them followed him down the road. Mr. Huckins said he had to wait a couple of hours before he dared to drive the birds back into their inclosure, they were so angry.

**Killed a Negro Intruder.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Grace Dolan, a white woman, about twenty-four years of age, shot and killed Henry Jackson, a young negro, last evening at her home, on Liberty Street. The negro tried to climb into the window, but Mrs. Dolan beat him off with a curtain pole. He returned and forced his way into the house. Mrs. Dolan seized a revolver and fired three times, all the shots taking effect, killing him instantly. She was placed under arrest, but will probably be released.

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## M'CAFFERY HAD TWO WIVES.

**Complications Over the Estate of a Chicago Millionaire.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The claim of Mary Dawson McCaffery of Virginia that she is the legal widow of John McCaffery, is now before Judge Dunne on appeal. A jury was secured yesterday and the trial commenced to-day.

Mr. McCaffery died about two years ago, leaving an estate of $600,000. When his will was published, it was learned he had been married to two women more than forty years before his death. He made the children of these wives his heirs.

After a year's search, in a little town in Virginia, not far from Washington, Mary Dawson McCaffery was found. Judge Kohlsaat held she was the legal widow, and ordered the trustee, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, to pay her $10,000 as part of the widow's award, as she was almost destitute. Other claimants opposed her claim and appealed the case.

Evidence was given by several witnesses to prove that Mrs. McCaffery was the lawful widow of the decedent. It was shown that his other wife, Ann McEwen, died seven years ago, four years prior to his demise.

Mrs. McCaffery was represented by Judge Gary, Charles F. T. Beale of Washington, D. C., and Hugh L. Bond of Baltimore.

**Associate Alumnae Reception.**

The officers of the Associate Alumnae of the Normal College held their third Friday afternoon reception and meeting of the season at the Alumnae Library, at Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday. Among those present were Miss Henriette Brandes, '83; Miss Grace B. Beach, '84; Miss Anna S. Mayer, '83; Catalma C. V. Paez, '96; Miss Helen Grey Cone, '76; Miss Emma Klausen, '70; Anna M. Hunter, '74; Selma Le Vine, '95; Miss Emily Gluck, '95; Miss Blanche H. Arnold, '79; Miss Jessie Minturn and Miss Sophie C. Schéel, '75; Mrs. Daniel P. Hayes, '72, and Mrs. E. F. Bryson, '77.

**Suicide of a Retired Merchant.**

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 11.—Philip Margraf of 427 South Third Street, this city, a retired shoe merchant, committed suicide last night. He had been drinking for some time past, and made frequent threats against his life. Last evening he did not appear at dinner. At 9 o'clock a member of his family went to the cellar and found his dead body hanging by a cord from a beam in the ceiling. He leaves a wife and two children.

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## NEW LONG DISTANCE LINES.

**Telephone Service Between New York and Sioux City, Iowa.**

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 11.—A. F. Cutter, Secretary of the Iowa Telephone Company and manager for Iowa of the lines operated by the Bell Company, is in this city, arranging for a direct telephone connection with New York and Boston over a separate long-distance wire. This will be built to Sioux City first, and then to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"The line from New York is completed west as far as Davenport," said Mr. Cutter, "and it works perfectly. Starting from Davenport, the line will be built straight to the west, with a branch to the north to Sioux City and to the south to Omaha."

Mr. Cutter said there was no doubt about this line being completed at once. A long-distance line to Kansas City will be completed almost as quickly as the line from Boston and New York.

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For Other New Publications See Page 5

## AN EX-POLICEMAN KILLED.

**Murder in a Camden Saloon Resulting from a Joke.**

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 11.—In a brawl in a saloon at Kaighn Avenue and Fourth Street, at 3 o'clock this morning, Daniel Lee, an ex-policeman, was shot and killed by Edward Nelson.

The parties had been freely drinking during the night and Lee angered Nelson by joking with him, until the latter, without a word, flashed out his revolver and put a bullet into Lee, killing him.

Nelson, after a struggle with policemen, was arrested.

After shooting Lee, Nelson turned his revolver against James C. Burrows and pulled the trigger. Fortunately for Burrows, the cartridge failed to explode.

# DRAMATIC PIRACY STOPPED

## PROTECTION FOR THEATRICAL MANAGERS AND PLAY WRITERS.

### Much Pleased over the Passage in Congress of a Measure Which Will Prevent Evils of Which They Complain.

Theatrical managers and playwriters in this city said yesterday that they had greater cause for congratulation over the action of Congress on Thursday than over any other single act of that body for years.

They were feeling good because the House had passed the bill to prevent the so-called "piratical" performances of musical and dramatic productions. This news was brought to many of them by the morning papers, although Manager Charles H. Hoyt had received private messages from one or two of New York's Representatives, announcing the favorable action the night before.

The bill, according to the dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was a Senate bill, and therefore only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It was drawn for the American Dramatic Club, and has been presented in its essential features to preceding Congresses, which have allowed it to die of neglect.

The New York theatrical managers who have suffered from the "pirating" of plays have from time to time pushed the merits of the bill as best they could. The last notable occasion was two years ago, when A. M. Palmer, Henry French, and Daniel Frohman went to Washington and made as hard a fight as they could before the Committee on Patents, which had the bill in charge.

Early in the present Congress the representatives of the Dramatists' Club enlisted the services of Representative Amos Cummings for another bill, which was drawn for them by former Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer. A few nights before the present session, Manager Hoyt gathered at his theatre enough New York representatives to make a good-sized box party, and between the acts he unfolded to them the merits of the bill. Before the curtain went down at the end of the play, he had enlisted their support. Representative Hooker was one of the party, and it was a telegram from him that brought the good news to Mr. Hoyt Thursday night.

"The passage of this bill," said Daniel Frohman to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday, "brings a protection to those who write, act, produce, or own plays, which we have been trying in vain to get for ten or a dozen years. It makes it possible for a man or woman who can write a play to get something out of his or her brain work, and it allows managers to protect their property from thieves.

"Under existing laws, it has been impossible to prevent unscrupulous men from copying or stealing any successful play and taking it out into the country and producing it. Cheap companies were generally gotten together for this work, and they made it impossible for the owner of the play to send it out with his own company or companies. Nominally, if any one filched one of my plays, and was producing it, I could secure an injunction restraining such production. But the difficulty was that an injunction which was granted in one district did not hold beyond the limits of that district, and the pirates simply had to move. We were compelled to follow them with court proceedings in all parts of the country, or let them have their way about it.

"Sometimes they changed the name of the play, and sometimes they gave entirely different plays, under the names of some well-known, successful pieces. In either case it was a plain steal, and the owners of property had no recourse. If the owners of the play wrote to the owner of a theatre at which a 'pirated' play was advertised, the reply frequently came back that the arrangements had been made and contracts signed, and nothing could be done. The 'pirates' themselves knew they had us at their mercy, and it has not been an uncommon thing for them to send us press clippings as to the work of their barnstormers, with an invitation, if we wanted to see our play properly produced, to visit them on their one-night stands. The new bill provides that an injunction granted in one Federal court may be enforced in any part of the country. The bill is to apply, as I understand it, to musical as well as dramatic compositions."

"The passage of this bill is the best thing that has happened to the profession for years," said Charles H. Hoyt. "It will, when it becomes a law, enable the man who writes a play or who produces one to get the benefit. We have always been willing to push through one injunction suit against a pirate, but it is tiresome to play a season's engagement of one-night stands asking Judges to grant injunctions.

"Up in Keene, N. H., an injunction might be issued, and the company would simply go a few miles over into Vermont, and the order of the court was dissolved when the Connecticut River was crossed. I have lost $250 a week in royalties in 'A Texas Steer' simply because a 'pirate' company had stolen the piece and invaded territory where my company was to appear.

"This bill has been the subject of a great deal of thought and hard work on the part of New Yorkers. The principal opposition came from the West. Western Representatives in Congress seemed to think if a new play was brought out in New York, they ought to have the benefit of it, free of charge. One Texas Congressman, whose name I do not remember, could not bring himself to favor the protection of anybody's brain work. I could readily see how he would take that view of the case.

"This bill is to the writer of plays what the copyright law is to the writer of books. It is not so stringent as the laws on the same subject are in England and France, but is bound to be a great help. One feature we wanted in the bill related to punishment for violations. There is no satisfaction in securing a judgment against a fly-by-night pirate. The chances are the judgment cannot be collected. Violation of the copyright law should be a misdemeanor. Then the offender could be sent to jail like any other thief."

# TEACHERS COLLEGE REPORT.

### Change in Curriculum Causes Better Work—Increased Earnings.

In his annual report to the Board of Trustees, Prof. Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers College, says this year opens with a number of interesting problems, both educational and administrative.

The report of the Treasurer, he says, shows increased annual earnings. In addition, six lots of ground have been deeded to the college, and "Milbank Hall," the gift of Joseph Milbank, gives opportunity for the development of several important departments.

The recent changes in the curriculum, whereby the standards of qualification for students has been raised, it is said, has resulted in fewer students being enrolled. The report, however, says: "We have the satisfaction of seeing the character of our students steadily advance, and our work all along the line gain immeasurably in value."

The extension of manual training into school systems in and around Greater New York is commented upon. The cost of a manual training outfit has been reduced from $20 to $1 a pupil within the last few years.

The department of mathematics has begun its first year of separate existence.

Prof. Hervey says a league of forty churches of all denominations north of the Harlem River have asked that lectures on pedagogy be delivered to Sunday school teachers. The report concludes as follows: "What we need now most urgently is that which comes late in the history of most institutions, permanent and liberal endowment of the administrative and teaching force."

# THE HIGHER VAULTAGE FEES.

### Work Stopped in One Instance—Favored by Some Builders.

The stopping of work on the excavation for the new Herald Square Hotel, at Thirty-sixth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue, has caused much comment as to the cause. Mr. Whiting of O'Brien & Whiting, 59 Liberty Street, agents for the owners of the property, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the work had been stopped temporarily because of complications that grew out of the Public Works Department raising the fee for vaultage room.

Contractor Bradley, who was to do the excavating, Mr. Whiting said, covered, in his bid, the fee, at that time 75 cents a square foot, to be paid to the city for the excavation under the sidewalk. When the Department of Public Works raised the fee to $2 per square foot Contractor Bradley was put in the predicament of having to pay the city about $24,000, instead of $9,000. Work was stopped when the excavation had reached the building line because no satisfactory arrangement had been made between the owners of the property and the contractor as to who would pay the increased fee. Mr. Whiting said, however, that work on the building would surely be resumed within the next few weeks.

Deputy Commissioner Wilds of the Public Works Department said yesterday that no application had been made for a permit to make vaults under the pavements around the Thirty-sixth Street building. Such a permit could only be granted to the owner of the property on the owner's personal application. Meantime the work had been ordered stopped until the proper fee had been paid and a permit granted.

"The increase in vaultage fees," said Mr. Wilds, "has met with favor from many builders and property owners, all of whom say the fee is small enough. In several cases where buildings were under way, we found that where property owners had paid as much as $150 per square foot for the lots proper, they were only to pay the city 75 cents per square foot for space under the pavements to be used for one and two story vaults. I know of one building in the downtown district, which covers less than 1,000 square feet, yet its basement has an area twice that size. The extra area is under the sidewalk, but the owners of the building get more each year for the rent of this extra space as a restaurant than they paid the city for the whole of it.

"There are many buildings in the business quarter whose basements can be doubled in size by these vaults under the pavements. This vault room under pavements is as valuable as any other city property, according to its usefulness, yet private individuals are being allowed to acquire title to it every day at a ridiculously low figure. To hotels this vault space is particularly valuable for the storage of wines and other stock, and for washrooms and boiler and engine rooms. If the price were raised to $5 or even $10 a square foot, the space would still be taken by property owners as much as ever."

# A SYNDICATE IN CONTROL.

### The Nashville Street Railway Company in New Hands.

The Nashville Street Railroad Company, which was sold in 1894 under foreclosure and reorganized under the name and title of the Nashville Street Railway Company, has passed into the control of a syndicate composed of C. M. McGee of New York, Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., President of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; A. M. Shook, Vice President of said company, and Mr. Wrenne of Nashville. The syndicate recently acquired the stock of the company held by Messrs. Inman, Swann & Co. of this city and Gen. W. H. Jackson, the well-known breeder of blooded horses, of Nashville.

The new company will control and operate all the street railroad lines in Nashville, all of which are equipped and operated as trolley lines. There are about fifty miles of road. The newly elected officers of the company are T. M. Steger, President, and A. M. Shook, Vice President, and the Directory includes the names of C. M. McGee, James Swann, N. Baxter, Jr., E. P. Bronson, and J. C. Bradford. For the control of the stock the syndicate is understood to have paid half in cash and the balance in stock.

The new company will improve the road, settle its litigations, clear off its liabilities, and put it in first-class condition. It is capitalized at $1,500,000 and bonded for $2,000,000. The bonds, it is said, are all taken by the syndicate and are not on the market. Mr. McGee is in Nashville perfecting the reorganization of the road and inaugurating the proposed improvements.

# CERTAIN NAMES DROPPED.

### Action by Nominating Committee of Real Estate Board of Brokers.

The Nominating Committee of the Real Estate Board of Brokers have named for election for Governors for 1897 J. Clarence Davies, William H. Folsom, Frank R. Houghton, Douglas Robinson, P. S. Treacy, John H. Dye, Walter Stabler, Benjamin Richards, and Irving Ruland.

The committee adopted a resolution setting forth that the best interests of the Real Estate Board of Brokers would be subserved by the election of Governors who are not in the Directory of the Real Estate Exchange, and hence it has dropped the names of those of the Board of Governors who are to serve the coming year as Directors in the Exchange.

### Salvation Exposition and Congress.

The Salvation Army will have an International and Social Exposition at Carnegie Music Hall Tuesday evening. The programme prepared will include stereopticon views, illustrating the work of the army in various countries, a processional entry of officers representing the international field, and an address giving information on the social work done in the city, with illustrations of the army's day nursery, Rescue Home, and waif shelters. Commander Booth-Tucker will speak on "Pauper Policies," and Mrs. Booth-Tucker's address on "Our Foreign Mission Work" will be introductory to the consecration of Ensign Kupfer for service in India.

The Yankee Brass Band of Boston, led by Brigadier William Cozens, will arrive in New York to-day to attend the congress to be held at Salvation Army Headquarters, 120 West Fourteenth Street, on Dec. 14 and 15. Brigadier William Cozens, assisted by the band, will lead meetings at the Salvation Army hall at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway to-night at 8 o'clock, and Sunday at 7 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M. Two Hindu officers from India will take part in the meetings.

### Democratic Club Election.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club, at its regular meeting Thursday night, elected the following officers: President—Horatio C. King; Vice Presidents—Alexander E. Orr, Marshall S. Driggs, Edward M. Shepard, Harrington Putnam, Thomas Prosser; Treasurer—M. E. Thran; Corresponding Secretary—E. S. Brownson; Recording Secretary—Rufus L. Scott, Jr.; Governing Committee—A. Augustus Healy, William C. Redfield, Jcseph R. Dorman, Daniel Moynahan, William P. Eno, Thomas Green, Joseph Kohnstamm, N. Ellis, J. Herbert Watson, Everett Greene, Francis Gottsberger, A. H. Eastmond, Charles T. Hoogland, Thomas J. Higgins, W. E. Warland, C. Benton Dix, C. H. Burdett, Jules A. Guedon, A. H. Driggs, and Theodore S. Nye.

### Leg Broken by a Cable Car.

Henry Small, thirty-four years old, of 199 Second Avenue, while crossing Broadday at Ninth Street yesterday forenoon, was knocked down by a cable car and his left leg was broken. The gripman in charge of the car was placed under arrest.

# BALLINGTON BOOTH'S ARMY

## NEW CONSTITUTION DRAFTED FOR AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

### The Grand Field Council Defines the Purposes of the Organization—Outline of Its Relation to the Various Churches.

After about a week of deliberation, the Directors of the Volunteers of America have succeeded in framing a Constitution, which in their estimation meets the requirements of the new movement started by Ballington Booth about nine months ago.

The field officers of the Volunteers, representing battalions in every part of the United States, have been in session at the organization's headquarters, 34 Union Square, since last Monday. They elected a Grand Field Council, composed of thirty members, including Ballington Booth, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Edward Fielding, Eliza Fielding, Pattie Watkins Lindsay, J. W. Merrill, Maria Merrill, J. G. Hallimond, William Woolley, Beatrice A. Woolley, W. J. Crafts, Eugene Mantz, Washington Blackhurst, and others who have won more or less local distinction in Volunteer or Salvation Army work.

In making up their constitution, the members of this Grand Council endeavored to follow the spirit of the Constitution of the United States and remove entirely any semblance of autocratic power and also to avoid any possibility of theological discussion. Commander Booth and his associates believe that they have, in this new constitution, laid a broad and stable foundation for their organization.

Article I. affirms the purpose of the organization as follows: "The Volunteers of America is a movement military in its methods, organized for the reaching and uplifting of all sections of the people and bringing them to the immediate knowledge and active service of God."

Article II. provides that "this is and must ever be an American institution, recognizing the spirit and justice of the Constitution of the United States, and it is not, and never shall be, controlled or governed by any foreign power whatever." It is further provided that all members of the incorporated society must be citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

The standard of the volunteers, while being emblematical of the principles and truths in which they believe, shall be distinctively American. Accordingly, the ground of the standard must be white, emblematical of purity. In the centre there shall be a five-pointed blue star, typical of hope. In the centre of the star there shall be a white cross, emblematical of sacrifice for others, and in the upper corner of the standard nearest the staff there shall be on a blue field as many white stars as there are States in the Union. Over the central blue star is the standard's motto, "The Lord, My Banner."

There are ten cardinal doctrines of the Volunteers of America. They affirm belief in one Supreme God, in the Trinity, in the inspiration of the Bible, in the divinity of Christ, in the saving quality of repentance, and in the resurrection. The relationship between the Volunteers and the churches generally is defined in Article 15 as follows:

"The Volunteers shall maintain and retain the most friendly relationship with the evangelical churches of God in general, and shall admit any person who is a member of any church as a soldier, provided he is willing to sign the 'Volunteers' Membership Form,' and has the aggressive spirit, and employs the aggressive methods of the movement; and such member can retain his church membership so long as he pleases, but must not introduce doctrinal arguments with a view of proselytizing among other church members who may also be his comrades in the Volunteers. Those who are not members of other churches may be Volunteers simply, and will not be obliged to join other churches. Furthermore, the converts of the Volunteers of America who do not feel called to Volunteer service, shall be at liberty to go with the good will of their comrades into any evangelical church they may desire; hence the movement will prove a valuable auxiliary to the churches."

It is also declared that at no time shall the Volunteers be regarded as a political organization. Each member is allowed perfect freedom of conscience to vote according to his convictions. It is furthermore distinctly understood that the Volunteers of America recognize woman as man's equal, and in her is given every right and privilege enjoyed by him in the organization.

Commander Ballington Booth said last evening that the growth of the new organization has been very satisfactory. There are now four full regiments and ten battalions, with 50 field officers and 200 line officers. During one month recently more than 340,000 persons attended the Volunteers' meetings throughout the country. Brig. Gen. Fielding, who has charge of the Western Division, with headquarters in Chicago, reports that the spread of the movement throughout the West has been exceedingly rapid.

# WINDING UP TATTERSALLS.

### Proceedings Taken in London as Well as Here.

It is said that proceedings have been taken in London to wind up Tattersalls of New York, which is a British corporation, the exact nature of which is not yet known here. William G. Ross, the General Manager here, served an injunction on the Sheriff yesterday, restraining further action on the two attachments obtained against the company on Thursday for $1,182. Mr. Ross will endeavor to have a receiver appointed here for the company on Monday next. He is one of the Trustees of the debenture bonds, amounting to $43,400, which were issued Jan. 7, 1895, the other Trustees being Edward Courage and Edmund Tattersall, both of London. He is also a holder of some of the bonds, but all the other holders are in England.

The company has failed to pay the interest on the bonds, and Mr. Ross has requested the other Trustees to unite with him in the execution of the trust provisions, but they have refused. He has been informed that Mr. Courage has taken some proceedings in London to wind up the company. The debenture bonds were issued in connection with stock of Tattersalls of Kentucky and Tattersalls Fasig Company of New Jersey. Business has not been as prosperous as expected during the past season, on account of dull trade and strong competition, and it is said that the company is unable to pay its debts if they are all pressed for payment. Some of the creditors are pressing their claims. It is understood that the liabilities outside of the debenture bonds will not exceed $20,000, while the good assets here are valued at $11,000. The company was incorporated in March, 1890, with a capital stock of $280,000. The office is at 873 Seventh Avenue.

### Charge of Assault Dismissed.

Miss Marie Leighton, a teacher in the boys' department of Grammar School No. 5, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, has been made the defendant in a suit for $10,000 damages for an assault, which she is charged with having committed upon Frederick Jacobson, one of her pupils. It is alleged that on Oct. 29 Miss Leighton struck the boy in the face, knocked him down, and broke his arm. Miss Leighton was summoned to the Harlem Police Court to answer a charge of assault, but as the boy did not appear the case was dismissed. Miss Leighton denies that she struck the boy, who, she says, was unruly and impertinent and refused to leave the classroom when ordered. She pushed him out of the room and he fell in the hallway.

# TRIUMPHS OF BOOKBINDING.

### An Exhibition of the Best Specimens of the Art.

An exhibition of the bookbinders' art will begin to-day in the art rooms of E. F. Bonaventure, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, and will continue until Dec. 19. Many of the books are interesting, not only for their fine bindings, but because of their own rarity. The bindings are almost all the work of celebrated artists, many of whom are dead. The majority of them are Frenchmen, though a few English and Americans are represented. The works are, without exception, very rare, and many are old, and for that reason have additional value.

One book of almost priceless value to persons interested in the Napoleonic era is Queen Hortense Beauharnais's "Romances." It was bound by Chambolle, the celebrated Parisian artisan, in lilac morocco. At each of the four corners is a gilded "N," and also a branch of flowers and bees. Paneled in the centre is an ivory miniature of Queen Hortense. The lining is white morocco, with compartments of violets, the Napoleonic flower, and the edges are chiseled. The book contains rare illustrations in great profusion of the Bonaparte family and other prominent persons of that period.

There are portraits, with autographs, of Queen Hortense, the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Josephine, Louis Napoleon, Eugene Beauharnais, Mme. Récamier, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, Gen. Beauharnais, Josephine's first husband, and Tascher de la Pagerie.

There are four love letters from Eugene Beauharnais to Hortense, his wife, on lace bordered linen paper of exquisite pattern. A bill of Josephine's for flowers from a Paris florist, amounting to 233 francs, and receipted, is given. There is a letter from Gen. Beauharnais to his wife, Josephine, and a letter from the Emperor Alexander of Russia. The words and music of the song, "Le Beau," composed by Hortense, which Napoleon III. afterward made a national song, are in the book, with appropriate illustrations. In addition to this, there are illustrations showing the costumes of that period, and many other things of interest pertaining to the Queen of Holland and her family. The book is the result of ten years' work in collecting material, and is priced at $750.

Another fine specimen is the American binder Stikeman's "La Femme au Dix-Huitieme Siècle," by de Goncourt frères. It is bound in lilac morocco, with a water-color drawing in satin by Paul Averil.

A first edition of Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," bound by Lortic, in dark brown tête de negre, with a doublé in red, was printed in 1840.

"Maximes du Duc de la Rochefoucauld," a 32mo., is in mosaic binding, the work of Capé.

Another very rare volume is "The Cupid Collection of Love Songs," printed in London in 1736, and bound by Lortic in old rose morocco, with light blue doublés.

There are four first editions of Tennyson's poems, beautifully bound by Chambolle.

The books represent the work of these binders: Bradel, Thouvenin, Vogel, Simier, Bozerian, Purgold, Hering, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Capé, Cuzin, Marius-Michel, Lortic, Chambolle-Duru, David, Allo, Thibaron-Joly, Petit, Ruban, Thierry, Belz-Niedre, Carayon, Canape, Rousselle, Hardy, Sambiancx-Weckesser, Taffin-Lefort, Matthews, Stikeman, Smith, Riviere, and Zaehnsdorf.

# CARES WELL FOR ORPHANS.

### Beneficent Work of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

The annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society shows that the work of caring for the children has been steadily increasing. The society's home is on the Boulevard, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The object of the society is to provide a home for Jewish children and to educate them. In the year ending Oct. 1 248 children were discharged and 178 admitted, and at that date the number of inmates was 714—454 boys and 260 girls. Of these 39 were orphans, 344 half orphans, and 331 destitute and deserted. Since the founding of the institution 3,047 have been admitted and 2,333 discharged. The asylum has been renovated, and is now in the best sanitary condition. Among the improvements is a large bathroom for girls. The health of the children, according to the report, is now excellent.

A fife and drum corps was organized by the boys, and has 52 members, ranging in age from nine to fourteen years. Much care has been taken as to the discharge of children from the institution. When an inmate has been discharged a receipt for delivery has been obtained from the parent or relative, and a record kept, so that the whereabouts of the former inmates can be traced.

The receipts of the institution from the city were $63,892.83 and from gifts and other sources $3,937.72.

# NO CHARITABLE APPROPRIATION

### Brooklyn's Excise Board Must Turn Money Into City Treasury.

Greatly to the disappointment of the eighty or ninety charitable institutions of Brooklyn, whose managers had expected their usual share of public moneys this year, there will be no appropriation. A short time ago the Excise Board voted to appropriate $100,000 from the revenue fund for charitable purposes, forgetting that the Legislature of 1896 provided that all excise funds must be turned into the City Treasury.

Corporation Counsel Burr apprised the board of this law at its meeting yesterday, and advised that the Legislature pass a bill to cover the defect.

The board authorized the issue of $700,000 of tax certificates to meet old county tax certificates for which no other provision had been made.

# MRS. BEECHER MOVES.

### Housekeeping Is Too Arduous—She Will Live at a Hotel.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher moved yesterday from the house at 40 Hicks Street, where she has lived for the past few years. Her home for the future will be at the Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights.

She arrived in town early this week from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Scoville, at Stamford, Conn., where she had been staying for several weeks. She has recovered from her recent accident, but she is not strong, and considered the task of keeping house too trying.

Her new apartments overlook the old home, at 124 Columbia Heights, where she and Mr. Beecher passed many of the happiest years of their lives.

### Will Sail for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail on to-day's transatlantic fleet are the following:

Cunard Line steamship Umbria, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Faithfull Begg, M. P.; Dr. J. J. Carroll, Thomas Carter, H. Davison, A. Dimmock, Thomas Galloway, James P. Hayden, Charles H. Ingham, J. T. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Norris, H. Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shaw, John S. Whitehouse, Lieut. Gen. H. C. Wilkinson, C. B., and J. F. Wilts.

French Line steamship La Champagne, for Havre—F. F. Burgin, H. V. Beamis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Berger, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conill, Gustav Jaquet, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Key, J. Knickerbocker, F. T. Stack, T. Stewart Wood, and Robert E. Westcott.

Netherlands-American Line steamship Maasdam, for Rotterdam—The Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. de Crane, and John Melber.

# MISUSE OF THE SIDEWALKS

## THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON MARKET OUTSIDE STANDS.

### The Resolution of the Board of Trade Sent to City Officials—Comments In and Outside the Market.

The dealers in Washington Market and its vicinity have discussed with much earnestness the action of the Board of Trade and Transportation at its Wednesday meeting, when the board unanimously passed a resolution whereby Controller Fitch will be called upon to abate the outside-stand nuisance of Washington Market.

The outside market men are especially bitter. Remarks about "ruining business," "starving to death," and the like have been prevalent. No one has attempted to discuss the case from a legal standpoint or upon the side of the pedestrian. Whatever comment has been made in favor of the action of the board was by inside stand men. They, however, refuse to say anything for publication, claiming that it would be folly for any one to antagonize the sidewalk market men. "They will have trouble enough," said one. The opinion expressed by some of these inside men yesterday was that the inside of the market was large enough for business purposes, and its usefulness could be much improved if customers had convenient and easy entrance to the market building proper.

### An Eyesore and Annoyance.

The sidewalk stands of Washington Market have long been an eyesore on the square bounded by Vesey, West, Fulton, and Washington Streets. The sidewalks of these four streets around the market are occupied by stands. To protect them from the weather the city has inclosed the sidewalk with a sheet-iron house. This house has windows and doors, and in every respect is no different from the building itself. With the stands on one side of the sidewalk and the wall of the awning on the curbline a very narrow passageway is left for pedestrians. The theory of the Bureau of Markets is that eight feet are free for pedestrians. But the marketmen themselves have a way of hanging projecting racks for game, fruit, and vegetables which encroach considerably on the unobstructed line. The marketmen themselves stand there. Customers buy within its limits. A stray barrel or box blocks the way occasionally. The theoretical eight feet clear space has dwindled considerably after all the foregoing things are considered. On the Vesey Street side of the market yesterday afternoon there was certainly not more than five feet of space left for the pedestrian.

This condition of affairs has existed for many years. The market is one of the oldest in the city, and public-spirited citizens have fought the usurpation of the sidewalk almost from the day of its opening. Thomas F. De Voe, for many years Superintendent of Markets, published, in 1862, a book, entitled, "The Market Book." This was a historical account of all the public markets in this city, as well as of Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. In writing of Washington Market he has this to say:

"In an unlawful manner they have taken possession of and allotted all the stands or places reserved for country people; encroached upon the passage or gangways, and so reduced the room for the necessary business transaction of both buyer and seller, that it has driven a great portion of the retail trade from this market. Ofttimes the small passage ways are so obstructed that to pass through is almost impossible; and if the attempt be made, the person must be prepared to receive a greasy, dirty, or torn coat or dress, besides being crowded or pushed, or the danger of having his pocket or basket relieved of anything valuable."

The point of contention between the city authorities and the public-spirited citizen has always been as to the right of the city to license or permit any such usurpation of the public rights. Some of the citizens argue that if the city abides by its own ordinances, it has no authority to seize upon a public thoroughfare or highway, and inclose it for the sake of obtaining revenue from market stalls without a building. It is also said that the law does not permit the city to license stands, even within the stoop line of the building. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean declared in an interview some time ago that his conception of the law was that no man can impede or obstruct a public highway for any purpose. No obstruction is legal outside the building line. There is no authority for any one to occupy the stoop line with any impediment to travel.

David O'Brien, Superintendent of Markets, in discussing the present system of renting the sidewalk for market stalls at Washington Market, said there were eighty-seven stands outside Washington Market. These were supposed to extend to the stoop line of the market building, or a space of five feet. From these stands the city receives an average weekly rental of $3.50 each. This amounts to about $20,000 in the course of a year.

According to Mr. O'Brien, permits to carry on this outside business are issued by Controller Fitch and himself jointly. The Controller has the option to refuse or grant a permit, as he sees fit. When asked whether the Controller had the right to refuse all applications to carry on the business, Mr. O'Brien said the question of the office was, Does an applicant live up to the rules and regulations of the market? If this was done, he thought, under the present law, they were bound to issue the permit.

At the Rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday Secretary Gardner said the only thing for the board to do, should the Controller refuse to do anything, would be to call a meeting, submit the result of the request to all the members, and let them decide what further course shall be pursued. "I have had a copy of the resolutions sent to this afternoon to the Mayor, Controller Fitch, and the Department of Public Works," said Mr. Gardner. Until their decision is learned, of course, nothing further can be done.

### Murray Hill Bank Receivers.

Justice Truax announced yesterday, in the Supreme Court, that he would hear arguments to-day at his residence on the Murray Hill Bank litigation. At present there are two sets of receivers for the bank. Two were appointed in the New York Supreme Court, on the application of the Directors. The Attorney General brought an action in Brooklyn, and two receivers were appointed in the Supreme Court there. The Appellate Division has decided that the New York receivers are to administer the bank's affairs, but the Brooklyn receivers have the assets in charge. Now the motion on which the Court will hear argument is to compel the Brooklyn receivers to turn over these assets to Miles M. O'Brien and Spencer Trask, who were appointed as receivers here.

### Big Crowd at the Aquarium.

The second day of the opening of the aquarium drew another large attendance of sightseers, though there were not so many as on the preceding day, and the crowd was a more quiet one. The park policemen were as unpleasantly in evidence as on the preceding day, and to the order, "Step lively!" and "Keep moving!" they added observations of their own, such as "Give the rest a chance." But no one had much "chance," as the policemen seemed to have the idea that the main purpose of the show was to keep somebody moving. The consensus of opinion was that the "line" arrangement was unnecessary. Ten thousand visited the aquarium yesterday. A larger crowd is looked for to-day.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New York—M. A. McCall, Madrid; New Jersey—T. Hewitt, Sharptown; G. Coleman, Masonville.

# ROBBED OF DIAMOND EARRINGS

### A Bold Thief Threw Acid in Mrs. Siefke's Face in Her Home.

Mrs. Caroline Siefke, the wife of Henry Siefke of 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, has called upon the police of the Sixteenth Precinct to clear up the mystery of an assault and robbery which occurred at the Siefke residence shortly before 7 o'clock Thursday night. The statement made to Police Captain Walsh by Mrs. Siefke is as follows:

Mr. Siefke left the house shortly after dinner to go to his stable, which adjoins the house. A moment later Mrs. Siefke started to go down stairs from her room on the second floor. As she entered the hall, which was in comparative darkness, she saw a man standing on the landing, whom she took to be her son, Henry. She spoke to him, but, instead of replying, he sprang toward her and clutched her by the throat. In his disengaged hand he held some instrument, from which he threw carbolic acid in her face. While she was blinded by the burning liquid two diamond earrings were torn from her ears and her breastpin from her dress by an accomplice of her assailant, as she believes. The robbers escaped by the front door.

A servant girl, who heard her groans, was the first person to reach Mrs. Siefke. Immediately afterward her husband returned from the stable. The family physician, Dr. Ross of 336 West Twenty-seventh Street, was at once summoned.

Policemen O'Connor and Walsh, upon searching the house for clues, found a bundle of clothing, comprising a sealskin sacque, a mink jacket, and several dresses belonging to Mrs. Siefke lying on the floor near the closet door in her room.

Dr. Ross, her physician, said yesterday that a very mild solution of carbolic acid had been used by the thieves, and that it had produced no lasting effect. Mrs. Siefke refused to be interviewed by reporters. Mr. Siefke said yesterday that he would offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of the thieves.

Three detectives of the Sixteenth Precinct Station and two from the Central Office are at work on the case. The robbers are supposed to have entered the house from the roof of the stable through a window on the second floor while the family were at dinner. Mrs. Siefke describes her assailant as a man about thirty-five years old, weighing 160 pounds, and wearing a dark suit and derby hat and black necktie. He had a light mustache.

Two other small robberies have occurred at the Siefke house recently.

# AFTER A TAX SALE.

### A Question Involving Interests of Many North Side Residents.

Argument was heard before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday in a case of especial interest to north siders. James Kearney made application for a mandamus to compel the return of property valued at $20,000 to Mrs. Sophie Dunn. This property was sold in 1893 for non-payment of taxes by the Supervisor of William's Bridge.

It appears that Mrs. Duden neglected to pay her taxes in 1892 and also the school tax of 1891. She in reality let it go by default. The tax amounted to $298.95, and on Oct. 24, 1893, the Supervisor of William's Bridge put the property up at auction and bid it in. Then he gave a certificate of sale covering the taxes, with interest, to the town, but no lease, it is claimed, was ever made out as required by law. Just before William's Bridge was annexed to New York City the Supervisor assigned the certificate to one F. J. Cavanaugh. No lease was given then even.

Soon after this Mrs. Duden appeared before the Clerk of Arrears in the Tax Department of the city, then in control of the business, and wanted to regain possession of her property by payment of the back taxes. The clerk could not accept her money, nor could he reinstate the property because the certificate therefor had been assigned to an individual.

Application was made for the mandamus to compel the Clerk of Arrears to accept the back taxes and reinstate the property to its original owner on the ground that the law had not been complied with. These facts were stated to Justice Truax yesterday, and the case was then adjourned until Tuesday morning, at the request of the Assistant Corporation Counsel. Lawyer Kearney stated yesterday that there were many cases in the annexed district involving similar facts, and that it was likely more suits would follow the decision.

# PASTOR'S MARRIAGE OPPOSED.

### The Rev. Henry Schoppe's Flock Take Interest in His Affairs.

The congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church, Union Hill, is greatly interested in the approaching marriage of the Rev. Henry Schoppe, pastor of the church. He is forty-eight years old. The prospective bride is Miss Annie Heinrichs, who resides at the home of the Rev. J. C. Rudolph Luhrs, 50 Graham Street, Jersey City. She is related to Mrs. Luhrs, and is eighteen years old.

Members of Mr. Schoppe's church object to Miss Heinrich's age, and fault is also found because Miss Heinrichs does not belong to St. John's Church.

Mr. Schoppe said that jealousy was causing all the talk. "Many members of the church," he added, "have marriageable daughters, and they were displeased that I did not select a young woman connected with the church. When I heard of the matter I brought it before the Trustees and told them I would resign if they wished. They would not hear of it. I shall marry Miss Heinrichs, and if the congregation desires it they can have my resignation at once."

Several members of the congregation admitted that there was trouble, but said they had no objection to Miss Heinrichs outside of her age and the fact that she belonged to another congregation.

Miss Heinrichs said she was aware of the gossip, but she attributed it to jealousy. She believed herself capable of discharging the duties of a minister's wife. Pastor Luhrs said Mr. Schoppe and Miss Heinrichs were justified in marrying. He attributed the trouble to Mrs. Ernest Schoppe, the pastor's sister-in-law.

Pastor Schoppe has had charge of St. John's Church since May 12, 1878. No fault has ever been found with him.

# BROOKLYN TEACHERS' PLAN.

### Principals Have Submitted a Suggestion to the Charter Commission.

The Brooklyn Principals' Association at a recent meeting considered what the functions of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn should be under the greater city charter. They recommended a scheme to the Charter Commission which provides for a board of forty-five members, the members of the present board being continued for the terms for which they were appointed.

The terms of office of the members of the new board, the Principals thought, should be three years, fifteen of the forty-five to be appointed each year. The powers of the board the Principals decided should be about the same as those of the present board in respect to receiving the school appropriation and expending it for maintenance of schools, getting new sites and erecting buildings, and making repairs and changes.

The Borough Board, according to the scheme, shall elect a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents, in all, one assistant for each 500 teachers. The board's duties shall include the appointment of Principals and teachers and the adoption of rules for promotion, transfer, suspension, and removal.

# HOUSES AGAIN DELUGED

## FIFTH AVENUE IS FLOODED FOR A SECOND TIME.

### Water Main Bursts With More Serious Results—Sewer Gas in Gen. Butterfield's Home and His Illness Aggravated.

For a second time a portion of Fifth Avenue has been flooded, and again residents of the block on the west side of the avenue have been aroused at night by water pouring into their cellars and basements.

This time, however, the bursting of the thirty-six-inch water main has been attended by consequences more serious than those that accompanied the leak of Friday last week, that sent bottles of wine swirling about the Democratic Club's cellars, let torrents into the Buckingham Hotel and the Belgravia Apartment House, and poured Croton water, mixed with sewage, into nearly all the residences on both sides of the avenue between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.

The second break in the main, which occurred about 11:30 o'clock Thursday night, sent water and sewage into the cellar of Gen. Daniel Butterfield's house, 616 Fifth Avenue, filled the house with sewer and illuminating gas, forced the General, who was ill, and his wife to desert their apartments, and increased the illness of the General, whose health had been impaired by worry over the first flood.

The Department of Public Works spent all the night and all day yesterday, pumping out the slush from cellars, and Chief Engineer Birdsall of the department made a statement in which he assured the residents of the block that there will be no danger of another flood, as the water in the big main has been shut off, and they will be served from one that is protected from the dynamite of the contractors.

Dr. F. A. Castle of 51 West Fifty-eighth Street told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Gen. Butterfield's illness was, to a great extent, due to the two Croton water floods attending the laying of sewer and water pipes in front of his residence.

### Bad Effect of the Flood.

Dr. Castle, who is Gen. Butterfield's family physician, was called by telephone yesterday morning, in a hurry to the General's house. He reached there about 1:15.

"When I arrived," he said to the reporter, "there was sewer gas—a great deal of it—and some illuminating gas in the house. I was told that when the flood began after the bursting of the water main the house was filled with sewer gas. The illuminating gas, of course, came in because the soil in our gas-piped streets is always full of it.

"Gen. Butterfield and his wife had to vacate their rooms because of the odors that came from the cellar, where the water was within a few inches of the ceiling."

"Is Gen. Butterfield's illness due to the double flooding of his house?" the reporter asked.

"I should say," replied Dr. Castle, "that the bursting of that main had a great deal to do with his illness. After the first flooding of his

# THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES

## MR. BLISS EXPLAINS THE MOTIVES BEHIND THEM.

### Political Intrigue and Ambition and Turkish Religious Fanaticism Were Prime Causes—History of Their Origin and Progress.

Where does the responsibility for the massacres in Turkey rest? There is a feeling more or less widespread that while the Turks committed them, the Armenians furnished the occasion for them, and that they did so knowing what would be the result, and thus are in a degree responsible for them. If a hunter stirs up a sleeping tiger when he is not provided with the means to meet him, he has nobody to blame but himself for any disastrous results that may follow. In thise case, it is claimed that, largely due to the teaching of American missionaries, the spirit of revolution has so pervaded the Armenian people as to make them foolishly impatient of Turkish rule; that, recognizing their inability to meet the Turkish Government in open fight by pronounced insurrection, they have resorted to the anarchistic methods of dynamite, &c.; that they have thus succeeded in so stirring the innate ferocity of the Turks that not even the Sultan, the most painstaking, conscientious, and just ruler of Europe, has been able to prevent them from turning on the Armenians and taking a vengeance which, while horrible, was perfectly natural, and which every Armenian knew would be the inevitable result of their action. If this position, which is essentially that of Mr. Hopkinson Smith and other defenders of the Sultan, is correct, then, however much we may regret the action of the Turks, they are not to be really blamed. Least of all Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid.

**Missionaries Not Responsible.**

This position has very much that is plausible in it. There is no question as to the existence of Armenian Revolutionary Committees, or as to the diabolical character of their schemes. It is, however, absolutely false to claim that their spirit has to any extent pervaded the nation. It is unquestionably true that the general result of the instruction and preaching of the American missionaries has been to arouse a desire for a freer life, more chance for development, among the Armenian people. It is absolutely false to claim that that teaching, either directly or indirectly, has resulted in the anarchism of the Huntchagists. That is the immediate product of another and a very different set of influences. It is true that there has been a widespread feeling among the Turks of certain sections of the empire that they were in danger from the Armenians. It is not true that the massacres have been the outcome of that fear. It is true that the action of the Huntchagists and other revolutionary committees furnished a pretext for the first massacre at Constantinople in October, 1895, and the cause for the massacre at Van this last Summer. The massacres at Trebizond, Erzrum, Harput, Bitlis, Aintab, Urfa, indeed, all others, were in no sense occasioned by the action of revolutionists. With regard to the last massacre in Constantinople, the preparations for it were complete and the looting had commenced before the attack on the Ottoman Bank.

**Soldiers Did the Killing.**

The killing and looting have been, with few, if any, exceptions, the work of soldiers of the regular army, predatory Kurds and Lazes, and the rabble that gathers in all cities. The great mass of the Turks have not only stood aloof, but have in many cases protected the Armenians. So far it is in no sense true that the massacres have been due to a popular uprising. So far as the Sultan is concerned, it is the uniform testimony of those who have come into personal relations with him that he is courteous, gentlemanly, and leaves a favorable impression of a ruler sincerely desirous of the welfare of his people. It is true also that probably no ruler in the world exercises so minute a supervision over the affairs of his kingdom. No schoolhouse can be erected without his personal consent, and every appointment in the military or civil service is made by him. This fact throws some light on other facts: That in every case of massacre the local officials were in direct and constant telegraphic communication with Constantinople; that in many cases the action of the looters was directed by army officers, and in some cases was commenced and closed by military signals.

Detailed answer to misstatements, however, is less satisfactory than straightforward history. The limits of an article do not permit more than a survey.

When Abd-ul-Hamid, after the Russo-Turkish war, found himself free to develop a policy of government, he found his empire shorn of an island in the Mediterranean, a large province in Europe, and a small one in Asia, and in danger of losing more. Eastern Rumelia was almost sure to follow Bulgaria, and the demands of the Berlin Treaty for reform in Asiatic Turkey raised the possibility of dismemberment there. The resources of the empire, too, had been drained very nearly to their dregs by the outrageous extravagance and fraud of the administration of Abd-ul-Aziz. Everywhere there was demoralization, and the task before the new Sultan was, to say the least, disheartening. He set himself about it with an energy, a patience, and an ability that has repeatedly won for him the highest encomiums from diplomats of every nation. Everywhere there was hope. The recognized law of the land was based upon the Napoleon Code, and was in the main excellent. What was needed was administration.

**"Turkey for the Turks."**

As was natural, he turned to the men who had raised him to the throne. This coterie, headed by Midhat Pasha, was a remarkable company. They were not merely progressive, but aggressive, believed thoroughly in good government, with all its appurtenances, good courts, good roads, good schools, &c. Their connection with the deposition of Abd-ul-Aziz, and subsequently of Murad, made it difficult for the Sultan to put them in office, but fortunately a man was available who was better fitted than any of them for the post. Hairedin Pasha, Governor of Tunis, a Circassian by birth, was an ideal Moslem. Thoroughly loyal to his faith, he believed it to be entirely compatible with honesty of rule, the fullest development of natural resources, the highest education, in fact, with the best civilization. Railroads, telegraphs, electricity, all were legitimate means for Islam to use in advancing its interests. His first attempt was to secure honest administration. With this in view he exiled from the capital every man who had held the office of Grand Vizier, and followed out the same plan to a considerable extent in the lower grades. The natural result was that he raised up a host of enemies. The Porte and Palace were filled with schemers, and even his clerks failed him. His telegrams were garbled, or conveniently lost, and it was not long before the whole administration was in a hopeless tangle. The Sultan stood by him nobly for a time, but finally gave up the contest. Hairedin Pasha resigned, and from that day the ideas of genuinely honest administration and progress in the empire have been steadily growing weaker. Abd-ul-Hamid threw himself into the hands of the reactionary party, and since then the one rule for the empire has been "Turkey for the Turks," to the absolute exclusion of anything and anybody else.

This was not manifest at once, and it is doubtful whether it was decided upon at once. The probability is that it was a matter of growth, of influences. Of these two may be mentioned as the most potent. The first is the influence of the old-school Turks. They have always been opposed to European improvements. They are represented by the Pasha, who refused a syndicate of gentlemen permission to mine some coal on his land because "if God Almighty had intended that coal to be used He would have put it near the surface, where it could have been got at. As long as He didn't, to attempt to get it was rank heresy." They utterly oppose everything Occidental, whether in dress, food, household furniture, or anything else. The degree to which this class has increased its influence during the past twenty years would surprise any who have not looked underneath the surface. The second influence was that of Russia. Barely had the first consequences of her political defeat become somewhat dulled when she began a course of intrigue, very quiet, but perhaps all the more effective. Her Ambassadors at Constantinople, Count Ignatieff and, later, M. de Nelidoff, represented to the Sultan and his Ministers that there was no reason why he should not be as supreme in his own empire as the Czar was in his. They told him that the most dangerous things in the world were education and literature. There was no telling to what extremes people who think for themselves may go. Above all, he should crush out everything that tended to develop separate community existence. Under the Mosiem law, established by Mohammed II., each Christian community had a separate existence, with its own religion, courts, social customs, civil status, language, schools, &c., all assured to it by solemn treaties.

**Education Hampered.**

These, it was represented to the Turkish officials, were inconsistent with Moslem supremacy, and unless that was to be yielded, they must be curtailed. It would take a volume instead of an article to show how this policy was gradually adopted and how, little by little, rights and privileges that for four centuries had never been questioned were gradually cut off. Restrictions of all kinds were introduced. Under the plea of uniform education, schools were hampered, and in some instances closed. Impossible conditions were made in regard to the erection of churches, the publication of books. There was comparatively little of open oppression; certainly not more, perhaps not as much, as under previous reigns, but everywhere, with a skill that was almost marvelous, the subject races were made to feel that they had no rights that a Moslem was bound to respect, and that any real improvement of their condition was hopeless. There was an exception—the Greek community. That suffered little or none. Armenians, Jacobites, Nestorians, Yezidees suffered, but not the Greeks. The reason was not that they were less turbulent or aggressive, for they were not, but because they were under the direct protection of Russia. The others looked to England, and England, notwithstanding her interference at the close of the war, was without influence. To explain this would require a dissertation on general politics and a detailed account of the representatives of the two powers at Constantinople. It is sufficient to say that the Sultan dared not touch the Greeks, and contented himself with carrying out his designs upon the Armenians.

The Armenian question began with the Treaty of Berlin. Previous to that time there had been the Greek question resulting in the massacre at Scio, and the Bulgarian question, resulting in the atrocities that preceded the Russo-Turkish war. The Greek question was fomented by Russian agents, who went through Greece and especially Western Asia Minor, rousing the people to throw off the Turkish yoke and promising Russian assistance. They rose and Russia left them in the lurch. Similarly the Bulgarians rose, and would have also been left had it not been for the immense popular demand that forced the Czar into war against his wish. It was now the turn of the Armenians. For them Russia had no special sympathy. They were not orthodox. Such of them as were in the Caucasus were not popular, chiefly owing to the fact that they were too shrewd for the Georgians, and were bent upon preserving their national language, customs, and identity. In Turkey they had kept quiet, content with agriculture in the interior and trade in the cities. They had manifested a great desire for education, and shown that they could profit by it. Under this general development there arose very naturally a desire for more of freedom. They knew that Greece, Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, and last, Bulgaria, had secured their freedom and certain adventurous spirits conceived the idea of an Armenia.

**Submission of the Armenians.**

They went to work in an entirely legitimate way. A commission was appointed by the Patriarch to investigate the situation among the Armenians throughout Turkey. Their report, drawn up in due form, was presented to the Turkish Government and copies given to the different powers of Europe. At the Congress of Berlin this furnished the basis of the appeals by a delegation of Armenians of the highest character and the purest patriotism. The result was the Sixty-first Article, which, as soon as it was adopted, was recognized as absolutely inadequate. There followed a general murmur of discontent throughout the nation, and on every hand there was a demand for an uprising. Word was sent to the Patriarch at Constantinople that if he would give the signal, revolution would commence all over the empire. It was a most difficult position in which he was placed. Nerses was known as a wise man and loved as a true, unselfish champion of his people. He was, however, too loyal to permit them to throw away their lives to no purpose. He knew, better than many, how utterly impossible it was under the existing conditions to accomplish anything in that way. Had it been possible to find a number of cases like Zeitun, he would doubtless have fled, but Zeitun stood alone. There was not another community in the whole empire where the Armenians were so situated as to make armed resistance feasible. Furthermore, there was scarcely another community naturally qualified for an attack. To go into detailed explanation of this would pass the limits of this article. It is, however, a fact, recognized as such by the best men of the Armenians themselves, and by all foreigners who are really acquainted with the situation. The Patriarch refused, and the nation, though with some grumbling, accepted his decision. Doubtless he had faith in England, but that was ill placed.

**Socialistic Incendiarism.**

For a time there was quiet. Then a company of young men, mostly students, who, in the universities of France and Switzerland, had acquired the Socialistic ideas of the time, many of them Russians, thoroughly imbued with Nihilism, commenced a propaganda. Two committees were formed, called the Huntchag and the Dro-shag. Their fundamental idea was that the attention and active interference of Europe would not be secured until there were some atrocities to arouse them. General revolution was beyond their plan. They were incendiaries, not revolutionists. They sought by every means to spread the idea among the Turks that there was to be a general uprising of the Armenians. Placards of the most atrocious type appeared on the walls of buildings, mosques, schools, &c. As the object in view was to arouse the attention of Europe, they thought the best way would be to involve foreigners if possible, and as the most prominent foreigners resident in Turkey were the American missionaries, they turned their attention to them. Reports were circulated of seditious teaching in the mission schools, forged papers were shown purporting to have been prepared by missionaries, and everywhere the impression was given that the missionaries were engaged in instruction hostile to the Turkish Government. This was helped on by the influence, then strong, of the Russian and French Embassies, the former for political purposes, the latter chiefly from religious reasons. Russia is constitutionally opposed to any liberal education for anybody. France, in her foreign policy, is the advocate of the Papacy, and Roman Catholicism has found no obstacle so great in its efforts to secure control in the Orient as the Protestant missionaries. As a matter of fact, the charge was absolutely false, and, more than that, absurd. Here again the statement must be made without effort to support it in detail. From the very first appearance of the Huntchegist idea, which is in truth, as already stated, not revolution but incendiarism, the missionaries have done their best to check it. They have not ceased to show its folly, and, worse, its crime. They have done more than any others to expose it, and have repeatedly been threatened by these same men for their attitude. The Huntchag movement is the result of Turkish oppression, French and German Socialism, and Russian Nihilism. It has nothing whatever to do with the work of the American missionaries, and to present it as such is an outrage.

Two questions naturally arise: How far this movement was responsible for the massacres, and to what extent did it have the indorsement of the Armenian people? The last is easy. It never has had at any time any indorsement either by the leaders of the nation or by the mass of the people. All, with but few, if any, exceptions, have looked upon it as absolutely and entirely evil, and its promoters as enemies of the best interests of the nation. As to the former, the answer is not entirely easy. Full testimony is by no means in as yet. Contemporary history is never complete. So far, however, as evidence can be secured, it seems certain that, with the exception of the massacre at Van last Summer, not one can fairly be laid at the door of even this outrage on humanity. The first massacre at Constantinople, it is claimed, was a result, but the claim is not, on the whole, well founded. The demonstration was a foolish one, and was earnestly opposed by the Patriarch and others, but there was no body to it, and every man killed after the first two or three hours was causelessly massacred.

What, then, was the immediate occasion or cause of the atrocities? Note, first, by whom they were committed. The active participants in the massacres have been the Kurds, the ordinary rabble, and the soldiers. In the eastern part of the country, the wilder sections, the Kurds predominated; in the larger cities, the rabble. Everywhere there was an element, varying in size, of soldiers, sometimes in uniform, sometimes not. In every case the military were under arms and stood by, not lifting a finger to stop the carnage. At Harput it was the soldiers, not the Kurds, who fired upon the American missionaries as they fled from their houses, set on fire, in at least one case, by a bomb from a Turkish army cannon. In Erzingan, Bitlis, and Diarbekir the massacres commenced at a signal by military bugles, and ceased by command of the Turkish officers. In every case the outbreak was preceded by a general searching of the houses of Armenians for arms, and in not a single case was there any possibility of resistance, as is shown by the instances of Arabkir and Mlatia, where resistance was attempted. It is also true that in the great majority of cases there was not even a pretext of the presence of the Huntchegist plotters. Fact after fact could be adduced to prove what every one who has made any thorough study of the past year believes, that the whole scheme of massacre was deliberately planned at Constantinople, and was carried out by orders from the Sultan's palace.

**The Sultan's Responsibility.**

Who gave the orders? That nobody knows. This much, however, is certain. For twenty years Abdul-Hamid has exercised the most minute supervision of his empire. So minute that more than one foreign reperesentative has claimed that there was no use in going to the Porte, the palace was everything. To suppose that for the past year the Sultan has practically abdicated his position in such a matter as this is to give the lie to the experience of his whole reign. Turks everywhere, civilians and soldiers, affirm that the Sultan himself gave the orders, and the Kurds say the same. Every Ambassador in Constantinople, except, apparently, Mr. Terrell, believes that if he did not give the orders he permitted them. But why? Surely, his friends say, he is not such a fool as to cut off the best source of revenue to his empire, unless he was convinced that his throne was endangered. Undoubtedly he thought his throne in danger, but not from the Armenians. Here again a bare statement must suffice. Undoubtedly the motives were mixed, but the predominant elements were unquestionably the resolve to make Turkey as distinctively Turkish as possible by eliminating as much of the Christian element as could be; the purpose to make Europe believe that reform could not be had without massacre, and then to forestall the pressure for such reform. Everywhere the cry was raised by the leaders, "Kill the men, the women and children will then be ours." Accordingly both were appropriated, and even such care for orphans as Miss Zimmer inaugurated in Constantinople has been frowned upon. In multitudes of cases, to the men the option was given of "Islam or Death," and forced conversions were numbered by the hundreds. One end was measurably accomplished. Both of the others followed in a degree. Pressure for reform practically ceased, and the claim was made in all the Courts of Europe that active interference would do more harm than good.

**Fanaticism of the Moslem.**

Again comes up the question, How could a humane man, as so many have declared the Sultan to be, countenance even such atrocities? There must be some mistake. To this the answer comes that to the Moslem there are not atrocities. Even those who condemn them look upon them as blunders, not crimes. All alike have been trained from childhood to believe that the Christian has no inherent right to life or property, and can hold it only at the pleasure of the Moslem. If that pleasure dictates, the life may be taken and the property seized without any moral wrong.

These statements cover very briefly and in a most unsatisfactory way the main facts of the case. They will be indorsed by any man who understands Turkish history and Turkish character. There is much that is attractive in that character. Under ordinary circumstances, the Turk is an agreeable man to meet. The Armenians have been for centuries crushed under a despotism of which Americans have not the faintest idea. Despotism does not develop the highest characteristics of human nature. That the Armenians have manifested on many occasions qualities that are unfortunate is undoubtedly true, but they have also manifested many very noble ones. There have been during these past months as noble martyrs as the Church has ever known, and to characterize them as "devils," as Mr. Hopkinson Smith does, shows a depth of ignorance, to say the least, that is phenomenal. The whole history of the reign of Abd-ul-Hamid II. is one of steady retrogression and of wrongs done to innocent people such as have never before been paralleled.

EDWIN MUNSELL BLISS.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Gibbs, daughter of E. N. Gibbs, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, will entertain a box party at the Garden Theatre to-night.

—Mrs. Frank H. Seggerman gave an informal dinner and dance as a housewarming at her new town residence, 159 West Forty-fifth Street, last evening. The house was profusely decorated with cut flowers, palms, and potted plants. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bradley and Mr. and Mrs. J. Laimbotte of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Norton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Miss Alice Hunt, and Miss Hunting.

—Miss Alice Babcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock of 21 West Forty-ninth Street, was presented to society yesterday at a reception and dinner given by her mother. The débutante was prettily gowned in white chiffon and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

—Miss Mary Hopeton Drake made her début yesterday at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Drake of 137 West Eightieth Street. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Laura Duane Ireland, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Nellie Mahan, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Hope Smith, Miss Mary Fellows Hoyt, Miss Zelina Bartholomew, Miss Helen Shelton, and Miss Anna Von Der Muhll.

—An entertaining musical and literary afternoon was given by Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, dramatic reader, assisted by Miss Elise Lathrop, pianiste, and Miss Helen Lathrop, soprano, at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Leigh's dramatic tableau recitation, "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry," was particularly pleasing to the audience, as were her plantation life stories, delivered in the negro dialect. Among those present were Mrs. Emma Marcy Raymond, Mrs. Frank Vanderveer, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. George W. Bowers, Miss S. D. Doremus, Mrs. Emerson Macmillin, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Crawford, Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, and the Rev. Ellis Lyon.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Controller Eckels to-day decided to allow the American National Bank of Denver, which failed about seven months ago, to resume business.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., Dec. 11.—Joseph McNeil and his sister, Lena, aged twenty-one and twelve years, respectively, were struck by a Wisconsin Central passenger train yesterday, and instantly killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Marshall J. Miller, who on May 1, 1895, with Stewart A. Green, murdered and robbed Julius Pier, a pawnbroker, at Marysville, was hanged at San Quentin Prison this morning. Green is now serving a life sentence.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, Dec. 11.—Benjamin Freeman shot and mortally wounded his father, Dr. Freeman of this city, last evening, and then killed himself. The cause of the murder and suicide is not known positively, but domestic troubles are hinted at.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The Twelfth Separate Company Association of Troy was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. Its object is to perfect its members in the knowledge of infantry drill regulations, both theoretical and practical, and to afford them social relaxation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—The Yale interclass chess tournament, to select representatives for the intercollegiate chess tournament, is finished. The victors are F. A. Leibach of Newark, N. J., and William M. Murdock of Pittsburg, Penn. They will represent Yale at the intercollegiate tournament.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—The Grand Jury has indicted Councilman Edward Kline of this city on five charges of embezzlement and grand larceny. Ex-Councilman Louis Groff has been indicted for embezzlement on one count. Kline was Secretary and Groff Treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Association.

**Serious Charge Against a Lawyer.**

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—For the third time within a month, John F. McKay, aged thirty-nine, an attorney of this city, is under arrest. He was taken into custody late last evening, charged with forging the names of Nancy G. Smith and Joseph E. Smith to the assignment of a mortgage note for $800. McKay transacted business for the Smiths, who are in New Mexico.

# CUBA AND THE CONGRESS

## QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN RECOGNIZING THE INSURGENTS.

### Status of American Merchant Vessels in the Event That the Cubans Should Be Officially Regarded as Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The sympathy with the strugglers of the Cuban revolution that blazed so fiercely last session, and that has now flamed out again, after it was supposed in some measure to have died out, finds expression in the request that the United States shall take possession of Cuba and hold the island until the Cubans can organize a government by their own people. Senator Mills's proposition is one for conquest, and that, of course, means war with Spain. Another request is that Spain shall be asked to declare the independence of Cuba. Still another recognizes the independence of Cuba, and accords to the Cubans sovereignty and the rights of a sovereign power in United States harbors. These demands all go further than the mere recognition of belligerency. That of Mr. Mills abandons all adherence to the neutrality laws by which this Government is held, while it recognizes the force of international law.

Many of those who are not yet prepared to take a step that must involve this country in controversy, possibly in war, with Spain, on account of Cuba, would be satisfied with recognition of belligerency for the insurgents. This recognition, it is believed, would be helpful to the Cubans and not injurious to this country. The object of it would be to help the Cubans, or it would be idle and useless to grant the recognition requested by the friends of Cuba, including the representatives here, not officially recognized, of the Cisneros Government, if that recognition were not expected to advance the interests of the revolutionists. The Administration has not seen its way to approving the demands made for recognition, many of which were pressed a year ago with the assurance that there was then a Cuban Government organized and established, with the approval and support of a large portion of the Cuban people.

**The President's Position.**

Regarding his responsibility under all the laws, the President has felt obliged to consider all the circumstances and possibilities of the revolution and what might occur after recognition. While there is a chance that Spain may regain control of Cuba, it is held that it would not be wise to recognize belligerent rights and shortly afterward learn of the collapse of the revolution. It has been the duty of the President to be satisfied that Spain should not be interfered with in the effort to subdue the insurgents before taking a step that will be interpreted as an unfriendly act. Before he should accord belligerent rights, he must be satisfied that there is war, in the sense that war is understood in international law. The tests of war include the existence of a de facto political organization of insurgents, sufficient in character, population, and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State; the actual employment of military forces on each side, acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, such as flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, and the treatment of captured insurgents by the parent State as prisoners of war; and at sea the employment by the insurgents of commissioned cruisers and the exercise by the parent Government of the rights of blockade of insurgent ports against neutral commerce, and of stopping and searching neutral vessels at sea. If all these elements exist, the condition of things is undoubtedly war; and it may be war before all these elements are ripened into activity.

Eminent authority has asserted that it is difficult to imagine a call for recognition if the contest is solely on land and the foreign nation is not contiguous. There is agreement as to what must happen if belligerency is recognized. If the United States Government recognizes the belligerency of Cuba, Spain is released from responsibility for whatever may be done by the insurgents, or for what is not done by Spain where the power of the Cubans extends. If, by declaring belligerency, the United States shall decide that there is war between Spain and Cuba, in the sense understood by international law, the commissioned cruisers of Spain may stop, search, and capture the merchant vessels of the United States, which may resist the capture and be attacked and captured by Spanish cruisers and carried into port to await the decision of a prize tribunal. Unless there be war no such tribunal can be opened.

**What Belligerency Means.**

If the United States shall accord belligerency to the Cubans, Spain may set up a blockade of Cuban ports, and the United States and all other foreigners must respect it. A paper decree of blockade would not deter nations having large commercial interests and intercourse in the insurgent country, but the blockade of Cuba would have to be actual. With a condition of war acknowledged between Spain and Cuba Spanish cruisers and Cuban cruisers would be treated as lawful belligerents at sea and in port. A Cuban cruiser now would be a pirate, liable to be treated as a pirate. Belligerents become subject to the rules and risks respecting carrying contraband, or dispatches, or military persons. Until war is recognized as a condition between Spain and Cuba these rules and risks do not arise. After belligerency is accorded to the Cubans, all preparations for and equipments to aid the Cubans are offenses against the neutrality laws. So long as we decline to concede the rights of belligerents, to Cubans their preparations for war in this country come under the category of piracy and crimes punishable by municipal law. As soon as the United States shall decide that there is war between Spain and the Cubans the warships of Spain can stop every merchant ship of the United States, not excepting mail-carrying steamers, and search them to find out whether they are carrying anything that is intended for Cuba or the Cubans, and seize it if it be found.

It is accepted as a general rule that a nation does not prematurely or recklessly declare belligerency, or without considering its own citizens, the contending parties and the peace of the world. A formal and premature declaration of belligerency for rights, particularly in a contest in which it is not complicated, is a gratuitous and unfriendly act. The United States is bound to consider the preceding history of the Spaniards and the Cubans, the magnitude of the political and military organizations and preparations on each side; the probable extent of the conflict and the probable rapidity of its development, and the probability that its own merchant vessels, its naval vessels and officers, and its Consuls may be precipitated into sudden and difficult complications abroad.

**The Right of Search.**

The recognition of belligerent rights does not confer advantage alone upon the insurgents to whom the right may be extended. Should the United States grant to Cuba belligerency, the insurgents would gain the great advantage of a recognized status, the opportunity to employ commissioned cruisers, to exert all the powers permitted in maritime warfare, and would do so with the sanction of this Government. It might enable them to obtain foreign loans, military and naval supplies, and to enlist men, provided they could do so without offending the neutrality laws. Their flag and the commissions of their officers would be acknowledged, a Minister and Consuls to this Government would be accepted, their revenue laws would be respected. At the same time, Spain would be at once relieved from responsibility for injury inflicted upon American interests in Cuba and by the insurgents, and the claims for damages which now are accumulating against the Spanish Government would cease. If the Cubans should blockade any Cuban ports, this country would be expected to respect that blockade or suffer the consequences of refusal or neglect by the confiscation of merchant vessels. Cuba would acquire, by recognition of belligerency, all the rights of seach of merchant vessels to which Spain would become entitled by the same recognition.

This right of search is one that has never been exercised without causing great irritation to the nations suffering from the arrest of its vessels by vessels of both the contending parties, and history shows that it brought on a war between the United States and Great Britain very early in the life of the Nation, and that it was only because of the irregular exercise of the right in search of the Trent that the United States were threatened with another and very inconvenient war with the same power, averted by prompt but mortifying apology, to which the Government was constrained by the presence of a rebellion requiring all its resources to successfully subdue.

## VENEZUELAN TREATY SAFE.

### No Fear at Washington That Crespo Will Fail to Carry His Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Neither Secretary Olney nor any one else in official life anticipates any serious embarrassment in the negotiations in regard to Venezuela arising from the delay in Minister Andrade's return to the United States, and the somewhat venomous attack made upon the proposed treaty by Señor Tomas Michelena, the discarded Venezuelan Minister to London.

So many personal intrigues enter into all matters of South American diplomacy that speedy action on any subject is never looked for. As a rule, however, the Congress of each of these States is absolutely under control of the administration.

The cabled dispatches received here on Saturday last stating that Crespo approved the treaty are regarded as practically closing the incident. It had been previously stated that the Venezuelan Legislature could not be convened, except in extra session, until February, and that the Constitution of that country required all treaties to be approved by both legislative bodies—House and Senate. It is deemed possible that Mr. Andrade's delayed departure may have been in response to a request from President Crespo that he would personally explain to the members of the Legislature the attitude of the United States in the matter, and convey to them the intimation that the United States had gone as far as it could possibly go in the matter of intervention, and that if Venezuela, after asking the good offices of the United States, refused to accept the results of those good offices, when they were most distinctly favorable to Venezuelan demands, the limits of friendly intervention would be understood to have been reached.

To friends with whom he conversed before leaving Washington, Mr. Andrade expressed fears that there might be a hostile feeling in regard to the proposed fifty-year clause. But frothy demonstrations of this kind are common in South America.

Mr. Michelena, who has stirred up the present excitement, desires to succeed President Crespo. In well-informed diplomatic circles it is known that there is nothing but political intrigue in Michelena's pronunciamento against the treaty, and that when the Legislature shall convene President Crespo will take such action as will either force a ratification of the treaty or precipitate another revolution.

## SILK OUT OF WOOD PULP.

### An Industry That Soon May Be Started at Niagara Falls.

There is talk of erecting a large silk manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, the power to be obtained from the swift current of the Niagara River. The silk, or rather artificial silk, is to be made out of wood pulp, a group of capitalists having obtained control of a patented process for making silk in that way. These capitalists demand $750,000 for the patents, and English interests have offered $500,000 for the rights in the United States.

Some Buffalo people have recently been looking into the matter, and are inclined to embark in the enterprise. They, however, regard $750,000 as too high a price to pay for the patents, inasmuch as the establishing of a suitable manufacturing plant will require a very large outlay. Benjamin Folsom, formerly United States Minister to Sheffield, England, and an old resident of Buffalo, visited the Falls a few days ago and expressed himself strongly in favor of starting the artificial silk industry there. He said that American silk manufacturers had given him every possible encouragement to take up the project.

Mr. Folsom expressed to friends at Niagara Falls the belief that there was little doubt that this industry would be started in this country very soon. The artificial silk, he said, could be produced here much cheaper than it could be made abroad. There are factories in England, France, and Switzerland, but they are all obliged to send to Norway or America for their wood pulp. An American factory would have an important advantage in this respect, for it could obtain all the wood pulp desired from our own forests at much less than the price paid by the foreigners. Mr. Folsom, as well as being far-sighted in business matters, is a man of financial influence. He is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and an intimate and trusted friend of the President.

## MRS. M'KINLEY IN CHICAGO.

### Mrs. McWilliams Entertains the Wife of the President-elect.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President-elect, arrived in this city this morning from Canton. With her were her cousin, Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams and Mr. McWilliams, whose guest she will be during her stay in Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Morse of San Francisco.

Mrs. McKinley said she had a most pleasant journey, and did not suffer from fatigue.

After partaking of luncheon in the restaurant of the Union Station, Mrs. McKinley was escorted by Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams to a carriage and driven to their house at 3,961 Lake Avenue.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

—Second Lieut. Hamilton M. Roach will proceed to his home, as on retirement, when discharged from the Government Hospital for the Insane.

—The following transfers in the Fifth Cavalry are made: First Lieut. Augustus A. Macomb, from Troop C to Troop B; First Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, from Troop B to Troop C.

—The following transfers in the Third Artillery are made: First Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, from Battery A to Battery G; First Lieut. Morris Barrell, from Battery G to Battery A.

**Navy.**

—Assistant Surgeon H. F. Parrish is detached from the Naval Laboratory at New York.

—Commander Willard H. Browson is appointed member of the Board of Inspection and Survey at Washington.

—The President has approved the findings of the Examining Board which has found Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, the Naval Hydrographer, qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

—Lieut. Commander E. D. Taussig is transferred from the Hydrographic Office to the Coast Survey, in Lieut. Commander Colby's place, and Lieut. R. G. Davenport succeeds to the vacancy in the Hydrographic Office.

—Lieut. Commander H. G. O. Colby has been ordered to relieve Commander F. M. Green as Inspector of the Second Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Boston, and Jan. 2 Commander Green will go on waiting orders, after settling accounts.

## NOT ON A POLITICAL MISSION.

### The ex-Queen of Hawaii Merely Looking for Rest and Recreation.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii will be in Boston in two weeks' time. She will be the guest of William Lee of the firm of Lee, Shepard & Co., who is a cousin of Gen. John Dominis, her late husband. Mr. Lee had received a telegram from San Francisco, dated Thursday, stating that the ex-Queen would be in the Hub in two weeks. He says that she comes to America to seek rest after her experiences at Honolulu, and to see her husband's relatives. He says that the visit has no political significance whatever. She will visit points of interest in New England. The length of her stay is uncertain.

A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that Minister Hatch of Hawaii was in New York, that Princess Kaiulani, who has been living in Italy, was coming on to meet ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and that the meeting between the two ladies might take place in Washington.

Mr. Hatch said yesterday that he had heard of Liliuokalani's arrival in San Francisco Thursday, but he had had no previous intimation that she had intended coming to this country, nor did he know what had prompted her to visit the United States. If there was any truth in the report that the Hawaiian Government had offered to give her $10,000 to come here for the purpose of getting Hawaii annexed to the United States, Mr. Hatch said he would most probably have been informed by his Government of the fact beforehand. He had heard of no offer having been made to her of a pension of $3,000 by the Government, as was stated in the telegrams from San Francisco.

However, Mr. Hatch expected dispatches and letters from his Government by the mail that arrived by the steamer that brought Liliuokalani, and then he would know whether she was on a mission from the Government or whether she was here on a visit or on private business.

Mr. Hatch did not think that the ex-Queen had come here commissioned by the Government to try and secure the annexation of Hawaii.

Elisha H. Allen, Consul for Hawaii in this city, did not attach any political significance to Liliuokalani's visit, as she was in no manner connected with the Government of Hawaii, and he did not think that she had been intrusted with any mission in regard to the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Republic to the United States, or on any other mission. He believed that her visit to this country was of a private nature.

## THE WESTON TESTIMONIAL.

### Ex-Postmaster James Says It Will Popularize Pedestrianism.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

Permit me, through the columns of THE TIMES, to say one word in favor of the proposed testimonial to that veteran pedestrian, E. Payson Weston. Weston was never a sporting man, in any sense of the term. He essayed, some thirty years ago, to create an interest in walking as a form of healthy exercise. In this effort he walked great distances in this country and in England, frequently covering from 110 to 115 miles in a single day. But when he did succeed in greatly popularizing the exercise, ambitious and unscrupulous rivals sprung up, who quickly brought the business into disrepute by making it a mere sport and gamble. Weston then retired in disgust, though having achieved greater marvels of endurance than were ever before or since shown.

But we really need a revival of this manly exercise. Our young men should be encouraged to walk more and ride less. We are employing thousands of letter carriers, whose duties call for the constant exercise of walking. Good walkers are the very ones to be preferred for that service. Why should not young men, therefore, seeking such and like employment prepare themselves by proper daily exercise? Let walking be once more popularized, and the Nation be saved from becoming one of mere imbeciles and weaklings.

Weston is precisely the man to rekindle ambition in this direction. For that reason I hail the proposed testimonial with pleasure. More than that, it will be a real pleasure to see this veteran renewing his strength and vigor, and undertaking a task which might well appall the ablest athlete.

Weston deserves the testimonial for the good he has done. And the testimonial itself will accomplish more good to the public, I am very sure, than it possibly can to Weston himself. Sincerely yours,

THOMAS L. JAMES.

New York, Dec. 11, 1896.

## SUICIDE FOLLOWS DISGRACE.

### A Young Canadian Kills Himself While on the Way to Jail.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Dec. 11.—Robert Trumbull committed suicide yesterday by taking a large dose of strychnine while being taken to the county jail to serve two months for assault. Trumbull wrote the following note and sent it to his lawyer, Mr. Carscellen: "In case of my demise, I leave everything that I possess to Mildred Emma Bissell of Hamilton, Ontario." Miss Bissell is the young woman who refused to keep company with Trumbull, when the latter tried to shoot her. By his mother's death, which occurred last week, as a result of the shock at her son's disgrace, Trumbull came into $10,000 worth of property.

**Thieves Left Their Booty.**

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 11.—The residences of F. De Agramonte and of J. A. Brown in Fleetwood, near the Bronxville station, were entered by burglars yesterday morning. During the night the Misses De Agramonte were awakened by a noise on the lower floor. They opened a window and looked out, but saw nothing. When the family arose they found the silverware missing, but it lay piled on the lawn. Only a valuable overcoat was stolen. It is thought the thieves fled when the window was opened. Mr. Brown arose about 2:30 in the morning. He heard some one in the parlor. He ran there, but was too late. A gold watch and silverware valued at $150 had been stolen.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Westchester Homestead and Land Improvement Company of Bedford, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Julius Siebert, David L. Elder, Henry C. Koster of New York City, and others.

—The New York Fire Proof Stabling Company, to carry on a boarding stable business in New York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Sales of Realty at Private Contract and at Auction.

Messrs. Tim & Co., with N. Wellburg, have sold for John Rollman the five-story double flat 53 West Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 100.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for Weil & Mayer, builders, to an investor, at about $225,000, the new seven-story business building on the northeast corner of Spring and Wooster Streets, 53 by 100.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James Baker, 274 West Seventieth Street, three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 19.5 by 56 by extension by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ida W. Seney, at $6,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 17 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Edward T. Paul, at $9,525, the three-story and basement dwelling 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.10; also to the plaintiff, Willett D. Morgan, at $10,700, the unfinished three-story brick dwellings 559-563 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 50 by 79.11.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 535 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick store and flat, 24.8 by 100, by Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 235 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 169 Western Boulevard, for a one-story brick stable and storage house, 25 by 30, by Mrs. Eliza J. Arkenburgh of Raritan, N. J., owner; Michael J. Murphy, lessee; Dennis J. Menton, architect; cost, $300.

Hester Street, southwest corner of Forsyth Street, for a five-story brick store and flat, by Harry Fischel of 235 Madison Avenue, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 564 and 566 Broadway, southeast corner of Prince Street, alterations to a six-story iron and brick store and salesrooms by letter of John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Bardsley Brothers, builders; cost $2,000.

No. 7 to 11 Ann Street, alterations to four one-story brick stores, by Joseph Pulitzer, World Building, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, architect; cost, $2,000.

## Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 11.

AVENUE B, e s, 58 ft s of 13th St, 50x105, Unionport; Kitner Newman and wife to Thomas L. Newman..... nom
BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft e of Sullivan, Robert Fowler and wife to Julia R. Fowler, etc.. 1
81ST ST, s w s, 162 ft s e of 4th Av, 19x98.9; Sara C. W. Irving, individually and as executrix, to Laura L'Oremieulx Roosevelt, as executrix, &c.. $1,400
2D AV, w s, 90.5 ft s of 49th St, 20x80x irregular; John Germann and wife to Mary Germann..... 22,000
103D ST, s s, 270 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.10; Charles J. Roberts to Clara M. Roberts..... 10
BENSON ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 85, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; Michael Kenny to George S. Daniels..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 16.8 ft s of 163d St, 16.8x100; Catharine Mitchell to Clarence M. Fowler..... 1
JEFFERSON ST, n s, 89.11 ft e of Clinton St, 19.6x100; August Pierson and another to same..... 5,500
SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Pierson to August Pierson..... 100
PRIVATE LANE, Lot 12, map of the property of Benjamin Richardson, near King's Bridge, 25x87.6; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Henry C. Whittle.. 100
9TH ST, s s, 15 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100, Westchester; Martha J. McChristie and husband to Peter Mc. Christie..... 1
PLOT, begins 61 ft from the n w corner of Main and Prospect Sts, 19.6x100; Peter Smith to Bernhard Baruch..... 1,250
12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Amelia Levy to Hulda Wittner..... 1
BROOME ST, 35; Hulda Wittner to Abraham Levy..... 1
HENRY ST, n s, adjoining lands of Robert Tillotson, 25x87, 7th Ward; Revel Myers to the Hebrew Technical School for girls..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 86.7 ft n of 136th St, 28.11x88.3x25x102.9; Thomas B. Donnelly, referee, to Robert Wheelan..... 4,400
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 99th St, 40x80.2 to Bloomingdale Road x40x77.6; Herman Wronkow and wife to Lydia M. Cowles..... 1
STEBBINS AV, s e s, 64 ft s w of 169th St, 25x irregular; Bridget M. A. Bell to Margaret Heffernan..... 2,000
TALLMADGE ST, n w corner of Fordham, 150x100x130.100.2, Lydia M. Cowles to Herman Wronkow..... 1
8TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100.8, Westchester; Peter B. Westervelt Matthews to Martha J. McChristie..... 1
MANHATTAN AV, 124; Charles H. S. Brown, as trustee, to Jane A. Hunt and others, executors, &c., two-fifth part, trust deed..... 1
LOT 182, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to James Carr..... 550
LOT 355, map of Arden property, Westchester—Robert E. Farley, referee, to William P. Austin..... 190
CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Annie Meyer to Bernhard Keller..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Keller and wife to Annie Meyer..... 1
GREENWICH ST, 820; Henry B. Mead and wife to James H. Townsend, ½ part.. 6,250
11TH AV, w s, Lot 1,065, map of Trinity Church Cemetery; the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church in Charles Parsons, Jr.. 1,850
11TH AV, w s, Lot 1,221, same map; same to same..... 500
101ST ST, 64 West; Anna Fixman to Melissa R. Holmes..... 1
BENSON ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 85, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; George S. Daniels to Michael Kenny..... nom
DAWSON ST, s s, 165 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x137.4x25x138.6; Frederick McCarthy to John Trimmer and wife..... 6,550
LOT 145, map of Belmont Village; also Lot, 16.8x100; John F. Dowd to Clarence to Anna Waller..... 1
8TH ST, n e s, 20 ft s e of 1st Av, 20x73.8; Emnet R. Olcott, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum..... 11,950
BRYANT AV, e s, 45 ft n of Southern Blvd, St, 20x100; William H. Wright and others to John Di Mariano..... 1
185TH ST, n s, 134.4 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; John F. Dowd to Clarence M. Fowler..... 4,500
KIRKSIDE AV, n e corner of Wellesley St, 94.9x25.1x94.9x21.1; William H. Kennagh to John F. Murray..... 1,400
CEDAR ST, 159 ft e of 3d Av, the boundary line of lands of Lewis G. Morris, 25x101.5x25x98.11; Margaretha Wohlmann to Ida Bamman..... 1,500
117TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100.11; William W. Clendinning and wife to William H. Hall, Jr..... 100
MANHATTAN AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; Jane A. Hunt and others, executors, to Kate F. Ritchie..... 1
123D ST, s s, 128.1 ft w of 3d Av, 16.6x 101; Pauline Ginsburg and another to Estelle D. Ginsberg..... 1
115TH ST, n s, 38.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 13.4x100.11; John H. Mulhearn and wife to Viola E. Birge..... 1
115TH ST, n s, 51.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 13.4x100.11; Viola E. Birge to John H. Mulhearn..... 1
74TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.2; Catharine Geyer to Hugo A. Geyer..... 1
DELANCEY ST, s s, 25 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x75; Mark Rosenthal and wife to Samuel Levy..... 28,000
82D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Alice White and others to Daniel Grace.. 1
34TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 60x97.6; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others to Orrin H. Dage and another..... 100
41ST ST, s s, 127 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Cummings and others to John F. Cockerill..... 1
ALL RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST in certain deeds and in and to land in the States of New York and New Jersey; Catherine A. De La Vergne, widow, to Jacob Ruppert and another..... 1

## Recorded Leases.

DOWNING, Mary H., to Aaron Naumburg; 20 East 32d St, 1st floor, 3 years..... $2,100
HUNNEKE, Henry, to F. A. Campbell; 2,374 3d Av, 5 7-12 years..... 1,100
SPERR, William, Jr., to Jacob Vix, 1st fl e s of King's Bridge Road, near 226th, re-recorded, 5 years..... $1,200 to 1,500

## Recorded Mortgages.

AMES, Louise R., to Martin Walter; e s of Trinity Av, 100 ft s of 156th St, three lots, note..... $500

**Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.** SAVE MONEY by choosing before prices advance.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

ASCHENBRENNER, Charlotte, to Julia E. Swords; w s of Anthony Av, 50 ft n of Ash St, 8 years..... 1,000
BASS, Nathan, to Reuben Gennauer; n s of 75th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 6 months. 2,500
BARNES, Hannah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 12 East 45th St, 3 years..... 20,000
COWLES, Lydia M., to Herman Wronkow; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 99th St, 3 years..... 7,000
SAME to same; same property, bond..... 5,000
CORELL, Valentine, to Catharine A. Ashmead; n s of Denman Place, 146.11 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 119
CARR, James, and wife to Gilbert A. Wright; Lot 182, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,000
DE MARIANO, John, to William H. Wright and William J. Pragnell; n s of Bryant Av, 45 ft w of Freeman St, instalments..... 350
SAME to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; same property, instalments..... 3,000
DAGE, Otto H., and Frederick Volzing to Amelia Fechteler; 345 to 349 East 34th St, 1 year..... 6,000
SAME to Carrie F. St. John; 345 East 34th St, 3 years..... 10,000
SAME to Therese F. Dimick; 347 and 349 East 34th St, 3 years, (two mortgages).. 17,000
FARLEY, John F., and wife to William Hall's Sons; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 85th St, 1 year..... 10,000
GRACE, Daniel, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s 32d St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,000
GINSBERG, Pauline, to George C. Comstock; s s of 123d St, 144.7 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 500
HOLMES, Melissa R. and John A., to Helen L. Macdonald; 64 West 101st St, 2 years..... 3,000
SAME to Julia Fixman; same property, instalments..... 2,250
HALL, William H., Jr., to William W. Clendenning; s s 117th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 7,000
HOLDING, Henry, and wife to Emilie J. Murray; n w s 3d Av, 113.5 ft n e of 170th St, 6 months..... 12,000
JACOBS, Jacob, and wife to George L. Heinz, trustee, &c.; n s 41st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000
LOGAN, Edgar, and wife to Daniel J. O'Conor, as executor, &c., of Owen Byrne; n s of 144th St, 183.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 10,000
LOWEN, Charles, and wife to Jane D. B. Chany; n w corner Boulevard and 69th St; also, n s 85th St, 130 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 9,500
LOGAN, Adelaide F., to Mary M. Sullivan; s s 34th St, 138.4 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 600
MEYERHOFF, Charles, to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; 433 West 57th St, 3 years..... 13,000
MOONEY, William, and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, part of Lots 112 and 113, map of Village of Harlem, 1 year..... 1,000
MURRAY, John F., to Jennie M. Brady; Kirkside, or Morris, Av, n e corner of Wellesley and 196th Sts, 1 year..... 300
MULHEARN, John H., and wife to Henry Buckley; 157 East 115th St, 1 year.... 2,500
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Emmet R. Olcott, referee; n e s of St. Mark's Place, 20 ft s e of 1st Av, 1½ years..... 7,170
SAME to James S. Stearns; same property, 2½ years..... 830
MEINKEN, Henry, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 34th St, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 9,000
O'BRIEN, Patrick, and wife to same; Lot 105, Block 2,523, map of Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 2,500
PHELAN, Daniel, and others to William McClenahan; n s of Jefferson St, 89.11 ft e of Clinton Av, proposed, ½ year... 750
RITCHIE, Kate F., to Elizabeth F. Gregory; 116 West 130th St, 3 years..... 3,000
SAME to same; 124 Manhattan Av, 5 years..... 9,000
TISSOT, Aline, to Isabella Wilson; 53 Vesey St, 1 year..... 2,500
TRIMMER, John and Effie, to Frederick McCarthy; e s of Dawson St, 165 ft w of Leggett Av, 3 years..... 4,750
TOWNSEND, James H., and wife to Townsend Wandell; 820 Greenwich St, 2½ months..... 500
SAME and Priscilla H. Townsend to Josephine Wandell; same property, 3 years. 5,000
WITTNER, Hulda, to Abraham Levy; 514 and 516 East 12th St, (instalments)..... 2,000
WHEELER, John and Clara Cooper and Jane Cooper; Southern Boulevard, s e s, 87.6 ft n e of 136th St, 3 years..... 2,500
WHITTLE, Henry C., and wife to New York Building Loan Banking Company; private lane, shown on map of Benjamin Richardson; n e s, 158.9 ft n w of Boston Av, (installments)..... 3,967
WALTHER, Charles H., to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; lot at City Island, 250 ft s of Scofield St, or Av, and adjoining e s of Main St; also, lot at n w corner and adjoining land of Nathaniel Levine, 3 years..... 3,500
WITTER, William W., to Louis S. Eickwort and William Hodgson; e s of Anthony Av, 191.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 2 years..... 1,000

# BUSINESS TROUBLES.

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BURKE, Jennie A., and Martha A. Ives—A. S. De Forge and another..... 5,623
BACH, Lewis Z.—John H. A. Plias..... 596

# FEDERAL COURTS.

## United States Supreme Court.

No. 649—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the State of Indiana.—Submitted.

No. 37—The United States vs. Alfred H. Elliott et al.—Mandate granted.

Nos. 337 and 338—Henry Sanford, and Nos. 339 and 390—James C. Fargo, and Nos. 340 and 400—Thomas C. Platt, and No. 398—Clarence A. Seward vs. Ebenezer W. Poe, Auditor, &c.

Nos. 469 and 470—The American Express Company vs. the State of Indiana, and

No. 541—The United States Express Company vs. the State of Indiana.—Argued.

Nos. 352, 401, 405—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Ebenezer W. Poe, Auditor, &c.—Motion that mandates issue forthwith submitted.

No. 275—The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Mandate granted.

No. 586—Levi C. Welp, President, &c., vs. L. C. Norman, Auditor of Kentucky, and No. 462—The Henderson Bridge Company vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Argument commenced.

Call for Monday: Nos. 586, (and 462,) 497, 538, 578, 579, 588, 550, 334, 100, (and 631,) (and 632, 633, and 634.)

# STATE COURTS.

## Court of Appeals.

James H. Brady vs. C. Nally, appellant—Argued by J. Newton Fiero for appellant, C. N. Bovee, Jr., for respondent.

Daniel Daley vs. Union Dry Dock Company, appellant—Argued by A. Moot for appellant, John Cunneen for respondent.

Jacob Kinmer vs. John Weber and another, appellants—Argued by Hamilton Wallis for appellants; submitted for respondent.

The People ex rel. vs. William B. Smith, appellant, vs. Henry I. Hatden—No one appeared; appeal dismissed under Rule 15, without costs.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 1208, 1209, 1210, 1171, 1202, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1212, 1211, 1213, 1218, and 1220.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new calendar to be made for a term of the court, to begin Jan. 18, on which will be placed those appeals in which the returns and notices of argument, with proof of service thereof, shall have been filed with the Clerk of the Court on or before Dec. 31. Those cases which were noticed for the calendar of Jan. 14, 1895, and are still pending, will be heard in their order before the new calendar is taken up.

The clerk is directed to place at the end of such calendar all such appeals, as provided by Rule 19 of the Court.

Preferences must be claimed as required by Rule 14 in the notice of argument.

The motion days of the next term are Jan. 18 and Feb. 15.

The present calendar contained 1,227 cases, and was made up Jan. 14, 1895. All of the cases on the present calendar have been argued, with the exception of 100 appeals.

## New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Will for Probate.—James Fee.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions to be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

## Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J. Brunswick Rubber Company vs. Lagerman—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Matter of Gunther—Hamilton Odell. Messler vs. Ballew—Louis B. Hasbrouck. Patterson vs. Levy—Fairfax Harrison. Seaman vs. Eberhardt—Norman T. M. Melliss.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J. Miller vs. Muller—Courtney. Eqemey. Strobel vs. Strobel—Elisha K. Camp. Brennan vs. O'Neill—Hamilton Odell. Boyd vs. Lippman—David McClure. Clark vs. O'Neill—Hamilton Odell.

## Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J. Dennis McEvoy vs. Kate L. Westerfield—Stephen B. Bisgood.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J. Matter of Imperial Publishing Company—Charles J. Roe.

## Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Calendar.

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## Mechanics' Liens.

29TH ST, 212 East; Dimock & Fink Company against Michael Lieberman, owner; Dowling & Tombach, contractor..... $600
BROADWAY, Nos. 636 and 638; William F. Young & Brothers against George A. Fuller Company, owners; Jarvis B. Smith, contractor..... 440
FULTON AV, w s, 250 ft s of 170th St, 30x95; Sullivan & Wurth against St. John's German Lutheran Church, owner; Hopkins & Roberts, contractors..... 195
BROADWAY, e s, whole front, from 44th to 45th St x 100x153x—; The Berner-Mayer Company against Oscar & Malvina Hamerstein, owners and contractors.. 236
99TH ST, 203 West; Sullivan & Wurth against St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, owner; Hopkins & Roberts, contractors..... 119
111TH ST, 112 to 118 West; Hyman Ginsberg against Davies & Co., owners and contractors..... 18
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 32; Warren Tompkins against Thomas W. Murray, owner; Nicholas L. Demarest, contractor..... 32
MADISON AV, 1,768 and 1,770; T. C. J. Purcell Company against John F. Menke and Thomas C. and Susan Murray, owners and contractors..... 274
118TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Kirtland, Andrews & Co. against Sarah J. Steele, owners and contractors..... 235
STANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25 x125x irregular; Vermont Marble Company against Geacomo Pesciotta, owner and contractor..... 85
ST. ANN'S AV, 329 ft w of 144th St, 75x100; same against Alyea & Hughes, contractors..... 114
167TH ST, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 90x100; Ernest J. Kaltenbach against Charles and Martha Brogan, owners; Charles Brogan, contractor..... 229
WALES AV, 605 to 611; Joseph J. Spencer and Siegfried Bushmiller against Mary M. Gent, owner and contractor; Catherine B. Gent, contractor..... 84
26TH ST, 119 West; Schoenberg & Balken against John G. Norris, owner; John Meyer, contractor..... 80
WEST END AV, n e corner of 82d St, 100x102; De Hierapolis & Levy against William J. Merritt Company, owners; William J. Merritt, contractor..... 703

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws 1896.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; John F. Niebuhr on Edward A. Reynolds to A. H. Moore..... 408

BAGOT, William J., and another—Charles Kron..... 1,997
BRADY, Edward J.—William Mylins..... 68
BLUMAUER, Samuel, Marcus A. and Samuel F. Myers—Leopold Rosenberger and others..... 3,465
SAME—William H. Terhune..... 10,220
BACH, Benjamin—Caroline E. Marshall... 981
BLANCKENSEE, Morris—Emil Ney..... 212
BRAASE, William—Same..... 65
BOLDT, Frank—David Stevenson Brewing Company..... 872
BALLIN, Moritz and Louis—Ninth National Bank of New York..... 2,532
BROOKS, Arthur J. H.—E. Hamilton..... 203
CLARK, Herman, and J. W. Dwyer—J. Mahoney..... 36
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—H. L. Judd & Co..... 156
CODY, Patrick J.—L. G. Kirk..... 350
CAPPEL, Peter P.—T. Silverstone, assignee..... 123
CAMPBELL, John B.—R. A. Carrington... 321
SAME—A. Manners..... 221
SAME—R. A. Carrington..... 221
COHEN, Morris W.—E. C. Forster..... 350
CLAGETT, James M.—Central Gas and Electric Fixture Company..... 43
COLLINS, William E.—Charles B. Rouss.. 509
SAME—Clara F. Collins..... 817
SAME—George E. Hale..... 617
DAVIS, Edward T., and Robert L. Le Vere—J. E. Prindeble..... 447
DIETER, Frederick J.—J. A. Cantor, as receiver, &c., costs..... 147
CLAPBY, James—First National Bank of Rondout..... 416
COLLERAN, Michael and John—H. Berger and others..... 113
EDSON, Mary A., executrix—W. R. Huntington, costs..... 80
O'HEA, Michael—E. Ney..... 50
OLIGER, Nathan J.—Same..... 245
PALMER, Lowell M.—P. C. Ralli and another..... 289
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PHILLIPS, Waldorf H.—E. Roessert and another..... 102
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## SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.
s26-1aw6mS

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
o31-1aw6mSa

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City.
o10-1aw6mS

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street,

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .97⅝ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .29 |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .22½ |
| Cotton, middling | .07⅝ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .10 |
| Flour, Minnesota patent | $4.65 |
| Lard, prime | 4.10 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .26 |
| Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. | .04⅞ |
| Tallow, prime | .03¾ |
| Pork, mess | 8.50 |
| Beef hams | 17.50 |
| Beef, family | 9.00 |
| Sugar, granulated | .04⅝ |
| Iron, No. 1 foundry | 12.75 |
| Lead | 3.00 |
| Copper, lake ingot | 11.35 |

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 74⅛@76⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 76c; No. 2 red, 87⅝@90⅝c; No. 2 corn, 23@23¼c; No. 2 oats, 17⅜@18c; No. 2 rye, 39c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@78c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl., $6.90@$6.85; lard, per 100 lbs, $3.75@$3.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.80@$4.05; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard A, $4.26. Linseed Oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

## COTTON.

| | Open-ing. | High-est. | Low-est. | Clos-ing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 7.04 | 6.96 | 7.02@7.04 | |
| January | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.00 | 7.07@7.08 |
| February | 7.14 | 7.16 | 7.10 | 7.14@7.15 |
| March | 7.24 | 7.26 | 7.16 | 7.22@7.23 |
| April | 7.31 | 7.33 | 7.26 | 7.28@7.29 |
| May | 7.37 | 7.37 | 7.28 | 7.34@7.35 |
| June | 7.41 | 7.41 | 7.35 | 7.39@7.40 |
| July | 7.45 | 7.46 | 7.38 | 7.42@7.43 |
| August | 7.47 | 7.47 | 7.39 | 7.43@7.45 |

Market closed steady at 1 to 2 points decline. Transferable notices, 705 bales; total sales, 240,200 bales.

Exports, to Continent, 2,250 bales; sales, 651 bales; spinners, 151 bales; stock, 247,177 bales.

Total net receipts, 45,411 bales; thus far this week, 267,951 bales, against 268,030 bales last week and 228,454 bales last year. Exports to-day, to Great Britain, 13,420 bales; Continent, 12,380 bales; stock, 1,222,886 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 7¾c; middling Gulf, 7⅞c; sales, 651 bales, including 151 spinning and 500 contract.

Liverpool cable.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 10,000 bales, speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales; American, 25,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 5-32d; futures steady, buyers, 3-64 decline; closed irregular, 4½ to 5½ points net decline. January-February, 3628; February-March, 362b; March-April, 3628; April-May, 3624b; May-June, 3638s; June-July, 3638d; July-August, 3638s; August-September, 3624s; December, 401v; December-January, 3624s.

Manchester.—Yarns easier, but not quotably lower; cloths moderate demand.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement. Crop statement from Sept. 1, 1896, to Dec. 11, 1896: Port receipts, 4,075,144 bales, against 2,839,759 bales last year, 4,331,860 bales year before last, and 3,380,-135 bales for the same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada, 456,881 bales, against 453,375 bales last year, 688,955 bales year before last, and 459,518 bales for the same time in 1893; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 422,560 bales, against 504,541 bales last year, 429,341 bales year before last, and 372,389 bales for the same time in 1893; Southern mill takings, 33,141 bales, against 316,121 bales last year, 30,038 bales year before last, and 266,851 bales for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight during 102 days to date, 5,284,226 bales, against 4,113,796 bales last year, 5,750,194 bales year before last, and 4,478,888 bales for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight for the week, 334,778 bales, against 329,227 bales for the seven days ending Dec. 11 last year, 424,065 bales year before last, and 414,946 bales for the same time in 1893; crop brought into sight for the first eleven days of December, 534,206 bales, against 530,095 bales last year, 747,806 bales year before last, and 651,229 bales for the same time in 1893. From this week's figures are deducted, minus corrections, interior towns, 16,418 bales; ports, 1,106 bales, or a total of 17,380 bales. Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before, and in 1893, and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparison by weeks would take in 104 days of the season last year, 105 days year before last, and 102 days in 1893, against only 102 days this year.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6½c; net receipts, 9,935 bales; gross, 10,667 bales; exports, to the Continent, 14 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 438,708 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 89,605 bales; gross, 96,359 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,658 bales; to France, 23,400 bales; to the Continent, 71 bales; coastwise, 5,762 bales; sales, 24,100 bales; spinners, 1,239 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 9,154 bales; gross, 9,654 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,938 bales; sales, 514 bales; stock, 187,034 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 58,431 bales; gross, 60,684 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 28,533 bales; to France, 13,119 bales; to the Continent, 9,683 bales; coastwise, 5,011 bales; sales, 4,917 bales; spinners, 175 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net receipts, 2,878 bales; gross, 4,278 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,890 bales; to the Continent, 2,896 bales; coastwise, 2,000 bales; stock, 20,976 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,978 bales; gross, 12,033 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,890 bales; to the Continent, 2,896 bales; coastwise, 5,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 11.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 15-16c; receipts, 6,132 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,824 bales; to the Continent, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 1,795 bales; sales, 114 bales; stock, 52,186 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 26,643 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,824 bales; to the Continent, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 23,295 bales; sales, 1,383 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 1,510 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,297 bales; coastwise, 489 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,026 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 14,570 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,308 bales; coastwise, 7,305 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11.—Cotton irregular; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 3,629 bales; gross, 4,286 bales; shipments, 8,293 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 1,896, 166,004 bales; 1895, 150,340. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,997 bales; gross, 32,037 bales; shipments, 21,097 bales; sales, 10,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6 7-16c; receipts, 4,204 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 116,600 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 28,921 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,700 bales; to the Continent, 20,-568 bales; coastwise, 15,396 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; receipts, 3,577 bales; exports, coastwise, 804 bales; sales, none; stock, 60,558 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 11,970 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,271 bales; coastwise, 3,940 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 4,024 bales; stock, 22,790 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 7,487 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,982 bales; coastwise, 1,704 bales.

## FUTURES.

WHEAT.

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 86¾ | 87 | 86¼ | 86⅝ |
| January | 86 | 86⅞ | 86 | 86⅜ |
| March | 88⅜ | 88½ | 87⅜ | 87⅞ |
| May | 84⅝–⅞ | 85⅞ | 84⅜ | 85⅜ |
| July | 80 | 81¼ | 80 | 80¾ |

CORN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | | | | 29 |
| January | | | | 29½ |
| May | 31⅜ | 31⅞–32 | 31⅜ | 31⅞ |

OATS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| January | | | | 22⅞ |
| February | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| May | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ |

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 74⅝@... | 76⅝@... | 74⅝@... | 76 @... |
| May | 78¼@79¼ | 80½@... | 78¼@... | 79⅝@79¾ |
| July | 78¾@... | 78½@... | 78 @... | 78¼@... |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 22⅝@22⅞ | 23⅛@... | 22⅝@22⅞ | 22⅞@... |
| Jan. | 23 @... | 23½@... | 23 @... | 23@23¼ |
| May | 25⅝@... | 26 @... | 25⅝@... | 25⅞@26 |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 17⅛@... | 17⅛@... | 17⅛@... | 17⅛@... |
| May | 20¼@20⅜ | 20⅝@20⅝ | 20⅛@... | 20⅜@... |

Mess Pork, per bbl.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | $6.80 | $6.80 | $6.80 | $6.80 |
| Jan. | 7.07½ | 7.70 | 7.57½ | 7.57½ |
| May | 7.05 | 7.07½ | 7.85 | 7.87½ |

Lard, per 100 lb.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 8.72½ | 8.72½ | 8.70 | 8.70 |
| Jan. | 3.90 | 3.92½ | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| May | 4.12½ | 4.12½ | 4.02½ | 4.05 |

Short Ribs, per 100 lb.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 3.87½ | 3.87½ | 3.87½ | 3.87½ |
| Jan. | 3.90 | 3.90 | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| May | 4.05 | 4.05 | 3.97½ | 3.97½ |

## BREADSTUFFS.

### Wheat.

The wheat market sold on the curb Thursday night at 84c for May, but yesterday it was strong. The market during the latter hours of the session was very dull, but fairly steady, holding a good part of the early advance, and closed at ½@1c net gain. The market was influenced a little in the afternoon by reports of export business, which, however, failed to materialize. The increase in the primary movement is well held, and the gain over last week in five days is 813,000 bushels, while exports were lighter to-day, and the gain over last week has dropped to 380,000 bushels of wheat and 38,000 bbls of flour. Export sales were reported of 20,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms. No. 2 red was quoted nominally at 12c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, 2¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, 7c over May.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Government report was more bearish than the trade in wheat anticipated, and yet, in the face of that fact, the market fluctuated and closed with over 1c appreciation. Northwestern receipts were liberal at 537 cars, against 499 last Friday, and 969 a year ago. Chicago received 48 cars, and inspected out 61,871 bushels. Closing Continental cables were higher. Export clearances were moderate at 266,364 bushels. May wheat opened from 78⅞c to 79⅜c, advanced to 80¼c, closing at 79⅜@79⅝c, 1⅜@1¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 1½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 523,995 bushels; shipments, 346,875 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 140,770 bushels; shipments, 83,731 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—The Government report was without effect to-day on market conditions; May wheat opened unchanged at 77⅜c, advanced steadily to 78⅜@78¾c. It held close to the top prices after it had been realized in the first hour, the range of prices being about a half cent. The close was at 78½c, against 77⅜c yesterday. Cash Wheat—The best price obtainable for offerings of No. 1 Northern, spot, was 1¾c under May. There was a fairly good call for No. 1 Northern to arrive at 1½c under. No. 2 Northern was taken at 1½c under. No. 3 was very dull, the price ranging from 2½c to 4c under No. 1. Receipts, 440 cars; shipments, 33 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼c.

DULUTH, Dec. 11.—The wheat market opened at 80c, an advance of ½c; it fell off to 79¾c, and then advanced steadily to 80⅝c. A reaction followed, and the close was at 80½@80 bid. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 3 Spring, 71¼@72¼c; rejected, 69@69c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; December No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; May No. 1 Northern, 80½c bid.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Wheat opened steadier; May opened at 78⅜c, rose to 80¼c, and closed at 79¾c; December range, 3c below; sample wheat, 1@2½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 82c; No. 2 Northern, 79@80½c.

### Corn.

The market was very quiet. The primary receipts show a gain of 902,000 bushels in five days. The export movement in the same time shows an increase of 800,000 bushels. The future market closed at ⅛c advance. Cash corn was fairly steady. Sales were reported of 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 29c, elevator; 16,000 bushels for export, private terms, and 2,000 bushels rejected corn at 24@24½c, on elevator.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The wheat market was possessed of enough bull enthusiasm to supply anything lacking in the other grains. Corn was dull, however. Receipts were 195 cars. There was no withdrawals from store. Liverpool cables were ½d lower. Exports amounted to 225,-367 bushels. May corn opened from 25⅜c to 25⅝c, advanced to 26c, closing at 25⅞@26c, ⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 476,241 bushels; shipments, 384,024 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 293,135 bushels.

### Oats.

The market was quiet, but slightly steadier. Interior receipts have increased 1,027,000 bushels in five days. Receipts were a little larger to-day and the total for five days has increased 274,000 bushels. The market closed at unchanged to ¼c decline. Cash oats were dull. Sales were 58,000 bushels, as follows: 53,000 bushels track and ungraded 2 white, 22@23c, as to quality; 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 22⅜c. No. 2 oats quoted at 22⅛@22½c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 22¾c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The oats market presented but a dull appearance. There were no withdrawals from store. Export clearances amounted to but 580 bushels. May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady to ¼c per bushel higher.

### Flour.

The market was slightly better in tone, but not much better in business. Total sales were 10,010 packages, including 1,000 bbls winter patents, $5@$5.20; 250 sacks extra 2s, $3.40; 250 sacks superfine, $2.85; 2,510 bbls city patents, $5.20@$5.45; 1,250 bbls city clears, $5@$5.10; 125 bbls city extra, 1s, $4@$4.10; 125 bbls city fines, $3.25; 3,000 bbls Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; 300 bbls straights, $4.35; 500 bbls clears, $3.75@$3.85.

### Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market nominal; car lots State, 40@42c. BARLEY—Market is steady; new feeding quoted at 2⅝@2¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 38@40c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market inactive and buyers holding off.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; spot quoted at $1.35@$1.40. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 200 bbls at $2.85@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Quiet; $2.06@$2.15 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; white, 70@78c; fine yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 60@62c.

FEED—Dull. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100-lb, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 70@75c; hominy chop, 55@60c; cottonseed meal, 90c@$1; oilmeal, 90c@$1; city feed, 60c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Rye—The improvement in wheat was reflected in rye; receipts, 20 cars; No. 2 on the regular market sold at 39c, No. 3 at 38c; export clearances were 8,769 bushels. Futures were firm; May sold at 42¾@42½c; December was nominal at 39c. Barley was quiet; receipts were 70 cars; the range was from 23c to 35c for common to choice; fancy was quotable at 36@37c.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK—Steady; sales, 100 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.75@$10.50; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Unchanged. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$10. BEEF HAMS—Unchanged at $17.50@$18. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; 160-lb quoted at 4¾c; heavy to light, 4⅜@5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; 9@10 lb, 4¾c; 14 to 16 lb, 4½c; pickled shoulders easy at 4c; pickled hams steady at 8½@9c. TALLOW—Dull but steady at 3½c. Stearine quiet; lard, 4½c; oleo, 4¼c, nominal. LARD—Lower; sales prime steam, 750 tcs early, 4.15c, closing at 4.10c; city, 3.70c; refined lower; South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.40c; compound, 4½c; options closed at 4.10c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 57s 6d; prime mess firm at 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 48s 9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 29s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long, clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 29s; long, clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 28s; short, clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, firm at 26s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 21s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, steady at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime city dull at 23s 9d.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Product trading was of no interest or volume. May pork closed 15c lower; May lard and ribs each 7½@10c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 1s decline on hams. Receipts were fair and the shipments moderate. The cash market was firm.

## COFFEE.

Hamburg made a net gain of ¼@⅝ pfennig. Havre made a net gain of ⅝@1 franc. Our market closed with a net gain of 10 to 20 points, but quiet. Total sales were 11,000 bags. Exchanges included 500 bags December at $9.35 and 500 bags March at $9.40, sold together, and 5 points paid to exchange January for May. Stock of coffee in Havre is 362,000 bags, including 215,000 bags Brazilian, against 364,000 and 222,000 bags, respectively, last year. Rio exchange, 9 11-16d, against 8⅞d Thursday; Rio receipts, 7,000 bags; clearances for United States, 9,000 bags, and for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 407,000 bags; market weak. Santos receipts, 14,000 bags; stock, 747,000 bags; market quiet. The stock of coffee in Brazil is 1,144,000 bags.

## SUGAR.

The local market was without special interest, although a little business was transacted, which indicates a range of 3¼c for 96° test centrifugal, 2⅞c for 89° test muscovado, and 2⅝c for 89° test molasses sugar. 1,573 bags Demarara molasses sugar, basis 89° test, sold at 2⅝c, landed. The London market was quiet and steady on cane. Beet was quiet, with prices barely maintained. Refined sugar remained quiet, with prices unchanged.

## METALS.

TIN—Dull, with unimportant change. COPPER—Sale of 50,000 lbs of December was reported at $11.30, the market closing at $11.30@$11.50, and firm in tone. LEAD—Market quiet at $3.02½@3.05. SPELTER—Market quiet at $4.15@$4.25.

## NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 40,608 barrels; spirits of turpentine, 2,100 barrels; tar, 748 barrels. The market for resin was steady, with common to good strained quoted at $1.82½. Spirits of turpentine ruled quiet, with 27@28c quoted for regulars and machines. Tar and pitch unchanged, and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28c; sales, 1,006 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

## OILS.

The cottonseed oil market was fairly steady, without incident or note, except a few small sales of Summer yellow within the graded range. Prime crude, bbls, 21c, asked; off crude, here, 20@21c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter oil, 26½@27c; prime white Summer, 27@27½c; lard oil, 40@43c; linseed oil, American, raw, 33@34c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

## LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

BEEVES—Receipts, 154 cars, or 2,820 head—132 cars for exporters and slaughterers direct and 22 cars for the market, and 2 cars were held over yesterday. Trade was rather slow, but prices were generally rated steady, and the yards were cleared. Ordinary to prime native steers at $4.10@$4.80 per 100 lb, including 23 head to an exporter at $4.75; oxen and stags at $2.50@$4.15; bulls at $2.40@$2.85; cows at $1.25@$2.75; city dressed native sides steady at 6½@8¼c per lb, extra sides selling at 8½c. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef steady at 7½@8c per lb; American steers firm at 10½@11¼c per lb, dressed weight; and live sheep firm at 8@8c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,467 head, and 153 calves were held over yesterday, making 300 head on sale. Trade was slow and dragging at steady prices for good to choice veals, but coarse calves of all descriptions were weak. Poor to prime veals sold at $4@$6.50 per 100 lb; 10 head choice do at $7; a car of Indiana calves at $8; mixed and fed calves at $3@$3.50; dressed calves barely steady at 7@10c for city dressed veals; 6½@8¼c for country dressed; 4@5c for little calves and dressed grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 5,100 head—2 cars direct to butchers, 1 car for export alive, and 22 cars for the market. Demand less active and sheep were a fraction lower. Lambs opened weak and closed 15c lower than yesterday. Two and a half cars of stock unsold. Common to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.50 per 100 lb; 10 choice wethers at $4.50; good to prime lambs at $5@$5.37½; a deck of choice do at $5.50; culls at $3.50; 1 car of Canadian lambs at $5.37½; dressed mutton slow at 4½@7c per lb, and dressed lambs quiet at 7½@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 23 cars, or 4,285 head, including 33 head to be sold, and about 180 head were held over yesterday. Trade slow, but sellers were holding a trifle firm. Reported sales were at $3.40@$3.85 per 100 lb for good heavy to light hogs, and a bunch of light pigs sold at $4; country dressed lower at 3¾@4¼c for heavy weights, 4½@5c for medium do, and 5½@6c for light.

## PRICE AGREEMENT ABOLISHED.

### The Billet Pool Releases Members from Restrictions.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The Bessemer Steel Association (billet pool) of the United States adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon after a three days' session, with a declaration that until market conditions are more favorable there will be no arbitrary restrictions placed on members regarding prices.

All the differences were composed, for the present at least, as a result of the session, and all of the firms which had expressed dissatisfaction affirmed their approval of the action taken to harmonize the discord which had developed between themselves and some of the large tonnage firms. After the meeting this afternoon, Secretary Griscom issued the following statement:

"Owing to the condition of the iron and steel business at present, no fixed price has been arranged by the association for billets, slabs, and sheet bars covered by the association. However, the association continues intact, and the adjournment was taken with a harmonious feeling existing among the members."

The most persistent dissatisfied firm was the Bellaire (Ohio) Steel Company. It is represented that the company has a large stock of Bessemer ore, which had been purchased at a low price, and it felt that it could get along outside the pool, especially as the managers felt exasperated over the alleged violation of the mutual agreement entered into by all the firms, and which some of the larger companies were accused of violating.

On the other hand, some of the neighboring companies have a larger capacity and a smaller allotment percentage, but this is equalized by the fact that they manufacture their entire output into higher forms of manufacture, and therefore draw compensation from the pool treasury because they stay out of the general market. These firms desired that the pool continue in operation, and their representative worked hard to induce the dissatisfied members to relent from their announced intention to withdraw and succeeded in getting them to do so.

The effect of the release from the arbitrary price list is expected to give an inspiration to buyers to come into the market for future requirements, and the allotment basis is relied upon to give each firm an advantage which will redound to the good of all during the sluggish period, which is expected until after January. After that, or when the demand shall justify, it is predicted that the price agreement will be re-established.

### A Murderer Driven to Confession.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—George Erb, aged thirty-four, a stone mason, who formerly lived at Mechanicsburg, this State, called at Police Headquarters this afternoon and confessed his participation in a murder at Fort Smith, Ark., last March. He said he and a woman named Ella Hicks gave Edward Nutter, weighmaster, "knock-out" drops for the purpose of robbing him, and he subsequently died. Erb said he could not keep the secret longer. He is in jail.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | A. M. |
|---|---|
| Sun rises...7:15 | Sun sets...4:33 |
| Moon sets...12:02 | |

HIGH WATER DEC. 12.

| Sandy Hook. | Governors Island. | Hell Gate |
|---|---|---|
| 1:16 A. M. | 2:00 A. M. | 3:49 A. M. |
| 1:24 P. M. | 2:00 P. M. | 3:49 P. M. |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 12.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | Galveston | Dec. 4 |
| Asloun | Gibraltar | Nov. 29 |
| Gregory | Para | Nov. 29 |
| Iona | Shields | Nov. 21 |
| Kaiserin | Algiers | Nov. 24 |
| Kansas City | Savannah | Dec. 8 |
| Karlsruhe | Bremen | Dec. 28 |
| Lucania | Liverpool | Dec. 5 |
| Olympia | Gibraltar | Nov. 19 |
| Patria | Hamburg | Nov. 29 |
| Pauline | Shields | Nov. 18 |
| Santiago | Nassau | Dec. 8 |
| Sarnia | Gibraltar | Nov. 28 |
| Starlight | Swansea | Nov. 27 |
| St. Louis | Southampton | Dec. 5 |
| Trinidad | Bermuda | Dec. 10 |
| Valencia | Colon | Dec. 4 |
| Wells City | Swansea | Nov. 28 |
| Whickham | Swansea | Nov. 25 |

SUNDAY, DEC. 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aladdin | Hull | Nov. 22 |
| El Sud | New Orleans | Dec. 8 |
| La Bourgogne | Havre | Dec. 8 |
| Marengo | Newcastle | Nov. 28 |
| Tower Hill | London | Nov. 29 |

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Circassia | Glasgow | Dec. 4 |
| Hudson | New Orleans | Dec. 8 |
| Manuka | Gibraltar | Nov. 27 |
| Martello | Liverpool | Nov. 30 |
| Seminole | Jacksonville | Dec. 11 |
| Tauric | Liverpool | Dec. 4 |

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City | Swansea | Dec. 1 |
| Coro-Coro | Liverpool | Nov. 30 |
| Critic | Dundee | Dec. 1 |
| El Mar | New Orleans | Dec. 10 |
| Friesland | Antwerp | Dec. 5 |
| George Heaton | Gibraltar | Nov. 30 |
| Norge | Christiansand | Dec. 3 |
| Spaarndam | Rotterdam | Dec. 2 |

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Concho | Galveston | Dec. 9 |
| Mohawk | London | Dec. 3 |
| Philadelphia | La Guayra | Dec. 10 |
| Willehad | Bremen | Dec. 4 |
| Yucatan | Havana | Dec. 12 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinati'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Queen | Dec. 12 | Antwerp | 22 State St. |
| Ohio | Dec. 12 | Hull | 22 State St. |
| Mississippi | Dec. 12 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Venezuela | Dec. 12 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Orizaba | Dec. 12 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Lampasas | Dec. 12 | Galveston | Pier 20 E. R. |
| El Norte | Dec. 12 | N. Orleans | Pier 25 N. R. |
| Athos | Dec. 12 | Kingston | 24 State St. |
| Harald | Dec. 12 | Jamaica | 9 Stone St. |
| Ontario | Dec. 12 | London | 22 State St. |
| Umbria | Dec. 12 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| State of Cal. | Dec. 12 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Kansas City | Dec. 12 | Savannah | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Creole | Dec. 12 | N. Orleans | Pier 9 N. R. |
| Aips | Dec. 12 | Halifax | 24 State St. |
| Champagne | Dec. 12 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Masdam | Dec. 12 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Patria | Dec. 12 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Spree | Dec. 12 | Bremen | 3 Bowling Gr. |

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinati'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of B'm'g'm. | Dec. 15 | Savannah | Pier 34 N. R. |
| Seminole | Dec. 15 | Jacks'ville. | Pier 29 E. R. |
| Madiana | Dec. 15 | Wind'd Isl. | 39 Broadway. |
| St. Louis | Dec. 16 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Majestic | Dec. 16 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Noordland | Dec. 16 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Trinidad | Dec. 17 | Bermuda | 39 Broadway. |
| Colorado | Dec. 18 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Mohawk | Dec. 19 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Norwegian | Dec. 19 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Hudson | Dec. 19 | N. Orleans | Pier 9 N. R. |
| Ardanrose | Dec. 19 | Jeremie | 24 State St. |
| Idaho | Dec. 19 | London | 22 State St. |
| Sarnia | Dec. 19 | Naples | 61 Broadway. |
| Lucania | Dec. 19 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Circassia | Dec. 19 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Bourgogne | Dec. 19 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Hevellus | Dec. 19 | Pern'b'co | 301 Prod. Ex. |
| Spaarndam | Dec. 19 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Frausia | Dec. 19 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Gregory | Dec. 21 | N. Brazil | 88 Gold St. |
| Valencia | Dec. 21 | Colon | 29 Broadway. |
| Lahn | Dec. 22 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Philadelphia | Dec. 22 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Paris | Dec. 23 | S'th'mpton. | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Germanic | Dec. 23 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Friesland | Dec. 23 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Frausia | Dec. 26 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Mobile | Dec. 26 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Werkendam | Dec. 26 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Gascogne | Dec. 26 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Etruria | Dec. 26 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Anchoria | Dec. 27 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Havel | Dec. 29 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Fulda | Dec. 30 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| New York | Dec. 30 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Teutonic | Dec. 30 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Kensington | Dec. 30 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Zaandam | Dec. 31 | Amsterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Massachusetts | Jan. 2 | London | 1 Broadway. |
| Campania | Jan. 2 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Ethiopia | Jan. 2 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| Bretagne | Jan. 2 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Obdam | Jan. 2 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Prussia | Jan. 2 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Aller | Jan. 5 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Columbia | Jan. 6 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| St. Louis | Jan. 6 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Britannic | Jan. 6 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Westernland | Jan. 6 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Clive | Jan. 7 | N'ples, G'a. | 61 Broadway. |

### Arrived—New York, Friday, Dec. 11.

SS Clarissa Radcliffe, (Br.,) Parry, in ballast from Cardiff, Nov. 24, to Furness, Whitney & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS California, (Ger.,) Luneschloss, Hamburg Nov. 25 and Havre 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Vera Cruz Nov. 25, Tampico Dec. 1, Progreso 3d, and Havana 7th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Aarhuus, Gonaives Nov. 29, Miragoane 27th, Aquin 29th, Aux Cayes Dec. 1, Port au Paix 3d, Inagua 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Hilt, Barry Nov. 21, in ballast to Benmeri, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS El Monte, Parker, from New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS State of Texas, Itzen, Brunswick, Ga., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Marie, (Nor.,) Waage, Pilley's Island Dec. 3, with iron ore to Pim, Forwood & Kellock; vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS Mavida, (Br.,) Pompsett, Buenos

# FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

**Merchants' National Bank**
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

**Chemical National**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National**
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

**The State Trust Co.**
100 Broadway.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**Spencer Trask & Co.,**
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
**Investment Securities.**
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

**HOLLISTER & BABCOCK**
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BANKING HOUSE OF
**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
*BANK STOCKS.*
**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

**Simon Borg & Co.,**
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

**LEHMAN BROS.**
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and the Capital Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the Second Installment of the Assessment of 6 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds and of 3 per cent. on Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

First Mortgage Bonds not heretofore deposited will be received up to December 18, 1896, only on payment of penalty of 3 per cent.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York, December 11, 1896.

**TAX EXEMPT**
**CITY OF BROOKLYN**
(N. Y.)
REGISTERED 4s,
MATURING FROM 1920 TO 1932.
Price and particulars on application.
**BERTRON & STORRS**
40 Wall Street, New York.

**Municipal Bonds**
OF
**CHICAGO,**
4%, 4½%, and 5%,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
**N. W. Harris & Co.,**
15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
70 State St., Boston.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stock market stagnant. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.**

Less than 100,000 shares of stock were dealt in all day on the Stock Exchange yesterday. In that brief statement is a complete history of what Wall Street just now amounts to—so far as active elements are concerned.

⁂

It is beyond all question or doubt that at the moment nobody is disposed to go into the security market on any consequential scale.

Buyers hold off, determined to know that all elements of danger, so much hippodromed, have come to naught.

Sellers—professional bears—after pegging away for months, are ready finally, so it loks, to abandon the guerrilla tactics that have so far brought them no profits.

⁂

Much talk is heard of dreadful things that may come to pass through Congressional action; yet, as every informed man knows, there is no tangible basis for any such apprehension. Judged by mere precedent, Washington statesmanship, when most it threatens, does its least.

⁂

Meantime, it can be stated upon high authority that there are substantial reasons for expecting an awakening in quarters where any pronounced action would exert consequential effect. It will, indeed, not be strange if speedily we have new vim given to the market by aggressive undertakings upon the part of interests that have been a long time quiescent.

⁂

Government bonds closed ⅛ higher for the 4s, 1907, registered, and ⅛ lower for both the 5s. There were sales of $20,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 120⅛, and $10,000 do, coupon, at 120⅛.

⁂

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7.

⁂

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of eight shares of Importers and Traders' Bank stock at 536¼.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi., R. I. & P. | ½ | Col. & H. V. Coal, | |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1⅝ | all in. pd. | ⅝ |

STOCKS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Refs pf. | ½ | L. E. & W. pf. | 1½ |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 2 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1 |
| Chi. & Northwest. | ⅝ | Mo., K. & T. pf. | ½ |
| Del. & Hudson | 1½ | N. J. Central | ⅝ |
| Del., L. & W. | ½ | P. & R., all in. pd. | ⅝ |
| Erie, T. & T. | ½ | U. S. Cordage | ⅝ |
| General Electric | ⅝ | U. S. Cordage pf. | ⅝ |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 1⅛ | U. S. Cordage gtd. | 1 |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & W., Ind. gen. | 1 | Peo. & East. 1st | 2 |
| Erie prior lien | 1½ | Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st | 2 |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st | 1 | | |

BONDS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Long Isl. 4s | 1¼ | Texas Pacific 2d | 1 |
| N. P., O. & W. 5s | 1 | U. P. col. tr. 4½s, tr. | 2 |
| P. & R. 2d pf. inc. | 1¼ | U. S. Cordage 1st, tr. | 1 |
| Standard R. & T. 5s | 2½ | | |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates: 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,406,309; balances, $6,341,365; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $289,341.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and firm. Posted rates at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50c@$1 premium.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were without feature in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¾, and Atchison, ¼, to 14⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 57½; New York Central, ½, to 98; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96, and Reading, ⅛, to 14¼. Erie sold at 15⅝. St. Paul at 76¾, and Louisville and Nashville at 51½. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111½, for money, and ⅛, to 111⅝, for the account.

The open market price for gold bars has been advanced ½d, to 77s 11½d, on the heavy demand from the Continent. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 10c, and exchange on London at 25f 24½c.

## WALL STREET TALK.

This week makes a record for Stock Exchange dullness equaled only by midsummer holiday times. It is all the more wonderful when it is considered how close we are to the period of New Year's dividend and interest disbursements of at least $200,000,000.

⁂

Firms with branch houses elsewhere report even worse speculative business throughout the country.

⁂

Wall Street interests in the new Consumers' Gas Company profess to be not at all dismayed by the prospect of a veto by the Mayor, nor by the unfavorable comment that has been made upon their supposed methods.

Wall Street is paying attention to the pending suit in the New Jersey courts for the revocation of the Tobacco Trust's charter.

⁂

This is also true of the Bay State Gas receivership suit. There are people who believe that certain insiders are desirous of keeping the stock down.

⁂

Apropos of the proposed investigation into profits on the manufacture of illuminating gas, a dispatch from Boston says that during the past year the companies furnishing gas to that city have done so at an average cost of about 32 cents per 1,000 feet in the receiver.

⁂

Bullish talk on Colorado Fuel and Iron states that the earnings of that company for October were the best in its history.

⁂

The Chicago Stock Exchange is much dissatisfied with the world in general, and itself in particular, because dealings on its floor have dwindled to less than 1,000 shares per day. But what can the Chicago Stock Exchange expect? The Diamond Match-American Biscuit affair is not yet forgotten, and even in Chicago, the sowing of the wind must result in the natural harvest.

⁂

**There is a noticeable absence of Whisky Trust rumors. The tales of combinations and agreements seem to have been suddenly stilled. Is it the calm that precedes the storm?**

⁂

Philadelphia newspapers are praising their Union Traction Company for publishing "an honest report, even though it was a poor one."

⁂

Despite denials, dividend talk on Louisville and Nashville is still plenty. Many people profess to be quite confident that Louisville will become a 4 per cent. stock in the near future.

⁂

Room traders, headed by Mr. Weil, have turned buyers of Manhattan. On the Granger stocks, however, the professional element continues bearish.

⁂

The buying of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis yesterday appeared to be a covering movement. The clamor about poor earnings has subsided.

⁂

United States Rubber is coming in for its share of the bull talk. Boston houses are particularly confident on the stock, and a broker from that city at present in New York is authority for the statement that the Banigan opposition is all on paper.

⁂

Philadelphia houses are generally of the opinion that nothing of importance will come from the rumored trouble between the Reading Company and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania. They say that the story of the State Law Department's threat has but little foundation, and is only the enlargement of a very small matter, and is intended merely for stockjobbing purposes.

⁂

The Reorganization Committee of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, of which Frederic P. Olcott is Chairman, announces that the first mortgage bonds that have not yet been deposited under the terms of the plan of reorganization will be received up to Dec. 18 on the payment of a penalty of 3 per cent. The second installments of the assessments on the second mortgage income bonds and on the stock of the company are payable on Dec. 22, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, in this city, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., Lombard Street, London.

⁂

Said a prominent broker yesterday: "Here is the whole situation in a nutshell: Traders can control a market when the public is out. This is just the market that we are now having. One stock after another is becoming oversold. When the short interest gets unwieldy we shall have a smart recovery. Then the public will see prices going up and will come into the market. Then, and not until then, will we have the upward movement that every one is expecting."

⁂

The naturalness of the recent market for Sugar Trust stock was amply shown yesterday when its total transactions aggregated less than 6,000 shares, against the recent daily average of 30,000. On Thursday it took twenty-five railroad stocks to make up a total equal to the transactions in Sugar Trust. Yesterday its aggregate was below that of several other stocks. Can it be that the Stock Exchange laundry is about to be suspended?

## DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co. in their Weekly Review of Trade will say to-day:

Approach of holidays and doubt about the action of Congress put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict them. Speculation has been halting and timid. There is no sober-minded fear of foreign difficulty, but some have succeeded in imagining that Congress might go so far beyond the President's prudent message regarding Cuba as to embroil this country with Spain. Money is in abundant supply, lending to London continues, and there is nothing to cause less activity in general business except that the rush of orders deferred until after the election has not been continued. The volume of business shown by clearings has been for the week 5.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and 21.2 per cent. smaller than in 1892.

Money is still accumulating, $1,750,000 having come in from the interior this week, and rates are falling, much mill paper having been taken at less than 4 per cent.

The iron output Dec. 1 was 142,278 tons weekly, against 124,077 Nov. 1 and 216,797 a year ago, and unsold stocks reported were 31,901 tons smaller than Nov. 1, but these do not include stocks of the great steel companies. The entire industry is for the time demoralized by uncertainty regarding the great combinations. Until the future influence of these is better defined, narrow trading must be expected.

The boot and shoe industry has reached the point where many of the cutters are no longer needed, though in finishing there is enough to do until the holidays on orders taken before the main advance. Buff and glazed leather have dropped about a cent, with scarcely any demand, though sole and union are unchanged, and the weakness in hides, which have again fallen about 4.4 per cent., making 11.3 per cent. in three weeks, encourages jobbers to believe prices of boots and shoes cannot be maintained. Rubber receipts in December were 2,800 tons, and visible supply of Para is 2,948, fine being 82.12 cents, but manufacturers are holding off. Minor metals are generally weaker, tin at 12.90, copper at 11¼ for Lake, and lead at 2.95 cents. Aluminium has been reduced from 50 to 45 cents for ingots, ton lots, and 65 to 53 cents for rods, production having increased fourfold.

Textile industries are working a larger force than in October, but there is not much evidence of larger demand, and some kinds of goods are accumulating. As raw cotton is lower, some yielding in prices of staples is expected, and buying is on that account more restricted, a few qualities of goods having slightly declined. Print cloths are weak in tone, with enormous stocks. Woolen goods are not in better demand, and there is a general indisposition to make commitments ahead. Sales of wool in two weeks, 14,378,900 pounds, against 11,999,200 pounds last year and 10,852,700 pounds in 1892, are this year largely between traders, as the mills find at present little encouragement to buy, and London sales are a shade weaker. Quotations are not changed, though more frequent concessions are reported.

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

There has been no improvement in general trade this week, except in holiday specialties. At Augusta, Louisville, Nashville, Charleston, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, and Memphis the condition of business is unchanged. Like reports come from Cleveland, from Providence, Chicago, Omaha, and Duluth, where activity is confined to the retail demand for holiday goods and requests for staples continue moderate. The situation at Milwaukee, Galveston, and Birmingham, Ala., is characterized as disappointing, but at St. Paul and Minneapolis there is more active demand for drugs, groceries, shoes, and hats, and at Jacksonville, Savannah, Atlanta, and New Orleans for staple goods. Distribution of merchandise in Texas has been checked by those who have held back cotton, awaiting higher prices. Unseasonable weather has again delayed demand for Winter goods, and the approach of the period for stock-taking will prolong the season of dullness well into next month.

The tendency of prices is more conspicuously downward, noticeably for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, rails, hides, leather, flour, wheat, corn, oats, lard, cotton, and petroleum. Comparatively steady quotations are reported for raw wool, print cloths, lumber, pork, and sugar. Coffee is higher. Many who have been extremely bullish as to wheat prices regard a reaction as likely, notwithstanding the outlook for greater firmness and higher quotations during the latter than in the first half of the current cereal year. The collapse or impending dissolution of iron and steel pools or combinations encourages a belief that prices for those metals will range lower. This causes buyers to withhold orders. The demand for leather and morocco has fallen off, and a number of factories have been closed. Dry goods are depressed by the large stocks of print cloths in the hands of manufacturers, and although some New England woolen mills are well supplied with orders, there is no revival in woolen manufacturing. Some makers are waiting for the goods market to start up.

Bank clearings show the expected falling off, amounting to $1,065,780,000, or 15 per cent. less than in the preceding week and 6 per cent. less than in the second week of December, 1895. Compared with the corresponding week in 1894, the gain is about 4 per cent., but it is about 16 per cent. when comparison is made with the like week in 1893. Contrasted with the corresponding period in 1892, when the volume of business was large, this week's decrease amounts to 27 per cent. Decreases are also shown when comparisons are made with similar weeks in 1891 and 1890.

There were 381 business failures reported in the United States this week, another increase, as compared with the average of recent weeks; 22 more than last week, 68 more than in the like week one year ago, but 2 less than in the second week of December, 1894, although 44 more than in the corresponding period in 1893. As compared with the like week in 1892, the increased number of failures this week is 83.

## COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its review of the coal and iron trades, will say to-day:

The anthracite coal trade during the past week has been very quiet, and general conditions, so far as prices are concerned, remain as previously reported. Orders for stove coal at $4.10 on board would not be turned down by any of the producers. Chestnut coal is very slow, and is rapidly accumulating, so that purchasers can obtain it almost at their own price. Egg coal is in best demand, and the September schedule is more nearly realized on this size than on any of the others. The sale for pea and buckwheat coal is still very limited, but is reported to be picking up to a slight extent. Weather conditions remain unfavorable to an increase of business, and until ice and snow come to stay, an improved trade need not be looked for. The tonnage for December is a point upon which little information is obtainable, but 3,500,000 tons is now the figure received from some sources. It appears to be the general desire to make it as large as circumstances will warrant.

⁂

The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade is very little changed from our last report. There seems to be an inclination to close up, where it is possible, any uncontracted balances by people who have held the first part or parts of contracts. There are a few more orders coming from the far East than last week, which have about made up for any falling off in shipments to the Sound ports. The effort is still to ship to the latter points from the lower shipping ports, as the ocean freight rates from them are more advantageous than from the New York Harbor shipping ports.

New York Harbor trade is unchanged and keeps on in about its regular volume. Trade local to the shipping ports is quiet, though some small shipments are being made. There is some small South American business doing.

Transportation of mines to tide is good; also on all-rail shipments. Car supply is up to all demands.

In the coastwise vessel market the demand for vessels is slightly in excess of the supply, and some of the smaller class of vessels are seeking and securing charters to ports near the homes of Captains to lay up for the Winter.

⁂

The general current of business is good, considering that December is usually a dull month in the iron trade. A fair amount of business is reported and the furnaces and mills make a much better showing than they did a month ago.

The pig-iron movement is improving; though, as we anticipated, prices are not rising. The quantity of iron stored and held for speculation will prevent any material change in this respect.

The meeting of the Rail Association is looked forward to with much interest, and there are all sorts of reports as to the probable action on prices for next year; but none of them have much basis. There is a general impression that a lower price will be made; but this is quite possibly a mistaken one.

Interest this week is chiefly in the troubles of the steel billet pool, which appears to be undergoing a general break-up. Several companies have withdrawn, charging underhand and unfair dealing; pool prices are not maintained, and billets are being offered at prices considerably lower than those fixed by the association. A meeting is being held in Pittsburg to see what can be done, but it does not seem possible now to stop the disintegration, or to re-establish the pool on a solid foundation.

⁂

The local market is quiet in most directions, as it is usually at this season. The structural department is showing some activity, and some large contracts are under discussion. The reported decision of the Metropolitan Traction Company to change three of its lines from horse to electric traction of the underground type will make a good deal of work, and there is a corresponding amount of talk about the contracts.

## A PUNCTURED BOOM.

Many developments have lately been promised in Wall Street by stock market interests identified with Leather Trust quotations, and some patient waiters for a boom are not quite as rich as they expected to be in these times approaching Christmas. For them, and for many others in Wall Street, there will be interest in the following from Boston:

Now that hides have gone down from their perch and are a little nearer a fair quotation based upon their actual movement and supply, they are somewhat steadier in tone. Not a few of the tanners assert that a further decline must ensue if the leather market is forced off on account of the reduction in hide prices.

It is a recognized condition of the hide and leather situation that the price for leather is not proportioned to the quotations for hides, or at least has not been so during the greater part of the past six months. It is also realized by all the various interests that the one thing to be desired in the market for both hides and leather is stability, and attempts to boom prices without any justification in the condition of trade are met by more determined opposition this year than ever before.

This has had its effect upon the packers, and rather than accumulate their take-off they have made concessions.

In green calfskins, says Page's latest bulletin, the market continues firm, with an active demand and with stocks practically exhausted in all the leading markets of this country. It is a fact, nevertheless, that tanners find themselves unable to secure an advance in finished skins commensurate with the advance in the raw material, and we do not, therefore, look for any further improvement in green calfskins until some favorable change occurs in the leather market.

In hides there is considerable uncertainty as to the future of this commodity. The boom has evidently been punctured.

## BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65¾. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 65⅝.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 51@52.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 530,097.86 ounces of silver bullion, against which 530 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 520 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date. | $50,963,933 |
| Imports for same period, | 79,743,731 |
| Net imports | $28,779,778 |
| Net exports to date, 1895 | 61,771,929 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 60,664,055 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 9,082,055 |

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Bodie sold at .58, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 100 Chollar at .95, 700 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 100 Mexican at .46, 100 Ophir at .97, 200 Potosi at .61, 300 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Standard at 1.30, 200 Sierra Nevada at .38, and 100 Union Consolidated at .36.

## FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company announces that it has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 1.

—N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they are prepared to buy and sell 4½, and 5 per cent. municipal bonds of Chicago.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Oriental Bank, Columbia Bank, Greenwich Bank, Pacific Bank, Twelfth Ward Bank, Nassau Bank, Germania Bank, Eleventh Ward National Bank, Home Bank, Plaza Bank, and Bank of America.

—Holders of Central Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage gold bonds maturing Jan. 1 are notified that the right to avail of the privilege of extension, as announced, expires Dec. 15, up to which date Messrs. Speyer & Co. give notice that they are prepared to receive bonds, which will then be stamped and new coupon sheets attached free of charge.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 95 | .. |
| Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s | 106½ | 110 |
| American Bank Note | 40 | 42½ |
| American Typefounders' Company | 33 | 38 |
| Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip | 106 | .. |
| Barney & Smith common | 10 | 13 |
| Boston & New York Air Line pf. | 102 | 105 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 198 | 202 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 104 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 107 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 112 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 106 |
| B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s | 107½ | .. |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 172 | 174 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 65 | 70 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 5 | 7½ |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 100 | 105 |
| ‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s | .. | 105 |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 107 | 109 |
| *Buffalo Street Railway stock | .. | 78 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 62 | 66 |
| Central & South American Telegraph | 118½ | 120½ |
| Central Cross-Town | 200 | .. |
| Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s | 88½ | 90 |
| Central Park, North & East River | 155 | 165 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 110½ | .. |
| Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock | .. | 1 |
| Columbus Gas | 67 | 70 |
| Commercial Cable Company stock | 165 | 168 |
| Coney Island Jockey Club stock | 70 | .. |
| Consolidated Car Heating stock | 27 | 37 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | .. | 85 |
| Consolidated Gas of New Jersey | .. | 16 |
| Consolidated Ice pf. | 75 | 85 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 71 | 77 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 99 | 102 |
| †Cramps' Shipyard stock | 45 | 55 |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. | 97½ | .. |
| Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. | .. | 170 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s | 112½ | 114 |
| ‡D., D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip | 100 | 102 |
| Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn | 98 | 100 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 325 | 345 |
| Ensley Land Company | ¼ | 1 |
| Equitable Gas Company of New York | 200 | 208 |
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 82½ | 86½ |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s | 84½ | 87½ |
| ‡42d St., Man. & St. N'cholas Av. | .. | 57 |
| ‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 112 | .. |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 58 | .. |
| Georgia State 4½s, 1915 | 112½ | 115 |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 105 | .. |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 59 | 62 |
| Grand Rapids Gas 1st | 89½ | 91½ |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | .. | 77 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 98 | 100½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 3 | 6 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 25 | 33 |
| ‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s | 101 | .. |
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 50 | 55 |
| ‡Hoboken Ferry 5s | 94 | 96 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 55 | 60 |
| †Indianapolis Gas stock | 130 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 103 | 105 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 70 | 75 |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 105 | .. |
| †Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 5 |
| †Iron Steamboat 6s | 60 | .. |
| Journeay & Burnham | .. | 37 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | .. | 90 |
| Kings County Elevated R. R. stock | 2 | 5 |
| Kings County Traction | 41 | 43 |
| Knickerbocker Ice Company | 90 | .. |
| Lafayette Gas stock | 84 | 89 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 85 | 89 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 62 | 65 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s | 72 | 75 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 103 | 106 |
| Louisville, N. A. & Chi. & I. 6s | 102 | .. |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 12 |
| †Madison Square Garden 2d | 69 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907 | 104 | .. |
| Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915 | 103 | .. |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 103 | .. |
| Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago) | 45 | 49 |
| Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago) | 60 | 62½ |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Company | 12 | 14 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf. | 50 | 53½ |
| Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds | 84½ | 87 |
| Mutual Gas Company of New York | 235 | 245 |
| National Wall Paper stock | .. | 80 |
| ‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs | ¾ | 2 |
| New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds | 20 | .. |
| N. J. & N. Y. R. R. | 2½ | 5 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 43 | 44 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 70 | 75 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 105 | 106 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols | 94 | 96 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock | 46 | 48½ |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 122 | 125 |
| N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock | 117 | .. |
| N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock | 43 | .. |
| N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d | 8 | .. |
| New York Air Brake Company | 14 | .. |
| New York Biscuit Company 6s | 102 | 105 |
| Nicaragua Canal Construction (new) | 2 | 8 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 158 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock | 105 | 110 |
| ‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s | 101 | .. |
| †N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock | 85 | .. |
| †Oswego & Syracuse R. R. | 195 | 205 |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 67 | 72 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 317 | 327 |
| Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock | 15½ | 16½ |
| P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock | 120 | 125 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable | 92½ | 95 |
| †Pratt & Whitney | 3 | 7 |
| ‡Pratt & Whitney pf. | .. | 65 |
| Retsof Mining Company bonds | 39 | 45 |
| Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st | 83 | 87 |
| Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common | 32 | 37 |
| Safety Car Heating & Light Co. | 70 | 80 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 145 | 155 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 190 | .. |
| †Southern & Atlantic Telegraph | 85 | .. |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 58 | 61½ |
| Standard Gas | 83 | 86½ |
| Standard Gas pf. | 107 | 111 |
| †Standard Gas 1st | 109½ | .. |
| *Standard Oil Trust | 255 | 256 |
| ‡Steinway Railway 6s | 112 | 115 |
| Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co. | .. | 40 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st | 92 | .. |
| Texas & Pacific Coal stock | .. | 48 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 163 | 164 |
| †Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf. | 7 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries | .. | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | .. | 45 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 30 | 34 |
| Union Ferry stock | 62 | 64 |
| †Union Ferry 5s | 101 | 103 |
| ‡Union Railway 1st 5s | 101½ | .. |
| Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry) | .. | 102 |
| Union Typewriter | 7 | 9 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 85 | 88 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 67 | 73 |
| †Union Electric Light & Power 1st | 72 | 77 |
| Wagner Car Company | 156 | 159 |
| Western Gas Company | 63 | 65 |
| ‡Western Gas Company bonds | 90 | 92 |
| Worcester Traction | 18½ | 19¾ |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 93½ | 95½ |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 75 | 79 |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG— | | | |
| Mileage | 340 | 340 | 340 |
| 1st week Dec. | $64,101 | $59,748 | $57,244 |
| From July 1 | 1,729,967 | 1,342,016 | 1,454,051 |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 6,444 | 6,346 | 6,327 |
| 1st week Dec. | $381,000 | $452,000 | $382,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 19,096,392 | 17,470,395 | 17,579,314 |
| CHESAPEAKE & OHIO— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,360 | 1,360 | 1,360 |
| 1st week Dec. | $198,826 | $213,796 | $190,598 |
| From July 1 | 4,530,206 | 4,488,626 | 4,974,278 |
| CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 521 | 521 | 516 |
| 1st week Dec. | $105,400 | $92,100 | $96,306 |
| From July 1 | 1,726,716 | 1,856,058 | 1,674,400 |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 3,127 | 3,127 | 2,888 |
| Month Nov. | $1,871,491 | $2,157,388 | $1,842,031 |
| From July 1 | 9,346,158 | 9,422,644 | 8,076,520 |
| KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT— | | | |
| Mileage | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1st week Dec. | $4,902 | $4,821 | $3,321 |
| From Jan. 1 | 316,222 | 261,761 | 238,072 |
| LAKE ERIE & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 725 | 725 | 725 |
| 1st week Dec. | $58,418 | $62,405 | $65,344 |
| From Jan. 1 | 3,112,217 | 3,263,231 | 3,101,567 |
| LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 372 | 372 | 372 |
| 1st week Dec. | $28,768 | $27,991 | $23,623 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,404,034 | 1,374,177 | 1,316,517 |
| MEXICAN CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,860 | 1,860 | 1,847 |
| 1st week Dec. | $211,572 | $208,954 | $175,751 |
| From Jan. 1 | 9,452,886 | 8,796,403 | 7,838,465 |
| MEXICAN NATIONAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 1,219 | 1,219 | 1,219 |
| 1st week Dec. | $108,863 | $82,750 | $82,212 |
| From Jan. 1 | 4,674,776 | 4,043,762 | 3,974,651 |
| MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS— | | | |
| Mileage | 370 | 370 | 370 |
| 1st week Dec. | $40,367 | $39,804 | $37,786 |
| From July 1 | 961,386 | 1,021,373 | 896,170 |
| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,197 | 2,060 | 1,723 |
| 1st week Dec. | $268,625 | $249,531 | $238,173 |
| From July 1 | 5,676,581 | 5,135,926 | 5,498,409 |
| MISSOURI PACIFIC— | | | |
| Mileage | 4,936 | 4,900 | 4,987 |
| 1st week Dec. | $425,000 | $490,000 | $443,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 20,355,000 | 21,102,000 | 20,383,000 |
| CENTRAL BRANCH— | | | |
| Mileage | 388 | 388 | 388 |
| 1st week Dec. | $17,000 | $15,000 | $10,000 |
| From Jan. 1 | 726,000 | 571,000 | 712,000 |
| NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 477 | 477 | 477 |
| 1st week Dec. | $54,224 | $66,487 | $61,154 |
| From July 1 | 1,877,322 | 1,808,480 | 1,779,578 |

# THE BANK STATEMENTS

## For the Quarter Ended Dec. 9, 1896.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK,

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $1,239,486.80 |
| Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers) | | 17,800.00 |
| Overdrafts, as per schedule | | 439.67 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, (schedule) | | 177,367.64 |
| Banking house and lot, as per schedule | $80,000 | |
| Other real estate, as per schedule | 6,700 | 86,700.00 |
| Stocks and bonds, as per schedule | | 461,866.14 |
| Specie, as per schedule | | 267,371.59 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 163,890.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $89,762.86 | |
| Other items carried as cash, as per schedule | 24,529.18 | 114,292.04 |
| | | $2,529,213.88 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 300,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, as follows, viz.: | |
| Discount ..... $26,050.42 | |
| Interest ..... 6,982.35 | |
| Other profits .... 92,340.81 | |
| | $126,279.58 |
| Less current expenses ..... $19,506.44 | |
| | 19,506.44 |
| | 106,773.14 |
| Due depositors, as follows, viz.: | |
| Deposits subject to check ..... | $1,503,325.56 |
| Demand certificates of deposit ..... | 300.00 |
| Certified checks ..... | 17,258.16 |
| | 1,520,883.72 |
| Due savings banks ..... | 300,446.94 |
| Unpaid dividends ..... | 1,110.08 |
| | $2,529,213.88 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the eleventh day of December, 1896, before me. [Seal.] E. KEHOE, Notary Public, (No. 12.) N. Y. County.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $2,410,033.32 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | | 419,141.06 |
| Banking house and lot | $120,000.00 | |
| Other real estate | 8,968.00 | 128,968.00 |
| Bonds | | 47,430.65 |
| Specie | | 418,581.54 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 492,008.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $199,960.68 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 13,516.84 | 213,477.52 |
| U. S. Red. agency | | 3,000.00 |
| | | $4,132,640.09 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $422,700.00 |
| Surplus fund | 205,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 277,476.49 |
| Due depositors | 3,226,758.60 |
| Unpaid dividends | 705.00 |
| | $4,132,640.09 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of the PACIFIC BANK, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. E. H. COOK, Notary Public.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $171,272.53 |
| Overdrafts | | 1.92 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $11,910.24 | |
| Due from approved reserved agents | 58,263.13 | 70,178.37 |
| Banking house and lot | | 50,000.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 287,737.05 |
| Specie | | 63,965.53 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 55,920.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $19,264.43 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 449.40 | 19,713.83 |
| Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: | | |
| Exchange | | 2.18 |
| | | $718,786.41 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $100,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 78,013.64 |
| Due depositors | 540,772.77 |
| | $718,786.41 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of The Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. RICHARD S. TREACY, Notary Public, New York County.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $1,376,680.78 |
| Liability of Directors, (as makers) | | 57,625.96 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,068.04 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $192,679.29 | |
| Due from approved reserved agents | 366,958.53 | 559,637.82 |
| Real estate | | 142,181.00 |
| Bonds and mortgages | | 22,500.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 263,608.75 |
| Specie | | 71,872.65 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 98,150.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| City drafts | | 13,043.12 |
| | | $2,606,374.12 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 25,569.49 |
| Due depositors | 1,901,085.43 |
| Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | 24,516.12 |
| Due savings banks | 35,253.08 |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New York | 30,000.00 |
| | $2,606,374.12 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. GEORGE STOLL, Notary Public, Westchester County.

[Seal.] Certificate filed in New York County.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $912,481.52 |
| Liability of Directors, (as makers) | | 21,606.66 |
| Overdrafts | | 407.47 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $24,977.22 | |
| Due from approved reserved agents | 47,820.07 | 72,797.29 |
| Banking house and lot | $45,000.00 | |
| Other real estate | 1,075.00 | 46,075.00 |
| Bonds and mortgages | | 8,248.27 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 126,542.02 |
| Specie | | 107,258.00 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 64,195.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $62,414.90 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 109.27 | 62,524.17 |
| | | $1,422,135.40 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $100,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 223,965.15 |
| Due depositors | 1,098,118.25 |
| Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: | |
| Unpaid dividends | 52.00 |
| | $1,422,135.40 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. JOE. W. SWAINE, Notary Public, Kings Co.

[Seal.] Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PLAZA BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $785,013.57 |
| Overdrafts | | 217.25 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | | 122,699.30 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 60,234.09 |
| Specie | | 67,307.37 |
| U. S. legal tender and circulating notes of National banks | | 49,450.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $76,381.19 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 2,891.73 | 79,272.92 |
| Furniture and fixtures | $6,192.55 | |
| Building account, 2 and 4 East 58th St. | 8,500.00 | 14,692.55 |
| | | $1,178,887.05 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $100,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 100,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 5,947.89 |
| Due depositors | 952,045.49 |
| Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | 20,893.67 |
| | $1,178,887.05 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 703 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. E. H. COOK, Notary Public.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $2,337,127.76 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers | | 339,272.93 |
| Real estate | | 49,600.00 |
| U. S. and other bonds | | 71,420.00 |
| Specie | | 203,774.71 |
| U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks | | 461,319.00 |
| Bills and checks for next day's exchanges | | 155,253.13 |
| Furniture and fixtures | | 6,000.00 |
| | | $3,623,767.53 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 250,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 26,761.84 |
| Due individual depositors | 2,833,672.19 |
| Due trust companies, banks, and bankers | 8,641.26 |
| Unpaid dividends | 867.26 |
| Collateral account | 3,824.98 |
| | $3,623,767.53 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of The Nassau Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. M. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. RAPHAEL M. MATTESON, [Seal.] (47) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $464,545.57 |
| Liability of Directors, (as makers) | | 27,000.00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | | 68,544.43 |
| Banking house and lot | | 16,000.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 430,394.40 |
| Specie | | 117,680.71 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 68,005.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | | 86,308.23 |
| | | $1,228,478.40 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 158,362.59 |
| Due depositors | 787,350.88 |
| Due savings banks | 82,749.93 |
| Unpaid dividends | 15.00 |
| | $1,228,478.40 |

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. WM. JNO. BARR, [Seal.] Notary Public, (25,) New York County.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $3,082,389.04 |
| Liability of Directors, (as makers) | | 96,500.00 |
| Overdrafts | | 643.68 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $56,697.14 | |
| Due from approved reserved agents | 304,319.82 | 361,016.96 |
| Banking house and lot | 58,000.00 | |
| Other real estate | 124,900.00 | 182,900.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 373,364.25 |
| Specie | | 536,661.52 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 170,797.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $169,405.02 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 13,541.21 | 182,946.23 |
| | | $4,937,218.68 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 600,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 79,914.47 |
| Due depositors | 4,057,304.21 |
| | $4,937,218.68 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. G. F. KRAPP, (56)

[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. City.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $855,892.12 |
| Liability of Directors, (as makers) | | 46,412.78 |
| Overdrafts | | 2,324.00 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | $23,451.84 | |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 85,778.83 | 109,230.67 |
| Banking house and lot | $228,378.87 | |
| Other real estate | 59,755.86 | 288,134.73 |
| Bonds and mortgages | | 45,526.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 4,380.00 |
| Specie | | 13,889.59 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 70,625.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $47,712.15 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 2,526.62 | 50,238.77 |
| | | $1,486,653.66 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 100,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 37,345.16 |
| Due depositors | 1,022,548.28 |
| Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | 50,000.00 |
| Due savings banks | 75,320.22 |
| Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: | |
| Unpaid dividends | 1,440.00 |
| | $1,486,653.66 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of The Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWD. P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. THOS. CRAWFORD, (80.)

[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

### QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $16,285,887.69 |
| Liability of Directors, (as makers) | | 57,500.00 |
| Overdrafts | | 313.57 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | | 1,083,635.19 |
| Banking house and lot | | 900,000.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 542,414.23 |
| Specie | | 2,304,884.77 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 3,121,369.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $4,350,684.54 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 84,034.55 | 4,434,719.00 |
| | | $28,730,223.54 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $1,500,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 2,250,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 258,398.01 |
| Due depositors | 16,013,670.57 |
| Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | 6,287,323.55 |
| Due savings banks | 2,416,991.41 |
| Unpaid dividends | 3,840.00 |
| | $28,730,223.54 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of December, 1896, before me. CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—Dullness was the only feature of the local market for stocks, and fluctuations in prices were narrow and without any significance. There was absolutely no feature.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

| | Friday. Bid. | Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 37 | 37½ | 37 | 38 |
| Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock. | 66 | 67½ | 66 | 67 |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt. | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf. | 35½ | 36 | 35½ | 36 |
| Chicago P. & P. Co. | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Chi. F. & P. Co. pf. | 49 | 50 | 49 | 51 |
| Chi. S.S. R.T., (Alley L.) | 2 | | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Chi. City Railway | 225 | 230 | 223 | 228 |
| Chicago Telephone | 172 | 180 | 172 | 176 |
| Diamond M. of Illinois | 122½ | 123¾ | 120 | 121 |
| Lake St. Elev. Ry. | 21½ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21½ |
| Metropolitan Elevated | 15 | 15½ | 15 | 16 |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. | 14 | 15½ | 14 | 15 |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf. | 35½ | 36½ | 36 | 37 |
| New York Biscuit | 54½ | 55 | 55½ | 56 |
| North Chi. St. R. R. | 209 | 212 | 206½ | 206 |
| National Railway | 106 | 107 | 106 | 106 |
| Street's W. S. S. Car L. | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15½ |
| Street's W.S.S. C. L. pf. | 57 | 62 | 56 | 62 |
| West Chi. St. R. R. | 94 | 95 | 93 | 94 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s. | .. | .. | 99 | 99½ |
| Chi. Dock Co. 5s. | 97 | 99 | 97½ | 99 |
| Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s. | 106 | 109 | 106 | 109 |
| C. & S.S. R.T.R.R.1st 5s. | 57 | 59 | 57 | 58½ |
| C. & S. S. R.T.R.R.ext.5s. | 34 | 37 | 33 | 36 |
| Chi. City Ry. 4½s. | 100½ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Chi. Board of Trade 5s. | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 |
| Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s. | 92⅝ | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92⅞ |
| Con. Gas Light 5s. | 83½ | 84½ | 83½ | 84½ |
| Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s. | 73 | 73¾ | 73 | 73¾ |
| Metropolitan Elevated 5s. | 58¾ | 60 | 58¾ | 59 |
| North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s. | 99½ | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s. | 102½ | 104 | 02½ | 103½ |
| W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s. | 100¾ | 101¼ | 100¾ | 101¼ |
| W. C. St. R. R. deb. 5s. | 96 | 97 | 96 | 98¾ |
| Chicago Edison 6s. | 115 | 118 | 115 | 118 |


### INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

### DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.


## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 11, 1896.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | 52¼ | 10 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | ..... |
| 12⅞ | 13½ | 2,380 | American Spirits Mfg. | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 12⅞ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 29⅝ | 270 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 116¼ | 116⅜ | 5,761 | American Sugar Refs. | 116¼ | 116⅞ | 116¼ | 116½ | + ¼ |
| 102 | 103½ | 258 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf. | 103½ | 103½ | 103 | 103 | — ½ |
| 75½ | 75½ | 540 | American Tobacco | 75 | 75⅝ | 75 | 75⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 101¼ | 103 | 220 | Am. Tobacco pf. | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | ..... |
| .. | .. | 800 | Am. Tobacco, scrip | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅜ | ..... |
| 14½ | 14¼ | 400 | At., T. & S.F., all in.pd. | 14¼ | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | ..... |
| 22⅜ | 22⅞ | 1,400 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 23 | 23 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | ..... |
| 14⅜ | 15 | 50 | Baltimore & Ohio | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ¼ |
| 11 | 11¼ | 600 | Bay State Gas | 10¾ | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 90 | 91 | 100 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | ..... |
| .. | 61 | 100 | Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | —2 |
| 48¾ | 49¾ | 5 | Canada Southern | 49½ | 49⅞ | 49⅛ | 49⅜ | ..... |
| 55½ | 56 | 105 | Canadian Pacific | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | ..... |
| 16⅞ | 17¼ | 505 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 77⅜ | 77⅝ | 9,105 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 77¾ | 77⅞ | 77⅛ | 77½ | — ¼ |
| 74 | 74⅛ | 3,220 | Chicago Gas | 74 | 74¼ | 73¾ | 74 | ..... |
| 5⅜ | 5⅞ | 200 | Chi. Great Western | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 74⅜ | 74½ | 6,990 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 74½ | 74¾ | 74¼ | 74½ | — ⅛ |
| 130 | 131 | 15 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 131 | 131 | 130 | 130 | ..... |
| 105 | 103½ | 250 | Chicago & Northw. | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ¾ |
| 68⅝ | 68⅞ | 2,700 | Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac. | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68⅛ | 68¾ | + ⅞ |
| .. | .. | 35 | Chicago Stock Yards | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | ..... |
| 27¼ | 28 | 719 | C., C., C. & St. Louis | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | +1⅝ |
| 25¼ | 25¾ | 200 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ..... |
| 5¼ | 6 | 300 | C. & H. C., all in. pd. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅝ |
| 18½ | 19 | 800 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | — ¼ |
| 154½ | 155 | 1,610 | Consolidated Gas Co. | 154½ | 154¾ | 153¾ | 154½ | ..... |
| 125⅞ | 127 | 110 | Delaware & Hudson | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125¼ | — ½ |
| 156 | 158½ | 200 | Del., Lack. & Western. | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | — ½ |
| 100⅜ | 101½ | 130 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | — ⅝ |
| 34 | 35 | 60 | Erie 1st pf. | 33⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | ..... |
| 20 | 21 | 5 | Erie 2d pf. | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | ..... |
| 65¾ | 66¼ | 415 | Erie Tel. & Tel. | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66 | 66 | — ½ |
| 32 | 32¼ | 9,195 | General Electric | 32¾ | 33 | 31½ | 32 | — ¾ |
| 43 | 45 | 100 | Illinois Steel Co. | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | —1¼ |
| 27½ | 28 | 20 | Iowa Central pf. | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| 24 | 24½ | 100 | Laclede Gas | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅝ |
| 18¼ | 19½ | 200 | Lake Erie & Western. | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 70 | 72 | 200 | Lake Erie & W. pf. | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | —1½ |
| 154½ | 155 | 60 | Lake Shore | 153⅝ | 155⅜ | 155 | 155 | ..... |
| 48 | 52 | 495 | Long Island | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ..... |
| 49⅜ | 50 | 2,880 | Louisville & Nashville. | 50 | 50½ | 49¾ | 49¾ | — ⅝ |
| 95¾ | 96⅛ | 9,995 | Manhattan Con. | 96¼ | 96¼ | 95⅝ | 96¼ | + ¼ |
| 108½ | 110 | 15 | Metropolitan Traction. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... |
| 48 | 48¼ | 100 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1 |
| 13¼ | 14 | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas. | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ¼ |
| 28½ | 29 | 300 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 29 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ | + ½ |
| 21¼ | 21½ | 2,560 | Missouri Pacific | 20¾ | 21½ | 20¾ | 21¾ | + ¾ |
| 24¾ | 25¼ | 200 | National Lead Co. | 25 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| 88¼ | 90 | 100 | National Lead Co. pf. | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | ..... |
| 102¼ | 103 | 100 | New Jersey Central | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — ¾ |
| 95½ | 95¾ | 10 | New York Central | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | ..... |
| 9¾ | 10¼ | 130 | N. Y., Sus. & West. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 26⅛ | 320 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | 26 | 26 | 25¾ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| .. | .. | 272 | North American | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 14⅜ | 100 | N. P., all in. pd. | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 250 | N. P. pf., all in. pd. | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅜ | 33 | 643 | N. P. pf., V. ctfs. | 32¾ | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 15½ | 200 | Ontario & Western. | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 25⅞ | 100 | Pacific Mail | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | 25⅜ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 27¼ | 15,956 | P. & R., all in. pd. | 27⅞

# HOT SHOT FROM MR. EATON

## HE DENOUNCES THE ENEMIES OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

### His Address Before the National League Devoted Particularly to Affairs in the Empire State.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The delegates to the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, which began yesterday in the Hotel Walton, held a business session this morning. President Schurz was in bad voice, and Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis presided.

These officers were elected: President—Carl Schurz, New York; Vice Presidents—Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Augustus R. MacDonough, New York; the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, New York; J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; William Potts, New York, and Archbishop P. J. Ryan, Philadelphia.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of that body, and it evoked so much discussion that an adjournment was taken until 2 P. M.

When the session reconvened the resolutions were adopted, after some changes had been made. They refer to the fact that for the first time since the organization of the league its principles were openly repudiated and a revival of discarded abuses threatened in the platform put forth by a National convention, and in the public declarations of a candidate for the Presidency, and "congratulate the country that the purpose thus foreshadowed to undo the good accomplished by persistent effort during a generation's space have failed of consummation."

**Compliments for the President.**

The league congratulates the country on the "truly remarkable" progress of the reform under the second Administration of President Cleveland, and especially during the past year, and declares that "for this great achievement, advancing as it does the fundamental principles of free government, President Cleveland deserves the sincere and heartfelt thanks of all good citizens."

The league recognizes in the President-elect a friend to civil service reform, who "has rendered eminent service in the past to our cause," and urges that he adopt as soon as may be practicable a plan which may enable him to base his nominations for non-political Presidential offices, such as Postmasters and Consuls, upon ascertained fitness and efficiency, regardless of party or other affiliations.

The league further suggests to the President-elect that the public interest would be advanced if no removals were made of fourth-class Postmasters except for cause, and it submits the advisability of extending the system of registration of laborers to all departments.

The State of New York is congratulated upon the recent classification of its State and Departmental Service, and Congress is urged to no longer delay in extending the classified service to many Postmasters of smaller Post Offices by consolidating their offices with those of the larger cities in the vicinity.

**Dorman B. Eaton's Address.**

Dorman B. Eaton was the principal speaker this afternoon. His address was substantially as follows:

"The enemies of civil service reform in the State of New York are preparing for a combined assault upon her reform system at the next session of the Legislature. If it should prevail it would be disastrous to the reform policy of the State. The direct object is to deprive the State Commission of essential power over the examinations, and substitute for the present examinations under it a series of detached and miscellaneous examinations, under which the official head of every department and great offices—State and municipal alike—will have a special examination, to be devised and controlled by himself, which will be the only one required for admission to that part of the civil service over which he presides. The leaders of this assault will declare their object to be to improve the agencies by which reform is to be made effective, without the incumbrance and expense of Civil Service Commissioners.

"For mere scheming politicians, patronage-mongering party managers, and bosses to pretend to seek the advancement of the civil service is a piece of audacious impudence as incommensurable as it is grotesquely ridiculous. It has always been a primary and paramount purpose of civil service reform to bring persons of superior character and capacity into the public service, solely on the basis of their merits, without the aid of party influence, and irrespective of their political or religious faith. Will any of the leaders of this assault pretend that such is any part of their purpose?

**Fraudulent Examinations.**

"Though all the enemies of reform have done their utmost to discredit the commissions and arrest the reforms their efforts have been a dismal failure. It would be far better for the ultimate and speedy triumph of reform to repeal at once all laws upon the subject, rather than to allow deceptive and fraudulent examinations to be conducted at each office under the immediate control of local examiners, dominated by the local party majority—examinations that could speedily bring the very name of civil service reform into contempt. Every one familiar with civil service examinations knows how easily, in charge of their enemies, they could be prostituted for personal and party advantage. For more than forty years competitive examinations have been tested on a grand scale in England, and for more than thirteen years in the United States; and never, in either country, were they more popular, more potential for good, or apparently more certain to overcome all enemies than they are at the present moment.

"Gov. Morton has done much by revising the rules and enlarging the powers and duties of the commission to enable it to fitly discharge its functions and to much advance the cause of reform. There is now every prospect—save for the proposed assault—that the State of New York will make a creditable record and become a leader in the cause of reform.

**Much Depends on Black.**

"If Mr. Morton could be Governor for two years more the struggle of the spoilsmen for supremacy would be hopeless and the abiding triumph of reform would be achieved. Much now depends upon whether Mr. Black, the new Governor of New York, shall decide to lead the higher or the lower forces of his party—whether he shall take patronage-mongering Gov. Hill for his model, or shall rise to the level of Governor and President Cleveland, of President Harrison, and of Gov. Morton. I do not believe the new Governor will accept orders from any boss."

After the reading of the papers, the meeting adjourned sine die. It is probable that the next annual meeting will be held at Cincinnati. A banquet was given the visiting delegates to-night by the Pennsylvania Association. Herbert Welch of Philadelphia, the President of the Pennsylvania Association, presided, and a number of addresses were made by prominent persons.

**Unknown Suicide in a Wood Yard.**

An unknown man was found dead in Gardner's wood yard, at Clinton and Fourteenth Streets, Hoboken, yesterday morning at daylight. The discovery was made by John Bettner, who lives next door to the yard. He heard three pistol shots at 11 o'clock Thursday night. He looked out of a window, but could see nothing. The body was lying on a pile of planks.

The man clutched a revolver in his hand. Three shots were fired, and one bullet went into his head behind the right ear.

The suicide was about forty-five years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, dark complexion, with black, curly hair, and brown mustache. His derby hat contained the label, "Belmont, 317 Tenth Avenue, New York." The body was removed to Volk's Morgue.

# MR. BRYAN'S LECTURING TOUR.

### May Be Classed as a Novelty, According to J. J. Roche.

J. J. Roche, who was formerly in business at 14 John Street, has just returned from Lincoln, Neb., where he closed the contract with William Jennings Bryan for a lecturing expedition.

When Mr. Roche was in business at the address mentioned, he was, according to his card, a "collector of novelties in precious stones." He said yesterday that he thought the Bryan lecturing expedition would be a success financially, and in its equipment and unique features might be classed as a novelty such as has seldom been seen in this country. He is completing the details for Bryan's trip. The first lecture will be given in Atlanta, Ga., early in January.

"It is going to be a great show," said Mr. Roche to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"General Superintendent McBee of the Seaboard Air Line, the only railroad President in the country who voted for Bryan for President, is backing the enterprise.

"As soon as it appeared that Bryan had been beaten for the Presidency, it occurred to a few of us that there would be money in securing such a well-advertised man as a lecturing attraction. I wired him, asking if he would consider an offer of $50,000 for fifty lectures. He hesitated for a little, and sent a reply which resulted in closing a contract later. I went to his home to sign this contract.

"Well, I was captured by him. I had always been a Republican, and voted for McKinley, but I can't help admiring Bryan for his manly ways.

"He is nobody's fool, as I found out when it came to signing the contract. He made several changes in the original. I went to his house in Lincoln. He was perfectly frank and manly in discussing the lecture trip. He said: 'I don't want to be rich. I don't need much money, but now that I have opportunity I am disposed to accept this offer, which will make a comfortable nest egg.'

"So we closed the contract, which will give him as much money for fifty nights' work as he would have gotten in a year as President. He is to speak on any subject he pleases, and I do not suppose he will talk on free silver much. The contract provides that he shall speak not less than three nights a week and not more than five. Each lecture is to be at least an hour and fifteen minutes in length. Nothing is said in the contract as to the maximum of length.

"The places at which he is to lecture have not been fully settled. We are hesitating whether to bring him to New York or not. One plan takes in all the large cities; another is to go only to medium-sized cities, where special railroad rates will bring crowds from miles around.

"We have contemplated a visit to Texas, and we now have a bid from some Texas men for the right of management in four places only in that State.

"When the fifty nights are up, we have the first privilege of renewing the contract, if it turns out to be a profitable venture. We have thought of taking him to Europe, that he might lecture in France and England, but this is not to be settled until we find out how he takes in this country.

"Mr. Bryan is going to travel in a special private car, which will be a feature of the trip itself. It is to be silver colored both on the outside and inside. It will be a magnificent affair. On the top will be a striking ornamental piece, consisting of a large picture of Bryan on a background of American flags, and about this will be the pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

"This car will be well advertised. We propose to boom the lecture course, particularly in those parts of the country where Bryan's admirers were most numerous during the campaign. When they see the car coming, they'll line up beside the tracks and swing their hats for Bryan."

The suggestion has been made to Mr. Roche that Bryan deliver as one of his lectures the speech he made at Chicago the day before he became the candidate. Some say that this speech, in which he spoke of the "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold," if properly advertised, would insure big audiences.

"It may be a good suggestion," said Mr. Roche, "but it might cut the other way. I guess it is best to let him pick his own subjects."

# MR. CHOATE'S ARGUMENT.

### He Closes the Case for the American Tobacco Company.

Richard V. Lindabury yesterday concluded his argument in defense of the American Tobacco Company before Vice Chancellor Reed at Jersey City. He cited the famous Mogul case, tried in England, and quoted Lord Coleridge's dictum that "in the hand-to-hand war of commerce, as in the conflicts of public life, men fight without much thought of others, except a desire to excel or defeat them." The rule to be deduced from this, Mr. Lindabury said, had been followed by American jurists, and it completely disposed of the case against the American Tobacco Company.

Joseph H. Choate followed. In his argument he said the American Tobacco Company was a duly organized corporation, which had duly bought the factories, property, and good-will of other corporations.

"Before the organization of the American Tobacco Company," he said, "there were five corporations doing business in their private names. They had been fighting each other tooth and nail. One company alone, the Dukes, spent $800,000 in one year in advertising.

"The companies entered into an agreement under the advice of competent lawyers. That agreement was abandoned because it appeared there were features in it of doubtful legality. Furthermore, it looked like a copartnership of corporations. One company objected that it was a trust. Trusts have been declared unlawful in Ohio and New York. Another said it was a pool. We were determined to do nothing unlawful."

He said later: "In the coal combine one man subjected himself to the control of another in the management of his own business. There is nothing in that case with which we quarrel."

Benjamin F. Einstein of counsel for the complainants will make the closing argument to-day.

# FATHER NEEDS A GUARDIAN.

### Such Is the Allegation of Allan Forman of Brooklyn.

Allan Forman of 116 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, made an application to Justice Osborne in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a guardian of the person and estate of his father, Alexander Forman, saying his father suffers from delusions.

Albert E. Lamb opposed the application, and presented an affidavit made by Dr. L. C. Gray, who said two examinations had shown him that Mr. Forman was fully competent to manage his own affairs. Dr. Lucy Hall Brown presented a similar affidavit. Alexander Forman, Jr., deposes that his father is competent to manage his own affairs.

**Another Complaint Against Hart.**

Another complaint has been lodged by Mrs. Agnes Eisner of 211 East Eighty-seventh Street against James C. Hart, the man arrested Thursday on a charge of having swindled Mrs. Elizabeth D. Larrabe out of $9,000 worth of diamonds. Mrs. Eisner says she answered an advertisement for a governess and companion in November of last year and that Hart, who, under the name of Howell, pretended to employ her, gave her a worthless check for $100, and secured the money on it after a relative of hers had cashed it. Then he escaped.

# TAUGHT TO LOVE THE FLAG

## SIX HUNDRED CHILDREN SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES.

### A Gratifying Exhibition of the Work of Preparing Immigrant Children to Become Useful Citizens of This Country.

In the presence of a committee of the Patria Club, at the Educational Alliance Building, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway, yesterday morning, 600 pupils of the preparatory classes of the Baron de Hirsch fund gave on exhibition of their training in Americanism. The club, in token of its appreciation, presented to the school a bust of Abraham Lincoln.

The purpose of the educational department of the fund is to prepare the Russian-Jewish immigrant children for the public schools. Americanism and the English language are the chief subjects in the curriculum. The same subjects are taught in the evenings to classes of working men and women.

Dr. A. S. Solomons, the general agent, directed the exercises yesterday. In introducing the programme, he said that the teachers of the classes found their task comparatively easy, because the children came with a "hunger to learn that made them attentive and amenable to discipline." Dr. Solomons said that on many days the attendance was full, and for the whole of last term the percentage of absentees was only 2½ per cent. He said that the aptitude of the young children was marvelous, and in proof of his statement presented four boys who spoke English well, although less than six weeks ago not one had ever essayed that tongue.

Cecilia Goldman, eight years old, and three months from Russia, opened the exercises with a brief address of welcome to the Patria Club. Then the entire assemblage sang a song, specially written for the occasion by one of the teachers, of which the first verse follows:

"Our glorious banner waves above,
The Stars and Stripes forever!
We'll always look on it with love,
The Stars and Stripes forever!
We'll truly prize each brilliant star,
Which tells of States both near and far,
Its glory who shall dare to mar?
The Stars and Stripes forever!"

Each child wore crossed on its breast two small American flags. When at a musical signal they waved them in unison, it was a pretty sight. The salute to the flag brought tears to the eyes of nearly every one on the visitors' platform. Thirteen boys, each wearing a sash with the name of one of the original States, escorted a little girl, dressed as Columbia and carrying a large silk flag, to the platform. At a wave of the flag every child rose and declaimed in chorus:

"Flag of our great Republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth, and union, we salute thee!

"We, the children of many lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our lives, our hearts, and our sacred honor to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people forever."

The little ones—the average age of the class is under ten years—spoke as if they knew the meaning of each word, and when, as they declared "We pledge our lives," twelve hundred little hands were crossed on six hundred little breasts, and twelve hundred bowed heads, it was an impressive comment of the object of the school—the inculcation of Americanism. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung.

The Patria Club Committee consisted of Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. C. H. Dennison, Mrs. H. A. Noyes, Miss Noyes, Miss Myra B. Martin, and Dr. Winthrop Hegeman. Dr. Hegeman made a brief address, congratulating the teachers on the efficiency of their scholars, and Mrs. Mills, in presenting the bust of Mr. Lincoln, said that she felt deeply grateful for the lesson taught by the exercises of the day.

# THE FUEL GAS FRANCHISE.

### Mayor Strong Will Give a Public Hearing Next Tuesday.

Milo M. Belding, the President of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company, does not credit the reports that there is any widespread opposition to the franchise voted to his company by the Board of Aldermen. He declares that he can show that the objects of the company are to benefit the community, as well as to obtain a fair return for the capital invested. Mr. Belding yesterday asked Mayor Strong to delay action in the matter. In deference to that request, the Mayor announced that he will have a public hearing on the subject on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

It is not likely that the outcome of the hearing, whatever it may be, will alter Mayor Strong's avowed intention to veto the resolution of the Aldermen. The Mayor said yesterday, after a long consultation with the Corporation Counsel, that the resolution will be vetoed.

There were all sorts of rumors around the City Hall as to what action the Aldermen would take in the face of a veto from the Mayor. Alderman Wund, speaking for half a dozen of his colleagues, contradicted a report that it had been decided in conference to let the matter drop.

It is more than probable that the attention drawn to fuel gas and its manufacture at this time, when the illuminating gas companies are about to consolidate, may lead to a demand for a legislative inquiry into the matter.

James Yalden, who was the accountant to the Senate commission on the city gas companies in 1885, which resulted in a reduction to the consumer of 50 cents per 1,000 feet in the price of gas, from $1.75 to $1.25, said yesterday that he believed the time had come for another investigation. "In 1885," he said, "R. M. C. Graham, since dead, the President of the Equitable Company, testified that the cost of gas in the holder was from 45 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet. Since then there have been great improvements in the methods of manufacturing gas, and the cost is considerably less. I have no doubt that at 60 cents per 1,000 feet the companies can distribute gas, and then declare a handsome dividend."

**Three Little Shoplifters.**

Della Ferroll of 229 Mott Street, Angelina Monetta of 328 Mott Street, and Mary Sandor of 289 Mott Street, each one of whom gave her age as fourteen years, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with shoplifting. They said they were working for a woman who had instructed them how to steal. Some silk and fancy articles were found in their possession when arrested. They were turned over to the Gerry society, pending an effort to find and arrest the woman.

**Life Worthless Without a Queue.**

Somebody cut off the queue of Ching Foo Thursday night, and yesterday he was found trying to jump off of the roof of 53 Bayard Street. When arrested and arraigned in Centre Street Police Court later on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, he said a Chinaman was no good without his queue and he wanted to die. Ching had his queue with him, but it was separated from his head and tucked away in the bosom of his shirt.

There were scratches on his neck which might have been made by finger nails. He refused or was unable to tell where he got the scratches or who cut the queue off. He said he slept at 16 Pell Street the night before, and found his queue cut off when he woke up in the morning. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where his sanity will be inquired into.

# LEGAL NOTES.

Elizabeth Lycett, forty-nine years old, sued the Manhattan Railway Company to recover for personal injuries sustained by a fall caused by stumbling against a bill poster who was at work on defendant's platform. The Appellate Division yesterday decided that the dismissal of her action, on the trial, was improper. The man was upon the top of the stairs leading to the ticket office, where Mrs. Lycett was obliged to pass to purchase her ticket. There was evidence tending to show that he was kneeling, his legs extending over the passageway, although the man testified he was not kneeling. The plaintiff swore she did not see the man, but in some way was thrown suddenly upon a metal pot that he was using, and was injured. The Court holds, Judge Ingraham giving the opinion, that the case should have been submitted to the jury. "The defendant was bound to exercise ordinary care to make the approach reasonably safe, so that passengers using it would not be injured, and whether it allowed such passageway to become unsafe in consequence of defective appliances or in consequence of obstructions placed there was immaterial. To allow either one of its employes or an employe of another working upon the premises, with its assent, to so obstruct this passageway that one using it would trip over him and fall was certainly not a performance of this duty."

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John J. O'Brien's appeal from the refusal of the Supreme Court at Special Term to grant him a writ of mandamus to compel the Park Commissioners to reinstate him as teamster in the Department of Public Parks has been upheld by the Appellate Division. O'Brien was an honorably discharged sailor, and the Court holds that his discharge without a hearing, upon charges, was improper. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, holds that the remedy by mandamus was proper, as certiorari would furnish no remedy at all, where the removal, as in this case, was without any hearing whatever.

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John Schrenier, a boy ten and a half years old, was a passenger on a New York Central train from Mott Haven to New York on June 25, 1893, and as he stood on the bottom step of a car after the train had entered the Grand Central Station the brakes were applied suddenly, the concussion threw him from the platform, and he rolled under the car, which passed over one of his feet. The Appellate Division has sustained a judgment in his favor in a suit against the company for damages. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, says the serious question in the case is whether as matter of law the plaintiff showed himself to be free from contributory negligence, and whether the jury could have found he was free from it. It was claimed on behalf of the company that it was not liable, under the statute, for an injury to a passenger while on the platform of a car in violation of a printed regulation posted in the car; but as this was not raised on the trial, the Court holds that it cannot be taken advantage of on appeal. "As every one knows," says Justice Rumsey, "such a movement of passengers always occurs just after the train has drawn into the station, and it cannot be said as matter of law that a boy of that age was guilty of contributory negligence in doing that thing which is the custom of many passengers, and which he himself saw was done by adult passengers under the same circumstances."

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Decisions were given yesterday by the Appellate Division upon appeals in four cases of victims of the steam boiler explosion on the premises of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, in East Fourteenth Street, about three years ago, by which the premises were completely wrecked and a number of persons killed and injured. In suits by Bridget Gillespie, Emil Drescher, and Julia Gross against the railroad company, in each of which a judgment was given for the company on a verdict in their favor, an affirmance was directed, no errors having been committed on the trial either in the exclusion or admission of evidence or in the charge to the jury. William Egan, who was in the employ of the company as a hitcher to take teams of horses to and fro between cars and stable, who was severely injured, got a verdict for $3,350, which is upheld. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, says that as to Egan, the obligation the law imposed upon the defendant with regard to this boiler arose out of its duty to furnish him a safe place in which to do his work. Though not called upon to do any work connected with the boiler, he was required to be so near it that if the boiler was not safe to use it necessarily was dangerous for him to be where his duty called him. Therefore, the company was required to use reasonable care in inspecting the boiler from time to time to see that it was free from defects which would make it unsafe. If it exercised that care it would be free from any liability for damage which might occur by reason of defect in the boiler, so long as such defect was not discoverable. It was not enough that the company appointed competent persons to inspect the boiler, but the inspection must be properly done, and if it was not, defendant was liable, however competent the person selected as Inspector might be. It appeared that the boiler had been seriously weakened by corrosion, and that this had existed for several months, the effect being to unfit the boiler to bear the strain which the ordinary steam pressure would impose upon it. The disputed questions with regard to the inspection, the Court says, were properly left to the jury, and their conclusion was sustained by the evidence.

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Birdie S. Sternberger has not lived with her husband, Louis Sternberger, since November, 1895, when she left him with their two children, a girl eight years old, and a boy of seven years, and went to her father's house. Mr. Sternberger soon after took away the son, and then, on habeas corpus proceedings, instituted by the wife, the referee, after a long hearing, reported in favor of awarding her the custody of the two children. The Supreme Court, at Special Term, refused to confirm the report, and directed that the children be given to their father, on the ground that the facts did not warrant a separation, and that therefore the wife had no right "to take her husband's children from his house." The Appellate Division now holds that the referee was right, and that the welfare of the children, which was the main object, required that they should be under the care of their mother. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says: "It is not necessary that this petitioner must go to the extent of showing herself entitled to a limited divorce before she may receive the benefit of the discretionary power of the Court under the terms of the statute, but at the same time that power should not be exercised in favor of the wife unless she shows something real and substantial to justify her conduct in leaving her husband." After reviewing the testimony, Justice Patterson, referring to Mrs. Sternberger, says: "It is shown she is a woman of education, refinement, strong maternal feeling, and is deeply interested in the welfare of her children and competent in every way to take care of and provide for them, and to surround them with such influences as will tend to promote their physical health and their moral and mental welfare." Justice Patterson adds: "But we do not agree in a complete condemnation of the respondent as a person altogether unfit under any circumstances to have the custody and control of these children."

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The Boston and Albany Railroad Company has won a case in Connecticut, where it was sued for the loss of trunks which it carried under a mistake. The owners had traveled by another route, supposing that their trunks had been rightly checked. The Court holds that these facts created no liability on the part of the railroad company, merely because the loss was due to the fall of a railroad bridge, in respect to which the company was negligent.

**Unexpected Fortune of $10,000.**

James Clinton, who assists in the management of a hotel in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, learned a day or two ago that a fortune of $10,000 awaits him in Oakland, Cal. During the seventies he was a member of the famous Atlantic Baseball Club of Brooklyn, and visited California. He and Mr. Farrow, another member of the club, now a resident of Newark, N. J., used a portion of their salaries to buy four lots in Oakland. They have just heard from a law firm out there that the lots are worth $20,000.

# MR. MOODY ON THE BIBLE

## HAS MADE PEOPLE STUDY THE BOOK, HE DECLARES.

### He Opposes Secret Societies, and Has Something More to Say About Sunday Newspapers—Cooper Union Meetings End.

The revival service in Cooper Union yesterday morning brought great crowds of people to the large basement hall where Mr. Moody was to preach. It was the last of the five weeks' series of morning meetings held there by Moody and Sankey. The exercises began with singing, and after prayer the evangelist began his discourse, the subject being "Walking with God."

"I believe," he said, "that the Bible is the only guide to the will of the Lord. The best thing I have done since I came here is to make people study the Bible. There is nothing going to take the Church out of the world quicker than a study of the Bible. Let a man walk upright, and he will have God with him. When a man walks with God he has power.

"Men say that Moody's philosophy is 100 years old, but if it wasn't 4,000 years old I would throw it away. Do you think that this old book (showing a Bible) has outgrown its usefulness? Men might as well say that the sun has shone so long that it is worn out. They might as well put electric lights in their houses because the sun was old. If men would walk with God, there would be no murders, suicides, or divorces.

"I don' believe in secret societies. Why? Well, suppose there are 100 members in a secret society, and 75 of them are unbelievers, and these 75 vote to do a disreputable thing. Where do I stand? What am I going to do? Some of you don't want me to say anything against the Free Masons and Odd Fellows. The French Free Masons have given up the Bible because so many of their members were Jews. I don't propose to support any institutions that are not loyal to the God of heaven. I have obtained a thousand times more genuine pleasure at the meetings of the last five weeks than I would by being a member of any secret society.

"Would to God that there was more out-and-out preaching of the Gospel. I wish ministers would cease talking about theology and give us the Bible straight. I have walked with God for the last forty years, and His company is sweet. I like it better to-day than ever."

**The Closing Meeting.**

The last appearance of the evangelists in Cooper Union, for some time at least, was at the afternoon meeting. The hall was filled to overflowing. Mr. Sankey and Mr. Birkholz took turns in leading the singers, and everybody seemed to sing. Mr. Sankey sang "The Homeland" as a solo.

"People are sending me letters," said Mr. Moody, "denouncing me for what I have said against Sunday papers. And I noticed the other day that not much more than half the audience voted not to read the Sunday papers."

Mr. Moody then said he had received clippings from Sunday papers which he would read. "They have been sent me," he said, "for I never look at a Sunday paper myself."

What the evangelist read was a lot of advertisements that were headed "Personal." He made comments as he went along, saying after reading one of the clippings:

"Think of a notice like that going into a paper. Shame on the city and shame on the Christian man or woman that will allow it to come into a home! What is your Christianity good for?

"How many of you are taking the Sunday papers and wonder why your children are led from the path of virtue? Is it not time to stop it? If we took the right stand we could cry down such a thing, and I don't suppose there would be a paper in town that would put such a vile thing in.

"I want to say that the daily papers have treated me magnificently. The kind attention they have given me has done a great deal of good."

Mr. Moody had something to say of future work and of the need of workers. He paid a compliment to the Rev. A. C. Dixon, who would make a good sort of Bishop, he thought. This allusion to Dr. Dixon was favorably received. He then put the matter to a vote, and declared Dr. Dixon appointed.

"I have been asked if I am satisfied with the work," he continued. "Well, I did not come to New York to call sinners to repentance. I came to arouse the churches, and you will notice that I have been on that line. If I have failed to reach Christian people, then I have failed. If you are not going to be more zealous and active, and more in conformity with the image of Jesus Christ, then the work of the last five weeks is like a morning cloud—the dew of the past; it's gone. If you have received any good, show it; show it in your lives."

**His View of Some Preachers.**

The subject of the discourse which Mr. Moody took up when he had finished these various preliminary observations was "The Call of Moses."

"No man ought to give up his legitimate business to go into the Lord's work unless thrust into it by the Spirit," he said. "If a man takes it up professionally, he will not succeed. If a man is called, let him obey the call."

Mr. Moody then told how a man would know that he was called. "Let him first try himself in Christian work in this city. If you cannot lead souls to Christ in New York, you need not go to Hongkong," he said.

Having dwelt on God's call to Moses, Mr. Moody referred to the preachers of the present day. "God doesn't use a good many of us, because we are too stuck up. I was talking to a minister who said he would feel insulted if he was sent a letter that did not call him 'Reverend.' The trouble is we have too many man-sent men, and some of them are devil-sent.

"I am tired of silver-tongued people. I have been going around Christendom for years, and I never found one of these silver-tongued preachers who amounted to anything."

Mr. Moody brought his sermon to an end by a long reference to the circumstances which decided his going out to preach the Gospel.

"I had a widowed mother," he said, "and was making money fast in business. But the call grew louder and louder to give up all for Jesus Christ. My friends in Chicago said I was crazy. I want to say now, at the end of thirty-six years, that the best thing I ever did was to give up my business and turn myself into this channel.

"What is piling up a few hundred dollars with being brought into fellowship with God and being a co-worker with God?"

In closing the meeting the congregation sang "God Be with You till We Meet Again." Dr. Dixon pronounced the benediction.

**Mrs. Andrews Marries Again.**

The marriage at Hoboken of Minnie Andrews, the divorced wife of Samuel H. Andrews, Chief Clerk of the Kings County Board of Elections, last Wednesday, to Eugene R. Thompson, a real estate dealer of this city, occasioned considerable surprise to her friends in Brooklyn. During the divorce proceedings, Mr. Thompson figured as co-respondent. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are now at the home of Mr. Thompson's mother, 649 Macon Street, Brooklyn. The couple were married by the Rev. Albert Richardson of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In referring to the divorce yesterday Mrs. Thompson said that she had never had an opportunity to properly defend herself, and that she had not been fairly treated.

**Paper by Gen. Wilson.**

Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, read a paper on "An Acadian Governor" at the regular meeting at the society's rooms, 223 West Fifty-eighth Street, last night. The paper dealt with the expedition which captured Port Royal and the connection of Samuel Vech, projector and Adjutant General, with the event, and was from a newly discovered historical record.

# GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The new inquiry department of the Salvation Army gives promise of becoming a valuable institution. Through it the army will endeavor to find lost friends for any one applying to them, and will conduct the search in any and all parts of the world. The work will be done entirely free to those who cannot afford to pay. Those who can will be expected to pay for the insertion of an advertisement in The War Cry. But whether payment is made or not the best efforts of the army will be made to find the lost one, and there are no restrictions as to religion or nationality. The method will be, first, to insert an advertisement in The War Cry, the army organ. This paper goes into all parts of the world and is printed in the language of the country into which it goes. The copy going from headquarters will have the notice in its "Missing" column marked "Please copy," to insure its going into other editions of the paper. This is the first step. The next is more direct and will be done by the officers and soldiers of the army. There are 720 corps of the army in the United States, besides the outposts where there are not sufficient members to form a corps. There are also divisions of the army in all but three foreign countries. When notification is received that a missing friend was last heard from in a certain place, the officers of the army at that point are notified, and they scour the country. It is like a large private detective force, they say at the headquarters, on Fourteenth Street, but with the advantage that there is no expense attached. Friends of an Englishman living in this country recently sent to the army to learn of his whereabouts. The last they knew of him he was at Seattle and was in destitute circumstances, they understood. He was found by members of the army six miles out from Seattle, is now on his way to New York, and will probably be in England before Christmas. Col. Holland is in charge of the work. Almost none of the applications so far received come from members of the army.

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A young man—it would hardly seem that he could have belonged in New York—attempted to board a Third Avenue cable car yesterday about 12:30 o'clock in the afternon, just as it turned in front of the Post Office to come around on the up track. The horseshoe at that point is probably the shortest turn in the city, and the car goes at a speed commensurate with it. All that need be said of the attempt was that it was fruitless. When first seen the young man, who wore a silk hat and had a lighted cigarette in one hand, was gyrating somewhere between the car and the crossing beside which the track runs at that point. That he did not tumble headlong was his great good fortune. He looked somewhat dazed when he had recovered a proper equilibrium. He will probably not attempt to jump lightly on a car going around a sharp curve again. His small adventure was a benefaction to the many men, women, and children passing at that time, to judge by the broad smiles of amusement that he could have seen when he landed, if he had not been too busy collecting his senses. "You would think we ran only one car a day," growled the flagman and danger averter at the curve, "and we run two every three minutes."

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"I hear you have been promoted, Robert," said the young woman, who is one of the small boy's dearest friends. "Yes," said Robert. "I was promoted, and now I have been promoted back again."

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"1900 is not a leap year, and the girls who do not propose this month will have to wait eight years for another opportunity," says a contemporary. But that is a statement to which a New York man with a mathematical mind takes exception. "Are there eight years to wait?" he asks. "From now until 1900—this is the year of 1896—will be three years; from 1900 to the beginning of 1904 will be four years. Now, how many years do you have before leap year comes around again?" But with that deduction, there are seven years—a long time to wait—and it would seem advisable for any one depending upon leap-year privileges to take advantage of the remaining days of 1896.

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Retail milliners' establishments on Bleecker Street show different characteristics from the places dealing in headwear on Fifth Avenue, Broadway, or on the side streets. In one Bleecker Street store window over on the west side the price marks are on several of the hats. A red felt, with a black openwork band around the crown, and black feathers at the front, is marked 75 cents. Two velvet bonnets, one trimmed with violets and the other with red silk flowers, are marked $1.25 each. An idea of the purchasers is given by three placards in one outdoor showcase, which announce respectively that French, Italian, and Spanish are spoken inside.

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The mistress of the house was a philanthropist. Her various lines of work made necessary the introduction of many things not to be seen in the ordinary household. The first thing had been the introduction of a young woman secretary, with a varied collection of writing materials. Next came a typewriter. The colored cook was extremely interested in the latter, as she saw it first from the basement window. She took an early opportunity for a closer view one day, when her mistress was out. The secretary was at work on the new machine. The cook made her appearance in the doorway, a broad smile illuminating her shining face. "Land sakes!" she exclaimed, finally. "So we'se got one o' them things at last. I've seen 'em before. They has one in the next house, but they work that with their feet."

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The prettiest set of rooms ever furnished under the not very explicit directions sometimes given to housewives to "buy cheap draperies, denim, white braid, and possibly a few lamp wicks, touch up the cheap woodwork with paint, put down a few mattings, and bring in a few painted chairs, and you have a house prettier than one whose furnishing cost thousands of dollars" are to be seen at the Metropolitan Trained Nurse's Club, 104 West Forty-first Street. The rooms are furnished very simply, but with exceedingly good taste, and nothing could be prettier. The draperies are of inexpensive blue figured material, all the woodwork is painted white, and around the mirror on the mantle and in curtains for book shelves is plain blue denim, with the lamp wick or braid trimmings. The matting on the parlor floor is of a large diamond pattern, blue and white, but the blue so pale that there is a plain effect very agreeable with the decided figuring of the draperies. The whole house is furnished in this simple style, and the result is charming. Every one could not do it. The most exquisite taste is required to take simple, cheap materials, and make them attractive. In one of the bedrooms on the second floor is an oilcloth, but even that from the choice of the design and the addition of a rug or two is charming.

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Ben Brave was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Women's National Indian Association yesterday afternoon. Ben Brave is an Indian, and it must be said that the civilized Indian is not a quarter as interesting as the ordinary brave, wrapped in blankets and living in tepees at Wild West shows, even though this uncivilized specimen does spend most of his spare time standing on corners smoking cigarettes. Ben Brave—there is always an impulse to call him Brave Ben—gave an account yesterday of the way he was found by Gen. Armstrong of the Hampton Institute and taught there, and now he then went back to his people and tried to help them and show them that "while he had still the Indian's heart he had also the white man's head." Ben Brave is a Sioux, from the Lower Brulé Agency, in South Dakota. He is a stalwart-looking young fellow, about whom little more can be said than that in his citizen's clothes he is somewhat commonplace looking. That was not apparently the thought of the women of the association. They have a feeling of ownership in all these civilized Indians, and there was a look of warm motherly interest in the face of every woman present, and their eyes filled with delight as they clapped heartily when young Mr. Brave finished his little speech and took his seat.

# GOLD DEMOCRACY TO LIVE

## PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS TO BE IN THIS CITY.

### A Union with the Republicans Regarded as Impracticable—A New Advisory Committee Is Selected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—The Executive Committee of the Gold Democrats met again this morning for a short time. The session of last night lasted until after 3 o'clock this morning. At the morning meeting a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Peabody, Bullitt, and Haldeman, was appointed to take the place of the Executive Committee in the discussion of matters pertaining to the movement, in case Chairman Bynum asks for counsel. The members of the Executive Committee are widely scattered, and it was therefore deemed advisable to have a more wieldy committee during the four years to come when no campaigns of a National nature are on hand.

It was decided not to issue an address at the present time, but a statement was given out that the National organization will be preserved in all the States; that National headquarters will be in New York, and that no alliance will be made with the Republican Party. Meantime all honorable efforts will be made to reunite the two wings of the Democratic Party.

The statement is as follows:

"The National Democracy will permanently maintain its organization in full vigor in the States in which the party machinery already exists, and will endeavor to perfect organization in those States in which such do not now exist. It will at once open and maintain permanent National headquarters in the City of New York. These headquarters will be in charge of the Chairman of the National Committee, who will give his immediate supervision and so much of his time as may be required for the work undertaken by the committee. That work will comprise not only the perfecting and extending of the political organization, but the disseminating of information and the forming of opinion on political questions by means of literature to be prepared and circulated under the direction of the committee, and of addresses to be delivered by prominent speakers under its auspices.

"It will be the endeavor of the committee not only to confirm those Democrats who are already in sympathy with the National Democratic movement in their adherence to the principles of the Indianapolis platform, but to secure the adoption of those principles by all others of whatever previous political affiliation, that it is possible for it to reach.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee that any alliance between the Democrats who have been opposed to the Chicago platform and the Republicans is entirely impracticable. These two elements represent radically conflicting and seemingly irreconcilable theories of the functions of Government.

"All National Democrats, however, earnestly hope for a reunion of the two wings of the old Democratic Party upon a sound and patriotic platform of principles, such as

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## SECOND EMPIRE TIMES.

### Mr. Vandam's Recollections and His Uncles'.*

It was a cynical historian who wrote "Every country has the government it deserves." In France Louis XVI. lost his head, not from any fault of his own, for he was the most inoffensive of men, but because of the blunders and crimes of Kings who had gone before him. France has never to this day recovered from the stunning blow she dealt herself when she revoked the Edict of Nantes. Then social, moral, and trade conditions changed their anchorages, and the drifting of the State has been since then continuous. From the "l'état c'est moi" era came the hot fever of the Revolution, and from the Revolution Bonaparte.

In "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," by Mr. Albert D. Vandam, otherwise known as the author of "An Englishman in Paris," we have much gossip having to do with Napoleon III. Generally Mr. Vandam's authorities are his uncles. These relatives must have been very wise and sagacious persons, with prodigious memories. Living in Paris, they knew an infinity of distinguished persons and were on terms of intimacy with them.

Notwithstanding Lanfrey, Thiers, and Taine, who had tried "the 'whittling' of the gigantic figure of Napoleon I.," he still loomed a colossus among pigmies. Between Waterloo and the last year of Louis Philippe's reign there had been an interval of thirty-three years. In 1848, 1849, or 1850 all the soldiers who figured in the Napoleon epic were not dead. There were many sixty years of age who had fought under the First Empire. Thousands of veterans were scattered through the French provinces who "kept alive the Napoleonic propaganda" and "embellished the Napoleonic legend." Who else was it than their Emperor who had partitioned Europe as he pleased? Who was it "who made a King of Sweden out of a lawyer's son, a King of Naples out of an innkeeper's son, a score of Dukes and Marshals out of as many stable lads, millers' boys, and coopers' apprentices?" "Le Petit Caporal" can never die, any more than will Caesar or Alexander. Our current literature, especially American, attests the vivid interest taken to-day in the fortunes of that "lank-haired, sallow-faced Corsican Lieutenant of artillery" who rose to a power almost unparalleled after he had fired certain rounds of cannon in the neighborhood of the Church of St. Roque, in Paris, and so swept the streets.

Mr. Vandam opens his volume by giving what were the friends of Louis Napoleon, and how the coup d'état was managed. He accords the last Emperor of France his full value, but writes hardly in kind terms of the Empress. She, he believes, hastened the fall of the Empire, and he would have us think that Louis Napoleon was a very much henpecked husband. The volume abounds in episodes relating to the dramatis personæ of the period, and some of the most interesting portions are below presented.

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#### Jerome Bonaparte and His Son.

Of all the brothers of Napoleon, the younger was doubtless the least worthy; there is equally no doubt that, in spite of Napoleon's knowledge of that worthlessness, his affection for him was stronger than that for any member of his family, except, perhaps, for his sister Pauline. On that theory alone can one account for Napoleon's error in making Jérôme King of Westphalia. * * * He couldn't for a moment have flattered himself that the contact of this utterly feather-brained scapegoat, devoid of the slightest idea of moral responsibility, with the sober, though heavy Brunswickers, Hanoverian and Hessian, could be productive of the slightest good. And as a matter of course, Jérôme impaired the prestige of his brother, and proved a thorn in his side during the whole of his (Napoleon's) reign, just as Jérôme's son impaired the prestige of his cousin, and proved a thorn in his side during the whole of the Second Empire, with this difference, however, that the son was even more guilty than his father; for the latter had not an ounce of his offspring's brains, while on the other hand, the son had not a grain of his sire's courage, which was that of the lion.

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#### The Napoleonic Cult.

Edgar Quinet, who assuredly is not suspected of a leaning toward Caesarism, tells us that in the humbler dwellings in Spain crude representations of the Emperor and of the principal events of his life hung side by side with the presentment of the Cid. In Russia the Napoleonic songs of Béranger were translated, and became popular with the masses. To Count Lepic, traveling in Egypt, came at every step in "grateful recollections" of the "great Kebir," "who only levied taxes once," whom the people called "the just," the most magnificent title the Arab can bestow. After the fall of the Empire the gondoliers of Venice refused to carry Marmont, and pointed the finger of scorn at him. "Do you see this man?" they cried to one another. "Well, he was the friend of the great Napoleon, and betrayed him."

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#### Princess Mathilde Bonaparte.

To begin with, the checkered existence of the Princess Mathilde had bred a large-minded tolerance for the foibles of men; no one had suffered more from such foibles than she, for her husband, Count Anatole Demidoff, had the most marvelous and complete collection of them, and was little short of a madman besides. She knew, moreover, that her cousin, Louis Napoleon, was not half nor quarter as mad as her husband and the male members of his family, and that he had all the generous impulses of the Demidoffs. Thirdly, if Louis Napoleon had been the veriest maniac she would have still clung to his fortunes, and furthered them to the utmost of her abilities and resources, for she acknowledged but one God, her uncle, the great Napoleon, and she could then conceive of no other prophet than her cousin, the third son of Louis, ex-King of Holland, and Hortense de Beaunarnais. "Call a dog Bonaparte, and I will love him," she might have said to hard-phrasing Dr. Johnson. * * * It was she who supplied part of the sinews of war for the Presidential elections when her cousin returned to France. It was she who coached him in that game of political bluff with Victor Hugo and Changarnier and Thiers, after he, Prince Louis, had been elected President; it was she who kept Dupin Aîné in good humor, so that he might signal the future Emperor the cards held by his adversaries, only one of whom, Thiers, was formidable.

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#### Louis Napoleon Slips Into Paris.

Immediately after the disturbance in June, during which Cavaignac had virtually given himself away to a great many of his intending backers by showing the kind of game he contemplated playing henceforward, Louis Napoleon slipped into Paris while the streets around the Northern Railway Station were still incumbered with the remains of the barricades. "I was compelled to leave my luggage in the cloak-room and to make my way on foot to the house of my friend, who had offered me his hospitality. I only carried a very small carpet bag," said the Emperor afterward when recounting the incidents of his arrival. "I had scarcely gone a hundred yards when I was stopped by an old woman. 'I say, young man,' she cried, 'just put a paving stone or so in their places; help us a bit to get it straight; we are all sixes and sevens; some one must put an end to the confusion.' 'That's exactly what I have come here for Madame,' I replied. The old woman did not know how absolutely true these words were; I myself have often pondered over them since, and invariably been reminded in connection with them of that incident in Edmund Kean's life when he trudged to Drury Lane in the snow on the night of his first appearance on that stage which was to witness his greatest triumphs.

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#### The Hostile M. Thiers.

"What Thiers would have done with me had he been in Lamartine's place it is equally impossible for me to say," the Emperor went on. "I have often tried to think it out, but must frankly confess that I dared not pursue my thoughts to their logical conclusion. I am certainly not less prone than others to think evil of my fellow-men, but I fancy there is a tacit compact between my mind and my heart—say, between my understanding and my conscience—to find extenuating circumstances for an enemy, and that Thiers is my personal enemy, to an even greater extent than my political one, I have not the faintest doubt. I sometimes think that if Thiers had had the disposal of me at that time there would have been neither a summary execution as in the case of Cavaignac, nor a public trial as in the case of Changarnier or Hugo, but a kind of escamotage. I should have disappeared, whether temporarily or permanently would have depended on circumstances. There might have been a second mystery of the 'Iron Mask' in history, for Thiers is a mental and moral as well as a physical coward, who would not have had the pluck to resort to secret assassination, and there was no Lady Macbeth by his side to screw his courage to the sticking point.

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#### The Enmity of Victor Hugo.

"I am not at all sorry," said the Emperor, "that I incurred the enmity of Victor Hugo, though I yield to no man in my admiration of him as a poet. But I did not want a constant repetition of Bouleau's line to Louis XIV.—'Cessez de vaincre Sire, ou je cesse d'écrire'—and I should have inevitably had that line over and over again if I had retained his friendship. The age of le Roi-Soleil is passed, probably never to return in connection with the fulsome and now critical worship of a ruler. Better so. The poet has had to make room for the historian and leader-writer, especially with regard to living sovereigns. The poet who would endeavor to drown critical appreciation with indiscriminate panegyrics of the sovereign thus criticised would most probably harm the sovereign instead of serving him; he would, at any rate, make him look ridiculous.

*UNDERCURRENTS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE. Notes and Recollections. By Albert D. Vandam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

## BARRIE'S MOTHER.

### One of the Tenderest of Books Is Barrie's Margaret Ogilvy*.

Mr. Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvy" is autobiographical, with glimpses of Barrie's younger days; but it is mainly directed toward the painting of the most beautiful of portraits. It is an intimate study of his mother. With exquisite tenderness and grace is the picture made. Lovingly he works in the subtle touches, and consummate is the art of it! If, as it is believed, from a man's mother talents are derived, it must have been that Barrie, by direct inheritance, acquired his fostered ability. That mother fostered the nascent talent in the lad. Her stories he treasured. They wanted but little embellishment. She was his surest prompter. How pretty must have been "la vie intime" in the little Scotch town in which they dwelt? Margaret Ogilvy had her likes and dislikes, but all-devouring was her love for her son. She gloated over his first literary successes. What could be more delicate than Mr. Barrie's appreciation of Stevenson? His mother pretended that she hated Robert Louis only because she was afraid he might write a better book than her own son.

It is also to the memory of a devoted sister that a part of this book is written. You may laugh or you may cry as you read "Margaret Ogilvy," for it is the most touching of tributes of affection, and yet the comical side of it is distinguishable. That Barrie household felt that the end of a beloved mother or of a sister was near, written in the book of fate; nevertheless, there, were always happening little comedies, and whether it be the lights or the shadows of life, Mr. Barrie knows how to present all the phases. Material from "Margaret Ogilvy" fitted for the reader might be culled from the first page to the finis. As to the success of this volume, that is not to be questioned.

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#### In the Fashion.

In the fashion! I must come back to this. Never was woman with such an eye for it. She had no fashion plates; she did not need them. The minister's wife, (a cloak,) the banker's daughters, (the new sleeve)—they had but to pass our window once, and the scalp, so to speak, was in my mother's hands. Observe her rushing, scissors in hand, thread in mouth, to the drawers where her daughter's Sabbath clothes were kept. Or go to church next Sunday and watch a certain family filing in, the boy lifting his legs high to show off his new boots, but all the others demure, especially the timid, unobservant-looking little woman in the rear of them. If you were the minister's wife that day or the banker's daughters, you would have got a shock. But she bought the christening robe, and when I used to ask why, she would beam and look conscious, and say she wanted to be extravagant once. And she told me that the more a woman was given to stitching and making things for herself, the greater was her passionate desire now and again to rush to the shops and be foolish."

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#### The Dead Son.

Many a time she fell asleep speaking to him, and even while she slept her lips moved, and she smiled as if he had come back to her, and when she woke he might vanish so suddenly that she started up bewildered and looked about her, and then said slowly: "My David's dead!" or perhaps he remained long enough to whisper why he must leave her now, and then she lay silent with filmy eyes. When I became a man and he was still a boy of thirteen, I wrote a little paper called "Dead This Twenty Years," which was about a similar tragedy in another woman's life, and it is the only thing I have written that she never spoke about, not even to that daughter she loved the best. No one ever spoke of it to her, or asked if she had read it; one does not ask a mother if she knows that there is a little coffin in the house. She read many times the book in which it is printed, but when she came to that chapter she would put her hands to her heart or even over her ears.

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#### Carlyle's Roar.

There were times, she held, when Carlyle must have made his wife a glorious woman. As when? I might inquire.

When she keeked in at his study door and said to herself: "The whole world is ringing with his fame, and he is my man!"

And then, I might point out, he would roar to her to shut the door!

"Pooh," said my mother, "a man's roar is neither here nor there." But her verdict as a whole was: "I would rather have been his mother than his wife."

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#### The Mother's Testament.

She begins the day by the fireside with the New Testament in her hands, an old volume, with its loose pages beautifully refixed, and its covers sewn and resewn by her, so that you would say it can never fall to pieces. It is mine now, and to me the black threads with which she stitched it are part of the contents. Other books she read in the ordinary manner, but this one differently, her lips moving with each word, as if she were reading aloud, and her face very solemn. The Testament lies open on her lap long after she ceases to read, and the expression of her face has not changed.

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#### Studying Her Son's Words.

In the old days, when the article arrived, she did not read it at once; she first counted the lines to discover what we should get for it. She and the daughter, who was so dear to her, had calculated the payment per line, and I remember once overhearing a discussion between them whether that sub-title meant another sixpence. Yes, she knew the value of money; she had always in the end got the things she wanted, but now she would get them more easily, and it turned her simple life into a fairy tale. So often in those days she went down suddenly upon her knees; we would come upon her thus, and go away noiselessly. After her death, I found that she had preserved in a little box, with a photograph of me as a child, the envelopes which had contained my first checks. There was a little ribbon round them.

*MARGARET OGILVY. By her son, J. M. Barrie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

### CAPT. MAHAN IN NEW YORK.

#### His Life of Lord Nelson and His English Naval History Work.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, who retired from the navy a few weeks ago, at the expiration of forty years of service, is living at 160 West Eighty-sixth Street, and intends to make this city his home.

"The manuscript for my life of Lord Nelson that Little, Brown & Co. will bring out in March, is nearly finished," said he to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The work will be in two volumes, uniform with those on the 'Development of Sea Power.' I am beginning a book that will be one of a set by different writers on the history of the English Navy from early times. The English projectors have engaged me to prepare the volume on the British Navy and the American Revolution."

Asked if he expected to have access to the British Admiralty records, Capt. Mahan replied that he did not think he would want to get at archives. "I am not," said he, "a discoverer of materials. I take the recognized facts and authorities of history and treat them from a military viewpoint."

Capt. Mahan's attention was called to Edgar Stanton Maclay's complaint in his history of the United States Navy that he had been denied a chance to see British records, and had been unable to settle certain disputed points. "I think," said Capt. Mahan, "that I was assured I could have every official aid necessary to my work. I am not sure that I shall want to see original documents. I have an impression that I can if I wish to."

In speaking of his reasons for retiring he said: "I am fifty-six, and I have three children who are at an age when they most need a settled home and a careful education. It is time for me to think as much of them as of myself. The rank of Commodore would, I suppose, have been open to me in a few months. The difference in the pay of a retired Captain and a retired Commodore is between $300 and $400 a year. Four hundred dollars a year is not to be resigned without hesitation, but I thought best not to allow it to decide my course. I have writing engagements which interest me. My work was hindered by my duty on the Chicago. I could have become a Commodore without going to sea again, but not an Admiral."

Capt. Mahan said of the future navy: "I think we shall have a large one. The indications are that the people want a large navy. From a military standpoint our position is as insular as that of England. We have no land neighbor that approaches us in power. Any war we might have would be a sea war as much as any war that England could have." Capt. Mahan has been elected a Vestryman in All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

### A Rare Coin.

There was sold in London at the close of last month a Charles I. gold coin, known as the gold pattern five-broad piece, but more generally as the "Juxon medal," for the reason that the King, while on the scaffold, a few moments before he was beheaded, gave the piece to Bishop Juxon. The pedigree of this particular piece of gold is perfectly authenticated. The coin brought £770.

It is the glistening and softly spoken lie; the amiable fallacy; the patriotic lie of the historian; the provident lie of the politician; the zealous lie of the partizan; the merciful lie of the friend, and the careless lie of each man to himself that cast that black mystery over humanity; through which any man who pierces we thank as we would thank any one who dug a well in a desert.—Ruskin.

Trivial, futile books swarm and buzz about every day; flap them away, they have no strings.—Chesterfield.

Clear writers, like clear fountains, do not seem so deep as they are; the turbid look most profound.—Landor.


**A Present for One Dollar.**

**THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with the Review of Books and Art, for one year to any address for one dollar, containing the latest and fullest news of literature and art.**

# REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

## Some of the New Fictions.

Mr. Barry has a quiet, easy way of writing, with a fine technique, and in the words of artistic talk, does not care for much coloring. It is rather the drawing in than the filling up he likes. If Dorothea Wayne has her troubles, and finds occasionally relief in tears, her weeping is done in a perfectly ladylike manner. As a woman she knows how to keep her impulses under proper control. Dorothea is from Oswego, and possibly cared some little for Aleck French, and French had some strong traits. Miss Wayne had not made up her mind whether she would accept French for a husband. She wanted two years to consider it, but she let the twenty-four months lapse before saying yea or nay, because Aleck, who was an artist, had gone to Paris to study, and as he was out of sight he must have been out of her mind.

Dorothea's foil is a silly, hysterical mother, who is eager to marry her daughter. The two go to England under the guidance of Mrs. Follet-Ladd, the most worldly of chaperons. Poor Dorothea's trials are many. She meets Aleck, who is wretched. He has left his wife, and with good reason. Dorothea learns that Aleck's wife is in a hospital and dying. She insists that Aleck shall go to Paris and care for that wife, but the woman dies before he can see her. Sir Hubert Downes is a quiet, well-bred Englishman, and he becomes interested in the American woman. Mrs. Wayne and Mrs. Follet-Ladd are both bent on marrying Dorothea, and so it is managed that Dorothea shall pay a visit to the Downses in the country.

There Dorothea meets with Humphrey Boyd. She had rejected his advances once. He has never forgiven Dorothea's snubbing. He has noticed Sir Hubert's liking for Dorothea, and he tells her that she has been brought up to the Downes' country seat on purpose as a lure for Sir Hubert. Then Dorothea, who has been passive so far, breaks from her mother's control, and insists on going to London. She will not listen to Sir Hubert's pleadings. Finally, she finds how true and honest is this Englishman, and, as he follows Dorothea to Oswego, the dénouement may be guessed. "The Intriguers" is delicate in construction, is a clever romance, and such references to art as may be found in it show a nice acquaintance with the subject.

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The Washington society of which Miss Thomas gives a glimpse in the pages of her little novel is not that Washington society of which a transplanted Albanian spoke recently in terms of warm appreciation, as being cordial and sensible, but not dull, earnest, lively without being boisterous, and favored with good talkers on a great variety of topics. There are no good talkers in this book, which is calculated to give a stranger to Washington the opinion that its show social circle is as heartless, stupid, and sordid as such circles are everywhere else. For this story, describing three months of the life of Mrs. J. Oglethorpe Lyman, a lady who has in eight years, with the aid of great wealth, conquered all other leaders, surpassed all rivals in the splendor and frequency of her entertainments, represents her in widowhood as brutally and ostentatiously throwing over an old lover for a wealthy "backwoodsman," a millionaire from Dakota, partly to maintain her state and partly to educate her daughter.

There are some pleasing pictures of social display in the capital, the author undoubtedly is familiar with many of the incidents introduced, and there is some truth in the argument. But it is to be hoped that very little of Washington society is really like that described in "All the King's Horses."

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Ian Maclaren truly says that to know the people of a country the traveler must avoid the cities, and must go into the rural districts, where human nature has crystallized according to its own laws and has not been rubbed into sameness by the polish of a cosmopolitan culture. In England and Scotland it is comparatively easy to see the varying national types in their own villages, but in this land of magnificent distances we are peculiarly grateful to the group of writers who bring the country folk of many localities into our own homes, sparing us weary hours in a Pullman sleeper and anguished experiences of the National frying pan.

Of these writers, none is more sure of her welcome than Miss Jewett. We are always glad to follow her whithersoever she leads us, and we never took a more pleasant journey than the one with Mrs. Todd's boarder into "The Country of the Pointed Firs." The sea breezes blow in our faces, the aromatic odors of the herb garden lead us by the nose into all sorts of delicious memories, and the quaint men and women become real flesh and blood friends as we read. We shall not soon forget our day on Green Island with dear old Mrs. Blackett and William. We should like forthwith to engage Mrs. Todd's vacant room—the one occupied by Mrs. Fosdick—for next Summer!

But, after all, we hesitate. Should we find these fisher folk just what they are to us after they have been through the alembic of Miss Jewett's art? We remember the disappointment and disgust of the enthusiast who rushed off to try "Laguerre's" for himself, after reading Mr. Hopkinson Smith's idyl. Perhaps, upon second thought, it may be as well to leave Mrs. Todd's guest chamber for her own friends, and to know Dunnet Landing through Miss Jewett's sunny and fragrant pages. In our small experience we have not found the bucolic mind given to philosophic generalizations. Mrs. Todd, Elijah Tilley, Mrs. Fosdick, and Capt. Littlepage might pall upon us in real life. Mr. Page to his negroes, Miss Jewett, Miss Wilkins, Miss Murfree, and Mrs. McEnery Stuart to their country folk, give just that idealizing touch that makes their realism more lifelike than the reality. They are portrait painters, not photographers.

In this particular little story of the people of a Maine village we find many scattered gems of wisdom, Poyser-like aphorisms from the lips of Mrs. Todd and her friends, and sparkling bits of the writer's own observation. The temptation is strong to quote largely, but it would be a wrong to the jewels themselves to tear them from their dainty setting.

To all who appreciate a delicate and sympathetic portrayal of nature and of character, to all who love an art so perfect that it is one with charming simplicity, we commend "The Country of the Pointed Firs."

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Mr. Gilbert Parker, if he is anything, is intensely dramatic, and untiringly so. The reader longs every now and then for lapses into the commonplace. "A Romany of the Snows" has for locality the Hudson Bay territory. You go with the characters into the furthermost North, and you live in the frozen land with the trappers, hunters, and storekeepers. The main interest is in Pierre. He is either the raconteur or he has to do with the many stories.

Of all of these stories, "Three Commandments in the Vulgar Tongue" is the most effective and is written with exceeding power, and yet the incident on which the little drama rests seems of slight importance. John Fawdor is in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. He is a well-bred man, of good old Scotch origin. At the opening of the story he has been dangerously ill, and Pierre cares for him. Fawdor tells his story. He had loved the Governor's daughter and had aired his learning. A quotation from Shakespeare had been used, and he had entered into a dispute with the Governor about the reading of it. The Governor had been incensed at Fawdor's presumption and had sent him into exile to the most remote fort within the territory, where there were only Eskimos. There, within the arctic circle, Fawdor had spent his wretched life. He was too proud to complain. Then afterward it was learned that neither had the Governor nor himself been right as to the passage in "Cymbeline."

It is a sad and distressing picture Gilbert Parker paints. The ability of the author cannot be questioned, but to like "A Romany of the Snows" is a simple question of temperament.

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A famous player with rapier and broadsword was Amyas Egerton of Holcombe, whom Mr. Maurice H. Hervy in his story endows with marvelous skill. It happened that when Sir Amyas went into the field, a man who knew how to handle his sword stood the best chance to live, for Cromwell's Ironsides were redoubtable warriors. A very pretty incident in the romance is Amyas's love for Geraldine Vyvian.

Geraldine had a twin brother, like to her in face and manner, only he was a craven. So it happened that winsome Geraldine took sword in the King's behalf and stood up in defense of what she thought was the right. She followed Amyas then to the wars, and he deemed her the lad, Geraldine's brother, until she was unhorsed, and then her sex was discovered, and what could Amyas do but marry her?

The romance is one of action and exceedingly well written. The author follows fairly the history of the time, and gives the reader scenes where both Charles and Oliver Cromwell appear.

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Mr. Drysdale has the peculiar and special talent needed for writing a book for lads, and, above all, he possesses special ability in making the dialogue. Mr. Drysdale's boys talk. They do not prate, and the grown-up people do not preach, but converse as they would in actual life. It is this writer's naturalness in all the work he does which is his particular gift. He knows, too, that the gawky, gaudy boy is not accepted by the growing generation. One way Mr. Drysdale has which many writers of juvenile books neglect as unworthy of their attention; he goes over the whole ground his characters occupy and studies it carefully.

Bert Walker is no sham newsboy. The lad is so carefully drawn that you can see him selling his journals in the cars. Dan Emerson, Bert's chum, is a railroad man, and might be put in charge of a train. When Mr. Drysdale describes Florida or the Keys, he is at home. There are no incidents in the story which might not have happened, and they are just such as Mr. Drysdale knows and has noted down, and so "The Fast Mail" does not seem to be fiction at all, but actuality. Bert begins as a newsboy and ends as a general freight agent, and the progress he makes is due to the lad's powers of observation, his manliness and honesty. Because Mr. Drysdale always seems to try to explain that the progress of a willing lad is the resultant of his good qualities, all the books he writes act as incentives to boys with healthy aspirations. Older readers will appreciate the well-drawn scenes Mr. Drysdale has written of our Southern peninsula.

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We do not pretend to understand what Lucas Malet's romance means. The man who hears this three-hundred-and-thirty-three-page story "of a wet afternoon in the smoking room of a certain country house" can neither make head nor tail of it. As near as it can be made out Lucas Malet builds up a rhetorical argumentative and paradoxical story. You may have sympathy for Constantine Leversedge, but for no one else. You even dislike Hammond, whose rôle is almost passive. The Carissima is Miss Charlotte Perry, who is born above her station, and very beautiful. Her face and lips are formed in such a way that you always want to kiss her, and Mr. Lucas Malet never tires of bringing in this fact. The mother of the Carissima, a "moon-clock-faced person." Perry, the father, Mr. Malet is really funny about, but he is absurdly commonplace with his stale quotations and his fussy ways. Mrs. Perry, the poor, confiding mother, you feel sorry for, but you do not understand how her dress reminds you of a Papuan.

Constantine Leversedge loves Charlotte, and is to be married to her. He is well to do, has made a fortune in Africa suddenly, but he is insane. And in the velt he met what was the remains of a party, which had been starved, excepting the dog. The dog followed him, and forever after the cur's two green eyes glare at him. The Perry people are at a hôtel in Switzerland with Constantine. There is a journalist also at the hotel who likes Charlotte. The girl is informed of Constantine's craze. Hammond advises her to marry the man with the dog ghost. She may cure him by her love, and as there is no Church of England clergyman in the place a consular marriage takes place. Finally the unfortunate Leversedge drowns himself. He has made a will, leaving all his money to La Carissima.

Lucas Malet is a master in the art of sneering, and has a taste for what is unwholesome. As far as literary art goes, which is perhaps all Mr. Malet cares for, he is a clever performer, but too much given to gushy descriptions. The dog is a good phantom, and the cracked-brained Leversedge feels and smells the mangy cur. Mr. Malet, too, has a nice musical taste, for Charlotte is a dabster as far as playing Chopin is concerned. We should class "The Carissima" as the worst expression of the unwholesome romance.

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Is it for contrast's sake that the author of the "Two Salomes" and "Mrs. Keates Bradford" invariably brings in juxtaposition the country, the studio, and the stage? There always is the plain country bumpkin and the artificial player. In the romance entitled "In the First Person," the honest yokel is Bidwell Blake; the theatrical scamp is Vale Hildreth. As ruler of the destinies of all the personages in the romance, there is the opera singer, Leonora Runciman. She makes fine or foul weather at her pleasure. Whilemina Armstrong is the heroine. She attracts Miss Runciman's attention because she has "a violin face," (with *f* holes, neck, and scroll, possibly,) and on this "violin face" the author plays all kinds of airs.

Whilemina has a voice, and Miss Runciman has made up her mind that such an organ is not to be wasted. But Miss Runciman is a creature of whims and caprices, whose reputation is by no means good. Whilemina, or as she is nicknamed, "Billy," leaves her farm and studies under the prima donna. Billy is to be the lady's understudy. But when Billy, having been smuggled into an opera, partially succeeds, that makes Miss Runciman disgusted, for she is afraid that she has found a rival. Billy has for follower Vale Hildreth, a tenor singer, who, finding the girl miserable and unhappy, induces her to marry him in secret. Billy returns to her farm. Her father, who is a horse dealer, dies suddenly, and there is no money in the house. Mrs. Armstrong is unable to care for the farm. Billy sees an advertisement, "board wanted," and answers the inquirer. It is Miss Runciman who is the boarder. She has come to die anywhere, where there is peace and quiet. The singer brings her husband with her, who has served his time in the penitentiary for forgery, in which crime Mrs. Drew, or the so-called Miss Runciman, has been his abettor. From her Billy finds out that Vance is already married.

There are many eccentric characters in the story, as Miss Cobb, Aunt Lowisy, and Bashy Vance, and the traits of Billy's father, Lem Armstrong, who cheats in a horse trade, are cleverly presented. Readers in remote sections may receive from Maria Louise Pool curious information relating to the "opery business," and such may be the object of "In the First Person."

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### A New and Excellent History.*

This volume, the first of five that are to appear, gives a complete record of all events worthy of note, beginning with the discovery and concluding with Pontiac's war—1763-4. Mr. Edward S. Ellis, in the introduction, dwells on that national rivalry which excited men to find new lands, and this rivalry had both its noble and its sinister aspects. After Columbus, whose religious side need not be questioned, there was the idea of gain. The quest for gold began early. But, with our modern philosophical ideas, we scarcely appreciate the noble bearing, the devout enthusiasm, of those Catholic priests who penetrated New France with scarce another motive than the redemption of the Indian. These were souls to be saved, irrespective of race.

Step by step Mr. Ellis traces the history of this country. There is an excellent chapter on the aborigines of America, and the author gives the result of the latest archaeological studies in regard to them. After the Columbus voyages follow the other Spanish, then the French and English explorations. Part II. is of peculiar interest, as it includes the colonization and settlement; the history of New England, of New York, of New Jersey, Maryland, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, all being thoroughly treated with facts and dates. The later history begins with Washington's journey through the wilderness. Then come the campaigns commencing in the year 1755 and virtually concluding with the death of Wolfe.

The book is handsome, and is profusely illustrated. There are numbers of portraits, and the entire art work is excellent. The make-up of the page, for research or reference, has been well looked after, for on the margin are the dates, with a running index. This first volume is so markedly good that in the continuation a trustworthy, useful work seems certain of accomplishment. As to the manufacture of the volume, the publishers deserve the fullest credit. Nothing has been spared that might render the history attractive.

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### Pleasant Days in Japan.*

One may get to Japan by steamer and sail into the Port of Yokohama, finding, at first sight, no Orientalism. "Everything I saw," writes Mrs. Morris, "was the same as the entrance to any European seaport." There were wharves, with shipping and tugs in the water, and whistles were blowing, as in a Western harbor—but then, all of a sudden, came two small Orientals "dragging behind them peculiar two-wheeled conveyances." The jinrikisha, then, is the proper introduction to Japan. Next day the traveler saw Japanese girls, apparently on a walk. They had a native look, with something suggestive of the West. It was a boarding school, and the girls were to be trained to the usages "of the best English society."

Soon Mrs. Morris begins her shopping and goes the rounds. "You will have many friends who will give you a great deal of kindly advice before you leave Japan. On no point will their suggestions be as plentiful as on the mooted question of shopping." Of course, no one follows the rules which are imparted. The Japanese merchant is the cleverest of his kind. He has nothing of the majestic air of the shopwalker about him nor the palaver of the young gent of the counter. The Japanese tradesman is simply insinuating, irresistible, and sells you his goods, and you may not help yourself.

Mrs. Morris graces a dinner given by a native friend, and the repast begins with "the congratulation soup," and the aesthetic tastes of the Amphitryon were distinguishable, since the feast was divided into four parts, "each typical of a season of the year." The author sketches lightly and neatly the musmee, the geisha. She listens to the music of the samosen, the koto. She witnesses the festival of the cherry blossoming and catches a glimpse of Japanese royalty, and she tastes of an impossible tea, made in accordance with that ceremony the great Hideyoshi formulated. "Dragons and Cherry Blossoms" is a pleasant volume, because it is written without pretentiousness.

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Women, like the plants in woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade.—Landor.

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*THE INTRIGUERS. A Novel. By John D. Barry. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

*"NOT ALL THE KING'S HORSES." A Novel of Washington Society. By Katherine Elwes Thomas. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

*THE COUNTRY OF THE POINTED FIRS. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

*A ROMANY OF THE SNOWS. By Gilbert Parker. New-York: Stone & Kimball.

*AMYAS EGERTON, CAVALIER. By Maurice H. Hervey. New-York: Harper & Brothers $1.50.

*THE FAST MAIL. The Story of a Train Boy. By William Drysdale. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

*THE CARISSIMA. A Modern Grotesque. By Lucas Malet. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

*IN THE FIRST PERSON. A Romance. By Maria Louise Pool. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Landing of the Norsemen Up to the Present Time. By Edward S. Ellis. Vol. I. To be complete in five volumes. New York: The Woolfall Company, 144 Fifth Avenue.

*DRAGONS AND CHERRY BLOSSOMS. By Mrs. Robert C. Morris. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

# ARCHITECTURE.

### Charles T. Mathews's History of All Periods.*

The difficulties Mr. Charles T. Mathews must have met with in writing "The Story of Architecture; an Outline of the Styles in All Countries," are not to be underrated. The wonder arises how he manages to present so well a clear history of architecture and to exemplify his subject by so many excellent illustrations. The art is one which dates back to the very beginning of man's history, for architecture runs parallel with man's mental development. Then it followed the idiosyncrasies of races; nor can it remain fixed. Architecture has been subject to every possible influence, and to write about it intelligibly has required just such a philosophical method as Mr. Mathews has followed. If he is rarely speculative, he does not attempt to work out styles of architecture from natural objects, for that is too often a mere waste of time. To be ingenious is not everything. Then, again, this work is intended for general instruction, and yet the higher principles of art must never be overlooked.

Shelter was man's first desideratum, and from the simple hut, maybe wattle woven, came in long process of time "the most useful of the fine arts and the finest of the useful arts." Ideas of beauty of construction could only come into the mind of the builder later. "Roughly defined architecture is the art of ornamental construction; not ornamental in the sense of decorated, but in the harmonious distribution of the mass in the convincing beauty of proportion." As far as the constructive principles go, there are simply three, and not more—the lintel, the arch or vault, and the truss. As Mr. Mathews expresses it, "These three principles have ever guided the fashioning of the art in every land, whether in translating gray marbles into ivory and gold, as did Ahab in the templed and towered cities of the East, or in piecing together the stone embroideries of the Gothic cathedrals of the West."

Architecture is the most sensitive of the arts. Changes may not be instantaneous, though they are sure to come about in time. The stone structure expresses a phase of civilization, a stage of social life. Louise de la Vallière made the simple villa spring up, for she had so influenced the King that he built as she willed it, but then, in time, it was the De Montespan who craved magnificence, and so grand structures rose, and next, as Mr. Mathews tells you, with Mme. de Pompadour's false tastes, came "the scrolls, the cupid decorations of the Rococo," and rooms were as "bonbonnières," and there was the reflection of the loves and licenses of a dissolute Court.

Which is the older, Egyptian architecture or that of the Valley of the Tigris or the Euphrates? If modern archaeology is worth anything it holds that priority in architecture belongs to the latter. Mr. Mathews follows a natural method when he begins with the work done in Egypt and Nubia. It is strange that Egypt, which geologists know is the most recently made of countries, retains our oldest well-preserved monuments. The history of the Egyptian monuments divides itself into the four periods, the Memphite, extending from 4000 to 3000 B. C.; the Theban, from 3000 to 1100 B. C.; the Saite, 1100 to 400, and the Ptolemaic age, when Egyptian architecture lost its originality and took on a Greek manner.

The author tells in glowing terms what the interior of a temple such as that of Rhameses II. looked like when restored. "This mighty hall, with its floods of yellow light softly varied into violet by diffusion through the interrupted spaces; its 150 columns, 8 to 11 feet in diameter, flowering into lotuses at the top and gay with Oriental color, must have been the grandest and most superb antechamber of antiquity." If the arch did not play an important part in Egyptian architecture it was not known to it. The principle was known, and is visible at Beni Hassam, and belonged to the eighteenth dynasty, a period contemporary with Joseph.

That portion of the volume devoted to architecture in India, Indo China, and Java is highly interesting and novel in its treatment. The tendency in Indian art ran in time toward overdecoration. Take the work of Siam. It is "wholesale jewelry, and imitation jewelry at that." The author tells of floors "tapestried with silver wire or paved with chiseled brass"; of doors "inlaid with mother of pearl," while from crimson rafters "hang a stalactite forest of floral foliage in porcelain." Chinese and Japanese architecture and the work done by the early South Americans is thoroughly presented. After Assyrian architecture that of primitive Greece follows, and from that comes the Roman work.

That most interesting topic, the Mohammedan, or Saracenic, style, is elaborately treated. "In summing up judicially the various values of Mohammedan architecture, it cannot be said to rank very high as a style, the reason being that throughout its evolution no new constructive principle was generated, such as the column and lintel of the Greeks and Egyptians, the arched construction of the Romans, or the pendetive system of the Byzantines."

The grand designs of Greece and Rome then lead in this volume to the Byzantine style, and so we come to early Christian architecture. The Gothic, ecclesiastical and secular, each has a chapter, and then the Renaissance of Italy, of France, and the later time, when Elizabeth was Queen, are methodically worked up.

The concluding chapter is devoted to American architecture. "The customary habit," writes Mr. Mathews, "of regarding America as new and inartistic frequently makes us forget how old we are, and how artistic we once were." The author believes that at the beginning we were under the direct influence of Wren, Hawksmoore, Gibbs, Sir William Chambers. We followed the Renaissance, though haltingly. Our purses were meagre. In the last paragraph of his book the writer recalls the beauties of the White City. "The World's Fair has faded away like a beautiful thought, dreamed softly in the silver silence of the night, but its influence is still keen and abundant—a living, vibrant force. Whether that force will show art in some new relation to our age, or in a spirit of illiberal luxury elaborating merely what we already know, is one of the mysteries which none can solve."

The volume is handsomely illustrated, with views of the great classical structures of the world, and also with their plans. After each chapter is given a bibliography, including references, with the names of the authors. As to the utility of such a book, that need not be questioned.

*THE STORY OF ARCHITECTURE. An Outline of the Styles in All Countries. By Charles Thompson Mathews. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

### New Engravings in Town.

At Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co.'s of 355 Fifth Avenue are to be seen "The Troscoro, Palencia Cathedral," etched by A. H. Haig; Meissonier's "Dimanche," etched by Boulard fils; "The Rivulet," dry point, by G. Lopisgich; "The Squall" and "The Hamlet," by the same, and "Winter in Holland," after Mauve, etched by Charles A. Walker.

At C. Klackner's of 7 West Twenty-eighth Street are seen "Would You Like to See It?" after Leon Moran, etched by Arman Mathey; "The Halt," after Meissonier, etched by L. Ruet; "The Season of Flowers," by Jennie Brownscombe, engraved by E. Stoddard; "Season of Love," "Cluny Cathedral," "The Peace Ball," and "Vesper Bells," all after Jennie Brownscombe; "Gentle Art," after Heywood Hardy; photogravures, "The Comrades," after A. A. Lesrel; "The Engagement Festival," after Luis Leloir, etched by Ruet; "The Wedding Feast," in color, after Alonzo Perez; "Cliffs at Manxland," after G. Barker, etched by H. Martin, and "Mother Most Pure," after Appolini.

Franz Hanfstaengl, 114 Fifth Avenue, has "Between the Fires," "A Merry Day," by A. Schröder; "Feeding the Swans," after W. Menzler, all aquarel gravures; "The Hundredth Psalm," after W. Spatz; "Look Out," after F. Soulacroix; "Brigette," after R. Knight; "Consolation in Music," after N. Sichel; "Concert at Court," after C. Schweninger; "Not a Drop More," after E. Gruetzner; "The Young Visitors," after V. Reggianini; "Gloria," after F. A. von Kaulbach; "A Heart's Question," after E. Brack—all these carbon photographs; "Reconciliation," by E. Brack; "Three Generations of Life," E. Forti; "Fortune in a Teacup," after G. Glindoni; "A Long Summer," after A. Marshall, and "Meeting Half Way," after F. Soulacroix, an imperial photogravure.

### Gold and Silver.

Out upon your earthly pelf—
Give me gold and silver's self:
Glint of golden suns at noon,
Lustres of the argent moon—
All the gold yon sky receives
For his shining morns and eves,
All the gold that April spills
On the bowing daffodils;
Golden hearts of silver daisies,
Fairy gold of poets' phrases,
Little children's golden heads
Dreaming in their starlit beds
Of a mother's silvered hair
Bowed above their faces fair,
Half in blessing, half in prayer—
All the golden boon of day,
All the long night's silvern sway,
All the overflowing measure
Of God's gold and silver treasure.

ARTHUR A. JACKSON, in The Spectator.

### Piper, Play!

Now the furnaces are out,
And the aching anvils sleep;
Down the road the grimy rout
Tramples homeward twenty deep.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
Though we be o'erlabored men,
Pipe for rest, pipe your best,
Let us foot it once again!

Bridled looms delay their din;
All the humming wheels are spent;
Busy spindles cease to spin;
Warp and woof must rest content.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
For a little we are free!
Foot it, girls, and shake your curls,
Haggard creatures though we be!

We are of the humblest grade;
Yet we dare to dance our fill:
Male and female were we made—
Fathers, mothers, lovers still!
Piper—softly; low and soft;
Pipe of love in mellow notes,
Till the tears begin to flow,
And our hearts are in our throats.

From "Poems" by JOHN DUNCAN.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

### History and Biography.

LIFE OF DR. FRANCOIS JOSEPH GALL. By Miss Jessie A. Fowler. 16mo. New York: Fowler & Wells Company.

ON THE TRAIL OF DON QUIXOTE. By August F. Jaccaci. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEORGE JOHN ROMANES. Written and edited by his wife. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE ALHAMBRA. By Washington Irving. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE LIFE OF SIR KENELM DIGBY. By one of his descendants. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

NELSON AND HIS COMPANION IN ARMS. By John Knox Laughton. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

CORRESPONDENCE. By Victor Hugo. 8vo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 7f. 50c.

FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV. From the French of Emile Bourgeois. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Royal octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $15.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. Edited and annotated in the light of Recent discoveries. By E. H. and E. W. Blasnfield and A. A. Hopkins. Large octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 4 vols. $15.

MAKERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. By David Gregg. 12mo. New York: E. B. Treat. $1.50.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON. By E. C. Kenyon. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

MARGARET OGILVY. By her son, J. M. Barrie. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE GIRLHOOD OF MARIA JOSEPHA HOLROYD. (Lady Stanley of Alderley.) Edited by J. H. Deane. 8vo. New York: Longsmans, Green & Co. $5.

### Poetry.

LYRICS OF LOWLY LIFE. By Paul Dunbar. 18mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $2.

LOVE'S DEMESNE. By George H. Ellwanger. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 2 vols. $2.50.

### Religion and Science.

PHONOGRAPHIC LESSON CARDS. IN ISAAC PITTMAN PHONOGRAPHY. By W. L. Mason. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.

LIFE IN PONDS AND STREAMS. By W. Furneaux. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

NATURE'S BYWAYS. Natural Science for Primary Pupils. By Nellie Walton Ford. 12mo. New York: The Morse Company. 40 cents.

LEGENDS OF THE VIRGIN AND CHRIST. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE GOSPEL OF THE DIVINE SACRIFICE. By Charles C. Hall, D. D. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

### Fiction.

EUX ET ELLE. By Gyp. 12mo. Paris: Calmann Levy. 3f. 50c.

SCOTLAND FOREVER. By Lieut. Col. Percy Groves. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

SINTRAM AND HIS COMPANIONS AND UNDINE. By De La Motte Flugue. 8vo. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $2.50.

THREE LITTLE FOLKS. By Clarence Hawkes. 8vo. Northampton: Picturesque Publishing Company.

FAIRY TALE PLAYS AND HOW TO ACT THEM. By Mrs. Hugh Bell. 12mo. New York: Longmans', Green & Co. $1.50.

NANCY NOON. By Benjamin Swift. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

JACK. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Laura Ensor. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2 vols. $2.

FLOATING ISLAND; OR, THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC. By Jules Verne. 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

THAT FIRST AFFAIR. By J. A. Mitchell. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LOG OF THE LADY GREY. By Louise Seymour Houghton. 12mo. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Company. 60 cents.

TOMALYN'S QUEST. By G. B. Burgin. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By Alexandre Dumas. Translated by J. M. Howell. 12mo. New York: The Merriam Company.

### Miscellaneous.

ROYAL HELPS FOR LOYAL LIVING. Compiled by Martha Wallace Richardson. 18mo. New York: Thomas Walttaker. $1.

VIGNETTES. By Hubert Crackenthorpe. 16mo. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.

FAIRY STARLIGHT AND THE DOLLS. By Elizabeth S. Blakeley. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE MAGPIE JACKET. By Nat Gould, "Verax.") 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD; OR HINTS ON SUCCESS IN LIFE. By William Matthews, LL. D. 8vo. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $2.

A GIRL'S WANDERINGS IN HUNGARY. By H. Ellen Browning. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE YELLOW BOOK. 8vo. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. Vol. XI. $1.50.

THE BOOK LOVER'S ALMANAC FOR 1897. New York: Duprat & Co.

SIR KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN PATHWAY. By Anna S. P. Duryea. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE. By H. J. Harald. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PRIMITIVE BUDDHISM. By Elizabeth A. Reed. 12mo. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $1.

TIMBUCTOO, THE MYSTERIOUS. By Felix Dubois. Translated from the French by Diana White. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

SOCIETY LIST AND CLUB REGISTER. Season 1896-97. New York: The Society List and Club Register. $3.

OPALS FROM A MEXICAN MINE. By George De Valliere. 12mo. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

AMONG RHODE ISLAND WILD FLOWERS. By W. Whitman Bailey. 16mo. Providence: Preston & Rounds.

A NEW BOOK OF CHARADES. By Katharine I. Sanford. 18mo. New York: James White & Co.

CLASSIFIED GYMNASIUM EXERCISES of R. J. Roberts's system, compiled by A. K. Jones. 16mo. Springfield: The W. F. Adams Company. $1.

### A Simple Pair.

"Who goes there, young and fair,
With a basket on her arm,
Down the lane beyond the farm—
Say, who goes there?
Oh, 'tis Kitty, with her dimples
And her bonnie shining hair,
And she's looking for some simples
That her grannie says are there.

"Strange to say, on that day,
Who should go toward the farm,
With a bridle on his arm?
'Tis, strange to say,
But young Philip with his blushes,
And his bashful, frightened air,
Looking down among the rushes
For his father's old gray mare."

—From "Songs and Rhymes," by B. W. J. TREVALDWYN.


# COPELAND AND DAY'S Holiday Books.

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The title of Miss Robinson's book is taken from the opening story, which, it will be remembered, created no little attention some time ago when it appeared in The Century.

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"Hail to poets! Good poets, real poets, with a swig of wine and a lilt of rhyme and sound hearts beneath their undulating ribs. Who would have thought that good fellowship and the free air of heaven could fan such fancies as these into right merry woodland blaze in times when satyrs and hamadryads lie hid under the dead willows waiting till great Pan shall come again?"—New York Times.

**AN OUTLAND JOURNEY: A Satire by Walter Leon Sawyer with fifty illustrations by R. F. Bunner. Ormental cloth cover, octavo, $1.00.**

Under the "reversible Stevenson title," as it has been termed, Mr. Sawyer tells an ingenious and amusing story by way of satirizing some "institutions" and many falls. That the tone of the work is uniformly genial does not lessen the force of the censure. The usual suggestions of the text have all been headed by Mr. Bunner, whose pointed sketches supplement both description and dialogue.

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**SONGS OF EXILE by Herbert Bates, Oaten Stop Series No. V. Paper boards, octavo, 75 cents.**

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## MODERN PAINTING.

### Reviews of French Masters by Americans Who Were Their Pupils.

The Century Company has done much to familiarise its public with the best art, not only of the past, but of the present, and may be sure that it will reap its reward in the gratitude of students. May we not imagine this collection of sketches, each a mixture of biography and criticism and each written about an artist by an artist, pounced upon at the end of the coming century as Vasari was pounced upon long years ago?

And we have the advantage of Vasari in the matter of accuracy. These Americans who have written of the French painters of the nineteenth century are most of them their pupils and friends and have attained an intimate knowledge of their personalities and methods. The names of the men written about are familiar to the public that travels and the public that reads Couture, Puvis de Chavannes, Gérôme, Baudry, Duran, Laurens, Meissonier, Corot, Rousseau, Diaz, Troyon, Daubigny, Monet, Millet, Courbet, Manet, Bastien Lepage, Dagnan Bouveret, and Boutet de Monvel. The omissions, of course, strike one first. If Dagnan Bouveret, why not Degas? And if Ingres were perhaps too early in "modern" art to come within the editor's scope and Bouguereau too much a lover of prettiness, neither could be said of Delacroix, who was not only a master, but the leader of a school. We are not, however, in the presence of a history of modern French art, although the title is somewhat misleadingly inclusive, and the editor doubtless found himself in the position of the foreigner who said not what he wished, but what he could.

The writers of the various articles are most of them as well known to Americans as their subjects. The list comprises the name of G. P. A. Healey, Kenyon Cox, Will H. Low, E. H. Blashfield, J. Carroll Beckwith, H. W. Watrous, Theodore Robinson, W. A. Coffin, Arthur Hoeber, William H. Howe, D. W. Tryon, Wyatt Eaton, Samuel Isham, and J. Alden Weir. Some of these know the writer's trade, and all have succeeded in producing articles at once serious and readable.

The masters of this century, as of others, are for the most part simple, honest, engaging people, and it is on this side that we like to know them. Their pictures hold enough of mystery to puzzle more than one generation, but there is little that is puzzling in their characters as they appear to their friends and pupils; very few of the stories told of them coincide with a certain popular idea of the "selfish artistic temperament."

Good Père Corot was accustomed to leave a gay company at 9 o'clock, evening after evening, for a game of cards with his mother—"la belle dame," as he called her. And it was the brilliant, impulsive Diaz who was so angry because his friend Rousseau missed the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, which he himself had gained, that he stood on the table at a dinner given to the new officers and "loudly proposed the health of 'Théodore Rousseau, our master who has been forgotten!'" Carolus Duran lived eight months in the Convent of St. Francis, near Subiaco, and when he departed and "followed the path down the hill to Subiaco, he says: 'I turned and saw the monks gathered in the golden twilight on the terrace by the church, surrounding their brother superior, who was sadly waving his hand to me in a farewell blessing, and the tears coursed down my cheeks as I waved back my recognition.'" Meissonier, too, was proverbially warm hearted, giving to a charity sale on one occasion a picture "worth the price of a house."

One is not surprised to find still another quality—the capacity to surmount difficulties—almost universal among these gifted men. Carolus Duran was obliged to earn his livelihood at fifteen; M. Baudry at sixteen, with a pension of 600f., "lived upon the meagrest of fare and worked with indomitable industry and energy." We know the struggle poor Bastien Le Page made with poverty, and that Daubigny, at the age of ten, began to swell the family resources by painting snuffboxes and business signs. It was Daubigny, too, whose work is so serene, so full of peaceful sentiment and charming ease, who walked from Paris to Rome with his friend Mignan, the two having saved in the course of a year 1,800f. by dropping small amounts into a hole in the wall, there to accumulate.

Interesting as these personal anecdotes must inevitably be, the special interest of the book centres in the criticism which forms the larger part of the articles. Prof. Woodberry raises the old question of the superiority of a painter's criticism of pictures over a lay estimate, a question difficult to arbitrate. But it will probably be generally conceded that a painter knows certain things about pictures not as a rule known outside the brotherhood, this flavor of science adding authority to his judgment. It is not strange that a man who has grappled with a stubborn medium and sought to express in it delicate secrets of nature only to be learned by loving application, should resent assumption of superiority on the part of those to whom perhaps the obvious alone has revealed itself. This feeling is hinted in the article upon Claude Monet, written by Theodore Robinson, whose cheerful and courageous work was cut off untimely in the Spring. He says:

"It is a plausible theory that our forefathers saw fewer tones and colors than we; that they had, in fact, a simpler and more naïve vision; that the modern eye is being educated to distinguish a variety of shades and varieties of color before unknown. And, for a parallel, take the sense of taste, which is susceptible of cultivation to such an extraordinary degree that the expert can distinguish not only different varieties and ages of wine, but mixtures as well; yet this sense, in the generality of mankind, hardly exists at all. In like manner a painter, gifted with a fine visual perception of things, spends years in developing and educating that sense; then comes the man who never in his life looked at nature save in a casual and patronising way, and who swears he 'never saw such color as that.' Which is right, or nearest right?"

Now and then, to be sure, we have an art critic who could not to save himself make a sky dome or a plain recede upon canvas, but who has a keen enough vision and a sufficiently practiced mind to enable him to teach an attentive reader much that is valuable to know concerning methods of painting and their results. Such a critic is Mr. Brownell, whose criticism clarifies and enlarges the vision of the art student as well as of the casual reader.

Then there is, of course, the superlative in criticism, as when Fromentin came with his deep inner knowledge of the potentialities of his craft and power to open the door between the studio and the study and let the light from one into the other. Between these two high points in the range of art criticism are heights and depths innumerable, but the advantage can hardly lie elsewhere than with the man who knows how to paint as well as how to write. Therefore we are glad to observe that the gift of tongues has apparently descended upon our painters.

The article by Mr. Cox upon Puvis de Chavannes is a conspicuous example of the way a painter with a firm command of the English language goes to work to make others see what he himself sees clearly and with discrimination. Speaking of the decoration of the Pantheon by various artists he sums up:

"In color some of these decorations look bright and gaudy, some look black and heavy, in form some look pompous and turbulent, some coarse and realistic, some slight and languid. Puvis's drawing, with all its omissions, is austere and noble, and his pale tints, which have been called the denial of color, look here like the only true color, absolute in harmony, a part of the building itself—the delicate efflorescence, as it were, of the gray walls. Then go to the Sorbonne and look at the hemicycle, and compare the effect of its dead tones and rude drawing with that of Galland's apparently much more learned work in the same. Of course it would be easy to explain this in the way of the average critic by loose talk about feeling and sentiment, and the rest, much as some of them would have us believe that Millet could neither draw nor paint, yet was a great artist all the same; but for those of us who believe that there is no result without means, that the important thing is not what the artist feels, but what he expresses, and that all expression must be by technical methods and that there is no good art which is not technically good—for us such an explanation is no explanation. The feeling and the sentiment are there, and I shall have something to say about them presently, but they have not got upon the wall by miracle, but by the use of means to that end, and when we find Puvis magnificently successful where others fail, we begin to ask ourselves if it is not, perhaps, because of his apparent shortcomings rather than in spite of them, that he succeeds, and whether what seem like technical defects are not really, for his purpose, technical merits."

This goes to the root of the matter, and is followed by a thoroughly intellectual analysis of M. de Chavannes's pronounced yet elusive distinction. A word—and for lack of space a very inadequate word—concerning the illustrations: Fine examples were to be expected in a work of this kind; the special feature is the opportunity afforded for comparing wood engraving with "half-tone" work as a means of reproduction. The engravings are of a very high order, a number of examples of Mr. Cole's exquisite work having been included. The superior interest of such workmanship over the less personal process can hardly be contested; if the half tones in the present volume afford any argument in favor of that method it is perhaps that with certain paintings—those of Manet, for example, in which broad surfaces are very flatly painted—such surfaces are more suggestively, therefore more accurately, rendered by the half-tone process than by the lines—obvious, however fine—of the engraving.

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Since the first dominion of men was asserted over the ocean, three thrones, of mark beyond all others, have been set upon its sands: the thrones of Tyre, Venice, and England. Of the first of these great powers only the memory remains; of the second, the ruins; the third, which inherits their greatness, if it forget their example, may be led through prouder eminence to less pitied destruction.—Ruskin.

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MODERN FRENCH MASTERS. A Series of Biographical and Critical Reviews. By American artists. With thirty-seven wood engravings and twenty-eight half-tone illustrations. Edited by John C. Van Dyke. New York: The Century Company. $10.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

Old tapestry, to bring a tall price, must possess various qualities. The design goes for a great deal, and if the colors of tapestry are much faded the price declines. The condition of the tapestry, its freedom from tears or mothholes, has much to do with the worth. A tapestry consisting of several pieces and of the same period and design is always expensive. A suite of three pieces of old Flemish tapestry, the largest 9 by 15 feet, the smallest 8 by 5, brought at a recent sale in London 475 guineas; a French tapestry, à la Watteau, very much smaller, 570 guineas.

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The thirty-fifth exhibition of the Boston Art Club shows 200 pictures. Mr. MacMonnies is represented by four of his works, including a fac simile of his much-discussed Bacchante.

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The awards given in Pittsburg for the best pictures at the Carnegie Art Gallery were: First prize, chronological medal and $5,000 cash prize, offered by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, "The Wreck," by Winslow Homer of Scarborough, Me. Second prize, chronological medal and $3,000 cash prize, offered by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, "The Shipbuilder," by Gari Melchers of Paris, formerly of Detroit. Medal of first class, gold, "Lady in Brown," by John Lavery, Glasgow, Scotland. Medal of second class, silver, "Notre Dame, Paris," by J. F. Raffaelli of Paris. Medal of the third class, bronze, "Emesta," by Miss Cecelia Beaux of Philadelphia.

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Somebody finds fault with Mr. MacMonnies's "Pagan Exuberance." Then let us at once proceed and smash every antique we possess, whether in marble or in the plaster casts.

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Mr. Poynter's "Horae Serenae," supposably his strongest work, has been etched by Mr. J. Dobie under the auspices of the Art Union of London.

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It is true that the Japanese artist is in closer relationship with objects animate or inanimate than are his European brothers. If he does not apparently appreciate the grandiose, it is because his grandiose is not ours. With all his sincerity, the Japanese has more or less the comic habit. He loves to paint a joke. He sees the amusing traits in animals as would our own Mr. F. S. Church, and if you can't laugh at your best friends, be they rabbits or what not, what advantage does intimacy bring?

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It is not often that a painter of miniatures succeeds in obtaining a prominent place in the Academy. It is, therefore, all the more creditable to Miss Anna L. Carroll that the committee thought her pretty pictures worthy of a good place in the south room of the present Autumn exhibition.

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One remarkable innovation occurs in M. Dagnan-Bouveret's "La Cène." The masters of the past always drew the followers of Christ if not as very old, at least as past middle age. The painter of the Cène makes the Apostles young men—and his argument is that youth is the season of enthusiasm. This juvenility of the figures may be at variance with conventional ideas, and probably Biblical scholars may insist that the majority of the Apostles were no longer young. Then, again, the figures in the picture are seated, and not reclining.

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For the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution there is now an exhibition of twenty pictures and that is all, but the pictures are the masterpieces of the old English school. There are two Sir Joshua Reynoldses and three Gainsboroughs, and Constables, Hoppners, Lawrences, Raeburns, Opies, and Turners. There is somewhat of a novelty in one of the Gainsboroughs, and that is a delightful portrait of Mme. Baccelli. The Baccelli was a figurante of note in her time. This picture was unknown until somebody saw it, by accident, at a cheap sale in Pall Mall, and bagged it. The picture is said to have been for the last fifty years all begrimed with the dust of a pawnbroker's shop, where it had been hidden.

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The London Chronicle tells the following good story of the late Sir John Millais, which was repeated by him: "I found myself seated one evening at a rather grand dinner next to a very pretty gushing girl to whom I had not been introduced. She fired into conversation directly she had finished her soup, and, as it was May, began with the inevitable question: 'I suppose you've been to the Academy?' I replied that I had. 'And did you notice the Millais? Didn't you think they were awful daubs? I can't imagine how such things ever get hung!' She was going on gayly in the same strain, while I sat silent, when suddenly the amused smiles of those around her and the significant hush brought her to a sudden stop. She colored rather painfully and whispered to me in a frightened voice: 'For heaven's sake, what have I done? Have I said anything dreadful? Do tell me.' 'Not now,' I replied; 'eat your dinner in peace, and I'll tell you by and by.' She did so, rather miserably, vainly trying to extract from me at intervals what the matter was, and when dessert came I filled up her glass with champagne and told her to gulp it down very quickly when I counted three. She obeyed without protest, and I took the opportunity when she couldn't speak to say: 'Well, I am Millais. But let's be friends!'"

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Puck, with Mr. Taylor's strongest work on its color-printed cover, presents its holiday number. Mr. Wenzell has a characteristic tinted sketch, where greedy Cupids are all in a snarl trying to kiss my lady's hand. Mr. Ehrhart has a neat picture, and Puck would lose a feature were not Mr. Opper one of its many excellent contributors. Mr. Taylor's principal cartoon, "Their First Christmas Eve," leads the imagination of a newly married pair far into the future. The text of Puck is always clever. It is its privilege to hit round in a general way, but it always uses a certain amount of discrimination. Puck is the creator of a special form of comic publication, and there have been many imitators. During the recent political campaign Puck's services were as brilliant as they were effective.

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In Boston M. Toudouze's horrible "Salome" is on exhibition. To paint a bloody mess, or a clot of gore, and do it well, is of course something, but the best judges of these particular art effects are the killers at the abattoirs.

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The Boston Architectural Club presents a highly attractive prospectus. Among other good projects there is one for establishing a fund, so that some one of their members shall have the means to look up matters abroad, and with this end in view the club is to furnish money.

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Spiridion had a grand panel to paint. His topic was "Will," and he was in despair for the want of a model. He hunted and hunted in vain. The necessary fillip to his imagination was wanting. There are some sensitive brains so constructed. Velasquez was that way. Let, however, the mental vis inertia get the slightest impetus, and there is no stopping it. Spiridion was not fastidious, nor did he seek the impossible; but the "Will" he wanted and yearned for was not the commonplace one. He sought for resolution, self-reliance, all depicted in the one human face. Spiridion was beaming yesterday. "Found! Found at last!" he cried. "Where? when? how?" inquired a sympathetic friend. "Found the model in a quick lunch. He had on one arm ten plates and on another seven coffee mugs. It was grand. There was resolution for you. He felt the arduous character of his task, and he never quailed nor flinched. It was absolute concentration. He has sat for me twice. I load him up with the bric-à-brac of the studio, and catch the noble concentration of his powers. That waiter is a prize, indeed, and the flash of his eye as he moves along with every imaginable bit of crockery I can find in the studio, is nothing short of a revelation."

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### Her Name.

Her eyes—
Are hazel, did you say?
Yes, with the mystic shades
That flit thro' silent glades.

Her voice—
Is't made for poet's lay?
Ay, as the woodland throng
Make words for mavis' song.

Her lips—
Just tell me, what are they?
Petals of carmine bright
Op'ning o'er stamen white.

Her hair—
What color is it, pray?
'Tis like the sun's last sheen
Lighting the Autumn gean.

Her name—
Whisper, I know you may?
Magic as fairy spell!
Heart of mine—shall I tell?

—Katherine Mann in The English Illustrated Magazine for December.

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### Sometime, Somewhere.

Sometime, somewhere, in the eternal plan,
Will come a good to offset every ill,
As Nature's book is balanced; so to man
A balance perfect some there must and will;
This, then our solace, when the way is dark
And only sorrows we are called to share;
As came God's sunshine to the storm-tost Ark
'Twill come to us sometime, somewhere.

Sometime, somewhere, in this world or the next,
And in some way, a perfect equipoise
Will come to souls by troubles now perplext,
And all our griefs find compensating joys;
Go on, brave heart! if doing what you can
Life's burdens, as they come, to fully bear—
Fear not! the justice that is due a man
Will all be yours sometime, somewhere.

—CHARLES S. O'NEILL in Donahue's Magazine.

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"A STOLEN KISS,"
AN ORIGINAL OIL PAINTING
By MARCUS STONE, R. A.,
On Exhibition at the Gallery of
Franz Hanfstaengl Fine Art Publishing House,
114 Fifth Avenue, near 17th St.,
NEW-YORK.

# THE NEW MAGAZINES.

### Shutting Out the Sea.

From Lippincott's Magazine for December.

Along the North Jersey coast from Long Branch to Asbury Park the coast is formed of bluffs and high ground, and walls that will offer direct resistance to the waves must be constructed to protect them from the waves. These bluffs are being washed away rapidly where not protected by some artificial device, and the sand is carried back into the sea, where sandbars are formed with it. Many years ago, when the Jersey seaside resorts first became prominent, efforts were made to protect this shore with heavy timber bulkheads. But each recurring Winter these massive timbers were washed away, and a good slice of the bluffs was leveled. No matter how heavy and strong this sort of protection is made, the sea is pretty sure to batter it down in time, and the work must be repeated. For fifteen years now property owners have wasted their money in building makeshift timber walls to protect their land from the ocean along many parts of our coast. The same amount of money put in strong walls of masonry and concrete would yield permanent results that would endure for half a century, and in time this must be the outcome of the present abortive attempts to keep back the sea. Besides wooden walls, numerous jetties run out into the ocean to break the force of the current, and in this way the damage to the bluffs is somewhat lessened. Nearly every storm of any great fury not only carries away or demolishes part of the walls, but makes great inroads into the bluffs of sand behind them. A solid stone wall, with sloping faces to the sea, would protect the bluffs so that private and public property would be secure for all time. The best illustrations of this principle of coast defense can be seen in the numerous stone breakwaters constructed by the Government for harbor protection.

### A Child and the Letters.

From The Bookman for December.

An ingenious person named Krohn, whose patience is evidently more highly developed than his sense of humor, has been making some experiments that are supposed to be very important to scientific teachers. He has found that it takes a young child 364-1000 of a second to recognize the letter c, 358-1000 of a second to recognize the letter a, and 389-1000 of a second to recognize the letter t; while the word c-a-t as a whole is recognized in 339-1000 of a second. Therefore, he says, primary teaching should be done by words and not by letters, and the letters should be 1-12 of an inch high and printed in a line not more than four inches long. We don't know exactly how he has discovered all these things, but that does not matter; for he is evidently a very profound person. We have done some figuring ourselves on the basis of his researches, and we find that, following out his method and adopting his kind of reading book, a child of five years, in an average daily lesson, would each day save 0789-10000 of a minute out of its valuable time. Think of that!

### When Hunger Gives Zest.

Fred Mather in Forest and Stream.

I have not lost all taste for an al fresco feast in camp style; but there are pleasures of many kinds and they are not always comparable. I only draw the line at those messes called clam chowders, fish chowders, and the nightmare provoking clambake. These may be classed as coarse feeding, but I have had as delicious trout, venison, and other game served in camp as ever tickled a tongue. Yet a service in courses, the varied products of the vineyards, the fruits and desserts—I like all good things, but the best of all is good company, whether in evening dress or flannel shirt; yet I can't admit that camp cookery excels the best hotel cookery, taking each on its merits outside of sentiment. We deceive ourselves in this; we come in hungry enough to eat a bear before his skin is off, and "hunger is the best of sauce."

You have often come into camp with a string of trout and had to clean and cook them before you could eat supper. You stuck a stick in the gills with a bit of pork in the mouth and stood them up before the fire and turned them when necessary. When you thought they were done you sat down and ate them half raw and half burned, and your hunger prompted you to say that you never ate such trout before in your life. If trout cooked in that same way were set before you in a restaurant you would reject them as unfit to eat. But the memory of a camp dinner with an appetite only six hours old, but very large for its age, has a halo around it that should properly encircle the appetite. Though not a taxidermist, I have stuffed several thousand first-class appetites, but never could preserve one.

### A Religious Procession in Mexico.

From Scribner's for December.

I heard the barking of dogs and strange voices ahead, and when, presently, the wagon rolled out of the dust, they were close upon a seething, scrambling crowd, in which it was difficult to distinguish the men from the women, or the children from the dogs, for the sky was blue and the air was hot, and the frantic people were gray in the scintillating dust particles. One of the black telegraph poles trailed on the ground, and its cross-barred top swayed and plunged above the bobbing heads, like a thing exhausted, but alive. There was something indistinguishable under the pole, but, as the wagon came nearer, the something resolved itself into a man stripped to the waist. The little Padre of San Anton was trotting alongside, and whips of many lashes writhed in the palpitating heat and fell on the back of the cross bearer, which was grimy with dirt and red with blood. The women uttered shrill cries and dismal moans, and the dogs barked, and the black pole heaved and disappeared in the crowd, and the people cheered, for the interval was long between this pole and the last. Surely the good God would hear!

Then the men threw down their whips and dog's hair and cut up the heavy pole, and the little padre blessed the cross, and the women fell on their knees and counted their beads in blessed hope of a little rain on San Anton. Already another wiry Mexican had cast off his poncho, and was baring his back for the pious sacrifice, and, doubtless, swearing to the saints that he would bear the cross some yards further than his fainting predecessor.

### The Stilted in Juvenile Literature.

Agnes Repplier in Scribner's for December.

There is no reason why people, because they are virtuous or repentant, should converse in stilted and unnatural language. A contrite burglar in one of these edifying stories confesses, poetically, "My sins are more numerous than the hairs of my head or the sands of the seashore"—which was probably true, but not precisely the way in which the Bill Sykeses of real life are wont to acknowledge the fact. In another tale, an English one this time, a little girl named Helen rashly asks her father for some trifling information. He gives it with the usual grandiloquence, and then adds, by way of commendation: "Many children are so foolish as to be ashamed to let those they converse with discover that they do not comprehend everything that is said to them, by which means they often imbibe erroneous ideas, and perhaps remain in ignorance on many essential subjects, when by questioning their friends they might easily have obtained correct and useful knowledge." If Helen ever ventured on another query after that, she deserved her fate.

### Hare Hunting.

From Outing for December.

This branch of sport has a host of earnest supporters throughout the Northern States and Canada, and many fine dogs are kept for the sole purpose of driving the white fellows. Some hunters use native foxhounds and crossbreds, such as are used to drive deer. Needless to say, the man who regularly hunts deer and hares will keep certain hounds for each kind of work. Hounds schooled to drive hares are a nuisance on a deer hunt, owing to their tendency to follow the lesser game when the greater is wanted. Smart harriers are excellent for hares, but, perhaps, the best dogs for the purpose are good-sized beagles. These enterprising fellows are unexcelled as trailers and have fine voices, while they are just large enough to have the necessary speed. The very small beagles will trail enthusiastically and make fine music, but they are comparatively slow. Moreover, their short underpinning is not the best pattern for work in deep snow, in which the cream of the hunting is usually to be had. The very small beagle is a dear little dog, true, game, and interesting, but he shows to best advantage on the trail of the "cottontail."

### Had the Map in His Head.

Gen. Horace Porter in The Century for December.

After looking critically at a map of a locality, it seemed to become photographed indelibly upon Gen. Grant's brain, and he could follow its features without referring to it again. Besides, he possessed an almost intuitive knowledge of topography, and never became confused as to the points of the compass. He was a natural "bushwhacker," and was never so much at home as when finding his way by the course of streams, the contour of the hills, and the general features of the country. I asked him, one day, whether he had ever been deceived as to the points of the compass. He said: "Only once—when I arrived at Cairo, Ill. The effect of that curious bend in the river turned me completely around, and when the sun came up the first morning after I got there, it seemed to me that it rose directly in the West."

### A Linguistic Training.

From The Forum for December.

One of the most valuable kinds of training which the college can give is the linguistic. If to think is important, linguistic training is important. For we think in words. Therefore, thinking becomes clear, orderly, profound, as language is adequate. Language represents those methods and results of thought without which thought itself is feeble and inefficient. Therefore, training in language is of the highest value. To be able to think in, or adequately use, the English or any other language, one should know the language. He can only know this language as he knows those languages which have made the richest contributions to its structure. Every new science, and every new application of any old science goes to the Greek for its very name. Hence, a training in Latin and Greek is of the greatest worth. The college is not filling the mind with useless knowledge in requiring students to learn these, not dead, but living languages. Second, the scientific school is a professional school. Its graduate goes from its commencement, as goes the graduate of the school of law, theology, or medicine, directly to his life's work. It is not a school of liberal culture or of general training. It is to be said, and said with the utmost clearness, that the governors of our best technical and scientific schools are beginning to recognise the advantages which the man desiring to enter these schools possesses if he has previously received a general training through the college.

### Discrediting the Humanities.

From The Forum for December.

It is charged, with a good deal of vigor and generality of statement, that the college fills the mind with useless knowledge and trains it in antiquated methods of thought and action. In the same breath it is added that the scientific school gives practical knowledge and that its training is vital. The comparison between the dead languages and the modern is made—always to the credit of the modern. The value of modern history and of economic science is made to appear greater than that of ancient history and of philosophy. Scientific studies are lauded as by far the most precious. The humanities are discredited. I remember overhearing at a hotel table a conversation between two recent graduates of the scientific school of a rich and famous university. "Mr. ——," said one, "gave several thousand dollars for any use the officers wished to make of the money. And what do you think they did with it? Why, instead of buying something useful, they spent it all in buying some mugs of the old Greek duffers." It was evident that the study of the humanities had not seriously influenced the manners nor the linguistic tastes of the graduates in question.

### Fishing for Tuna, Santa Clara.

From The Sportsman's Magazine for December.

The fish ranged from 4 to 6 feet in length and from 75 to 300 pounds in weight, judging from their size. Like wolves they had rushed in from the deep sea and were moving down the coast, stampeding a school of smelts and flying-fish and driving them out of the water, snapping at them and following them up into the air. Moving on we found the school of unfortunates, a brownish patch of solid fish in the water, into which the tunas were charging.

I have fished in the haunts of the tarpon and taken almost every game fish to be found in American waters, but from this exhibition of the speed, velocity, and wonderful power of the tuna, I did not believe it could be captured with a twenty-four-ounce rod or a tarpon outfit. We baited with large smelt and began trolling through the school. I soon had a strike, and, while not unused to surprises, I lost 300 feet of line and the tip of my rod so quickly that I hardly realized what had happened. My companion had his fine rod jerked from his hands, and I believe the fish was of the largest size, which nothing could stop.

### Rudyard Kipling as a Poet.

Montgomery Schuyler in The Forum for December.

The most obvious thing about the "Barrack-Room Ballads" is the definiteness and importunacy of the rhythm. Mr. Kay Robinson, Mr. Kipling's former associate on a newspaper in India, in a most interesting account of his colleague's way of work, tells us, what we might perhaps have divined, that in Mr. Kipling's ballad-writing, after the topic and before the literary motive, came the rhythmical motive, the tune. The "lilt" is indeed the life of a ballad, which, unless it sings itself, may have any other qualities you like and still fail of being a ballad. The rhythms of Mr. Kipling's ballads are so marked and insistent that they commit themselves to memory almost at a reading, and the poet enforces them to the utmost, not only by the words which he sets to them, but even, lest the reader should miss what the hearer cannot miss, by indications of instrumental accompaniment, as the cornet in the ballad of "Loot" and the bugle in "The Widow's Party," where the jingle gives a touch of grotesqueness to the form that heightens the tragedy of the story:

"What was the end of all the show,
Johnnie, Johnnie?"
Ask my Colonel, for I don't know,
Johnnie, my Johnnie, aha!
We broke a King and we built a road—
A court house stands where the reg'ment goed.
And the river's clean where the raw blood flowed
When the Widow give the party.
(Bugle)—Ta-rara-ra-ra-rara!

The "Big Drum" is equally effective in the curiously onomatopoetic refrain of "Route Marchin'." To look over the titles is to remember the tunes, and to wonder at the balladist's fecundity in rhythms, or, if you please, in jingles. One of the most remarkable achievements of this kind in the new volume is the "Song of the Banjo," which is so remarkable on other accounts.

Much as there is of variety in these metres, it must be owned that there is not much of subtlety in Mr. Kipling's music, which is chiefly choruses and march tunes. Nobody would think of calling the balladist an idyllist. The strident and aggressive threnody I have already quoted has certainly nothing of elegiac. But this note is not altogether wanting. That tenderness and grace may be attained even in the dialect of Thomas Atkins is shown in the last of the new "Barrack-Room Ballads," the song of the discharged private who had

Sat in Clink without his boots
Admirin' how the world was made—

### The First Circus.

Kenneth Grahame in Scribner's for December.

We gripped the red cloth in front of us, and our souls sped round and round with Coralie, leaping with her, prone with her, swung by mane or tail with her. It was not only the ravishment of her delirious feats, nor her cream-colored horse of fairy breed, long-tailed, roe-footed, an enchanted prince surely, if ever there was one! It was her more than mortal beauty—displayed, too, under conditions never vouchsafed to us before—that held us spellbound. What princess had arms so dazzlingly white, or went delicately clothed in such pink and spangles? Hitherto we had known the outward woman as but a drab thing, hourglass shaped, nearly legless, bunched here, constricted there; slow of movement, and given to deprecating lusty action of limb. Here was a revelation! From henceforth our imaginations would have to be revised and corrected up to date. In one of those swift rushes the mind makes in high-strung moments I saw myself and Coralie, close enfolded, pacing the world together, o'er hill and plain, through storied cities, past rows of applauding relations—I in my Sunday knickerbockers, she in her pink and spangles.

### French Ideas on American Women.

From The Contemporary Review.

Some young Western farmers in New York were once asked by a smart reporter why they had come to Castle Garden in search of wives. "If we married an American girl," answered one of them, "we should have to employ a foreign woman to take care of her." And it is just this half Oriental attitude toward the weaker sex which is one of the most disquieting features in American social life. The wild rose of English woods and hedges is not a whit less fragrant and dewy than the finest blooms of the manor garden, and "The Gardener's daughter," and "My Lady" are, each in her own particular way, as suggestive as an English landscape shrouded in mist. In like manner the American has all the freshness and brightness, and originality of her native air, but what she gains in one direction she loses in another. She does not live in an atmosphere such as artists love; she does not make one feel that her clear, calm eyes are the windows of a soul whose depths have never been sounded; she does not give one the impression of richness, intellectualy and physically. She has not the repose of manner which suggests strength and vigor. Her qualities are all, with one exception, matter of fact. She has charm, and it is a quality peculiarly her own. It has very little in common with the charm, founded on passion, of a Cleopatra or a Lucrezia Borgia, but it has fragrance which, when allied with beauty, does much to atone for the want of those feminine graces she has, unhappily, come to believe are incompatible with independence. It is her most reliable weapon of defense.

### Nansen at Home.

From The English Illustrated Magazine for December.

After carefully showing me the route of the Fram, as well as his own and Johansen's course in their perilous journey alone over the ice after leaving their ship, the charts were cast aside on the floor, and Dr. Nansen proceeded to describe, in the simple, direct manner so characteristic of him, some of the numberless interesting incidents of his voyage. Evidently thrilled by his earnest voice and manner, Liv, his little girl who had been playing in a corner of the room, drew nearer, and unconsciously she walked upon the original records of her father's route. The picture of this tiny, half-shy child, standing spellbound listening to her father's voice, with the priceless charts of his famous voyage beneath her feet, contrasting with the tall, muscular figure of her father, who towered above her, with bronzed face, his hair and mustache several shades lighter than the skin, his massive hands, discolored and scarred by hard usage, resting lightly and lovingly upon the little child's head, immediately impressed one with its dramatic effect. Around the room lay polar bear skins and odds and ends connected with the voyage. The table was piled with papers, all systematically arranged; the walls were covered with presentation studies from the most famous Norwegian artists, representing ice and snow effects. But, despite the interest of the surroundings, one could see nothing, think of nothing, but the man himself—the great, strong, simple man who was speaking.

### An Impulsive President.

From Harper's Magazine for December.

Bosshoff, President of the Orange Free State, had made prisoner some Transvaal burghers, who had been under his (Krüger's) orders. In the language of Krüger's friend, who was present: "When hearing this, the President at once saddled his horse and rode to the Orange Free State as quickly as possible, informing Mr. Bosshoff that he ought to set those men free and hold him (Krüger) instead; that those men had merely carried out the orders given by himself as sub-commandant of Pretorious. This was about 1857." It certainly is not common in modern war for an officer to offer himself a ransom for the men who have been taken prisoners while acting under orders.

The President has a violent temper, and his old friends think that of late years he has had increasing difficulty in restraining it. But quickly as he is roused, so quickly does his passion cool again; and no man more frankly asks forgiveness for a wrong committed. One day in 1884 Krüger and his Minister of State, Dr. Leyds, had a sharp altercation. Strong language was used, for the Minister, too, was a man of emotion. At length matters came to such a pitch of passion that Krüger burst out with these words: "One of us must get out." Of course Leyds said: "Then, of course, I am the one to make way," with which he took his hat and went home, supposing that his career in the Transvaal was at an end.

In the middle of the night came a rap at the door of Dr. Leyds, and in walked the President. He had saddled his horse and come over by himself, explaining that he had been unable to sleep, and had come to say that he had been in the wrong, and to ask Dr. Leyds that what had passed might be completely buried. This story Dr. Leyds told me to illustrate the President's generous nature, and, above all, his mastery of himself.

### The Going Forth.

Now far along the darkened sward
The Winter snow is white.
I will go forth to meet my Lord
And welcome Him to-night.
The solemn stars in heaven wait;
The swaying sea is dim.
I will go out beyond my gate
And find my way to Him.

In lighted fanes the choirs of praise
Lift up their anthem sweet.
I will go forth along the ways
To find and clasp His feet.
Across my hearth the night winds moan;
My doors are opened wide.
Into the night I pass alone
To find my Christmas-tide.

—MABEL EARLE in Harper's Bazar.

### Who Loves Well Forgives Nothing.

Now that my end is near,
And I must render my account to God,
Bend o'er me, dear.

Dearest, while yet I live,
All who have hated me, or done me ill,
I do forgive.

Save thee alone. Ah, no!
I cannot pardon thee thy slightest fault—
I loved thee so!

—From the Spanish of Campoamor, "Doña-a-Dreams" for December.

The best of men in Paris lie ten times a day; the best of women twenty times a day; the fashionable man a hundred times a day. No estimate has ever been made as to how many times a day a fashionable woman lies.—Talbot.

Labor makes thought healthy, and thought makes labor happy.—Stockton.

# HOLIDAY BOOKS.

"Rome of To-day and Yesterday: The Pagan City," by John Dinnie, has been issued by the Messrs. Putnam in excellent form. This volume is beautifully illustrated, and contains five maps and plans, with fifty-eight photogravures of Rome. The interest in the volume lies not alone in the descriptions of the imperial Rome of the Caesars, but in a city which has taken on modern improvements.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s edition of "A Window in Thrums" is another contribution to the popularity of Mr. Barrie. This edition is a handsome one, profusely illustrated. You have even the precise window in the house at Thrums, which is supposably Kirriemuir, some sixty-two miles from Edinburgh, and the prints are so excellent that Mr. Barrie has expressed his appreciation of them.

Prof. Schouler's "Historical Briefs," with a biography, has been published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The "Briefs" give methods of research to be employed in historical work, and in addition, as if carrying theory into practice, there are running comments on many leading American events. The article on "Reform in Presidential Elections" is fully worthy of attention. Mr. Schouler would abridge the present interval between the popular vote and the entrance of a new Administration and a new Congress upon their several responsibilities. But we should think that to make such a sudden change would be a physical impossibility. Prof. Schouler's biography is full of interest. The "Schouler" name is not German, but Scotch.

We have roundels and rondeaus in the volume called "Captive Memories," which are "Commemorative Verses Interwoven with California Flowers for Anniversary Days and Presentation Occasions." The book is written by James Terry White, and published by James T. White & Co. of New-York. The illustrations, showing the flowers of the Pacific with the cupids interspersed, are as pretty as can be.

Edmondo de Amicis's "Constantinople," translated by Caroline Tilton, is published by the Messrs. Putnam. The interest in Constantinople never has ceased, and is as rife to-day as ever. Signor de Amicis has notable qualities as a descriptive writer, and his intelligent text has the advantage of many fine illustrations. Some day or other, the author thinks, on the bridge of the Sultana Validé "will flow all day long a black torrent of stove-pipe hats."

The Sunday school teachers' edition of the Holy Bible of the University Press of Oxford needs no comment. In all ways this year's impression is perfect, and the soft and flexible binding permits it to be opened anywhere and to remain open. It is for sale at the American branch of the Oxford University Press, 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue.

Hezekiah Butterworth's "The Wampum Belt; or, The Fairest Page of History," relates to William Penn and his treaty with the Indians. The book is made up in the best manner. The publishers are the Messrs. Appleton. The author's aim is to teach history by means of fiction, but with a notable foundation of fact. With its many good illustrations, "The Wampum Belt" will be appreciated by young readers.

The seventh volume of "The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth," edited by William Knight, has been published by the Macmillan Company. This volume is of special interest since it begins with the "Ecclesiastical Sonnets" (1821-2) and concludes with the "Redbreast" of 1834.

Messrs. Coates of Philadelphia are the publishers of a fine edition of Edmondo De Amicis's "Constantinople" in two volumes. The work has fifty photogravures. In it may be found descriptions of the mosques, the palaces, and the bazaars. Pictures and text unite to make the reader understand what that bone of contention Stamboul is like.

"Teddy and Carrots," by James Otis, always was a popular juvenile, and now appears as a publication of Messrs. Estes & Lauriat. "Under the Liberty Tree," a story of the Boston Massacre, also by Mr. Otis, is finely illustrated, and is also published by Estes & Lauriat.

"Prince Boohoo and Little Smuts," by Harry Jones, is issued by E. & J. B. Young & Co. Prince Boohoo was the only son of King Starzungarturs and Queen Kizzimforwotteverdid, and from that it is at once to be seen that the heir apparent was a very much spoiled boy. The illustrations are by Gordon Browne, who has great capability for fun. He made capital pictures for Grimm's "Fairy Tales."

Mr. Fred Whishaw has written a romance with the title "A Boyar of the Terrible." The incidents are laid in the Court of Ivan the Cruel, who was the first Czar of Russia. The publishers are the Messrs. Longmans.

It is as impossible to get away from books "as it is from the power of the stars," writes Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie in his "Books and Culture," which handsome volume is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author tells how the best is to be derived from books for personal enrichment and guidance. The volume of essays is full of suggestions and is a general help to writers and readers.

In "The Out-of-Door Library," a volume called "Hunting," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, finds its place. The contributors to "Hunting" are Archibald Rogers, W. S. Rainsford, F. Ireland, Birge Harrison, Harry C. Hale, Frank Russell, and George Bird Grinnell. The topics treated are American big game, climbing for wild goats, kangaroo hunting, buffalo, and trailing for musk ox with the Dog-ribs Indians. The book is finely illustrated.

Who is it that could tell more accurately or more gracefully of Addison, Hogarth, Fielding, Gray, Prior, or Charles Lamb than Austin Dobson? There is not a man or woman Mr. Dobson writes about whose influence is not alive to-day. His volume entitled "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," third series, is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. and has numerous portraits. The make-up of the book is admirable.

Aside from the admirable text, three books, "The Story of Amis and Amile, Done Out of the Ancient French into English," by William Morris; Walter Pater's "The Child and the House: An Imaginary Portrait," and "The Pageant of Summer," by Richard Jefferies, are distinguishable for the real elegance of their typography and superexcellence of make-up. Daintier books never have been made than these, the publisher, Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., has turned out. Mr. Moshers' taste in the Brocade Series is of the best.

This is the fifth year of Duprat & Co.'s "The Book Lover's Almanac." It is made for those who, loving books last year, are forever fond of them. In the text are many notable things, as "Comment on devient Bibliophile," by Henry Houssaye; Octave Uzanne, who writes "Our Books Before Posterity," and Mr. H. P. Du Bois, who has a charming article on the Baron Jérôme Pichon, who for more than half a century was President of the Société des Bibliophiles of France. The illustrations are many. There are fac similes of Elzevier, a fac simile of Disraeli's handwriting, a portrait of him, with many neat vignettes, and every page has its appropriate border. Of course, once having the first four volumes, the obtaining of the fifth one becomes a necessity.

It is word painting Hubert Crackanthorpe indulges in, and he paints on a smooth panel or on copper. The pictures he makes are never much as to size. The title of his volume, published by John Lane of the Bodley Head, is called "Vignettes," and the sub-title is "A Miniature Journal of Whim and Sentiment." An engaging book is all the better if the make-up of it be good, and all Mr. Lane's publications are exceptional in type, paper, and binding.

Mr. William Mathews's "Getting On in the World; or, Hints on Success in Life," treats of good and bad luck, of the choice of a profession, of self-reliance, and attention to details. All of these are main factors in a man's career. This volume had a great circulation in the past, and in its new form is certain to reach new readers. The publishers are Scott, Foresman & Co. of Chicago.

The Macmillan Company has just issued the second volume of the most memorable of books, which is Edward Gibbon's "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Never were such liberties taken as with the early editions of this book, and the generality of English readers only know a Gibbon garbled. The editor of the Macmillan Gibbon is J. B. Bury, Professor of Modern History in the Dublin University, and you get the true text.

"Words: Their Use and Abuse," "Oratory and Orators," with "Hours with Men and Books," by William Mathews, and published by Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co., have been books in constant demand. The new edition is a handsome one, with many portraits.

When you look at "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë, and think of its date, 1847, and the unknown "Currer Bell," you read the preface and see the gauntlet in the much-worn and frayed glove Charlotte Brontë wore thrown down. This is the particular passage: "Conventionality is not morality. Self-righteousness is not religion. To attack the first is not to assail the last. To pluck the mask from the face of the Pharisee is not to lift an impious hand to the Crown of Thorns," and we have been saying that pretty often since. It was the forgiveness of human frailty that the great soul of a Charlotte Brontë prayed for. "Jane Eyre," as published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is in their best style.

"The Whichness of the What, as Compared to the Thatness of the Thus" is perfectly explained in "The Wallypug of the Why," which is a jolly good juvenile book. The author is G. E. Farrow, and Mr. Harry Furniss is the picture maker. Mr. Furniss can make his pictures awfully funny. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish "The Wallypug of the Why."

Do you know the story of the first edition of Edward Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam" or his poetic translation from the Persian? It was to be sold for 1s., but the world turned against it, and then it was given away, say, for a penny. If you could find a copy of that early edition, $25 would be a low price for it. Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P., who does everything well, even to writing history or representing his constituents, has translated the Persian into English prose, and the book has for title "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Translated into Prose." The volume is published by the most fastidious of publishers—Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me. Portland is certain to have a reputation for its fine style of printing. "The Defence of Guenevere: A Book of Lyrics," chosen from the works of William Morris, Mr. Mosher has also made up in handsome style. It is a sister volume to "The Rubaiyat."

"Legends of the Virgin and Christ," with special reference to literature and art, by H. A. Guerber, is published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. The illustrations are many, the sources being Raphael, Michael Angelo, Guido Reni, Murillo, Titian, Fra Bartolomeo, with numerous examples from the modern painters. The text is excellent, and nothing can be more beautiful and poetical than these sacred legends.

Would you know how that prince of romance writers, who was Alexandre Dumas the elder, worked up his Rizzio, his Douglas, and his Lindsay. Then the great master's "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots," must be read. The Merriam Company publishes the romance in good style, with numerous illustrations.

"Richelieu; or, The Conspiracy," of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, illustrated by F. C. Gordon, is published in fine form by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. Bulwer when he wrote this play thus described the Cardinal: "Richelieu himself is still what he was in his own day—a man of two characters. If, on the one hand, he is justly represented as inflexible and vindictive, crafty and unscrupulous, so on the other, it cannot be denied that he was placed in times in which the long impunity of every license required stern examples." Bulwer acknowledged that his Julie was modeled after Picciola.

It is to Mr. Gleeson White that Mr. George H. Ellwanger dedicates his two volumes called "Love's Demense: A Garland of Contemporary Love Songs." This dainty work has just been issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. The collector of these love verses has a catholic taste. He does not believe that the Elizabethan gentleman could alone address his "sweeting" in verse. He is well satisfied that the modern man has also his special ability, and then, too, in these times, there is the gentler sex. Mr. Ellwanger takes his music wherever he can find it, and his taste is of the best. You have the sweetest of melodies, the gentle pastoral, the orchestral crash, or the cry of a great human passion.

The bound volume of Harper's Round Table for 1896 is ready. There are 1,276 pages, and the pictures are many. In the volume are those three leading stories, Mr. James Barnes's "For King and Country," Mr. Kirk Munroe's "Rick Dale," and Molly Elliot Seawell's "A Virginia Cavalier." As for extended stories, they are innumerable. Harper's Round Table keeps track of modern athletic games. The scope of this periodical is exceedingly wide. Though it interests, it is a leading instructor, for among its contributors are writers on all topics, and so it always keeps in touch with the movement of to-day.

"Travel Pictures from Palestine," by James Wells, D. D., published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, is a volume gathered by a writer and traveler perfectly familiar with Occidental life and lore. The prints which are interspersed in the text are excellent. The author gives all the recent archaeological discoveries made in Jerusalem.

"The World Awheel," with fac similes of water colors by Eugene Grivaz, and edited by Volney Streamer, is the offering made to cyclists by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. There are many clever bits of verse and good stories, in which men, women, and wheels are the subjects, and some of the best of these have been collected, and find their place in this handsome volume. Eugene Grivaz makes all the prettiest girls, irrespective of nationality, riding their wheels.

"Parakites" is the title of Mr. Gilbert Totten Woglom's volume, which is a treatise on the art of making and flying tailless kites for scientific purposes and for recreation. Following Mr. Woglom's directions, you may fly your kite, and it will have an elevation of 6,700 feet. It may be for some only amusement to have a kite soar and feel its tug, but there may be remarkably novel results brought about by this special kind of kite flying. In the volume are copies of the photographs taken by cameras attached to kites. Besides doing that there is the possible study of temperatures and electric forces at great elevations. The volume is a handsome one, with many illustrations, and the publishers are the Messrs. Putnam.

Eugene Field made the verses and Reginald De Koven and others have set to music the poet's lines for "The Songs of Childhood," published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Field had the lyric quality, and you can feel it in those happy lines, "Swing High and Swing Low," and particularly in "The Brook." Among those who have set the words to music, in addition to Mr. De Koven's score, are Edgar S. Kelly, Gerrit Smith, G. W. Chadwick, C. B. Hawley, Arthur Foote, and Hubbard T. Smith. There is not one of these composers whose songs do not attract attention. For having struck out a new path, or, say, a new chord, in a really handsome book of music, the Messrs. Scribner are to be congratulated.

There are song plays for the little ones in verse and music from the Frederick A. Stokes Company, who publish "Children's Singing Games." The pretty volume is illustrated and arranged by Eleanor Withey Willard. Why should one give the wrong tune to "London Bridge" when, bound up by the custom of hundreds of years, there is only one series of notes to it? As to "Little Sally Waters," it would be a sheer case of lèse majesté to blunder with her music. "Sally Waters" is a classic.

The success of Mr. F. J. Stimson's "King Noanett" has been so signal that Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. have published it in new form and in good style. Mr. Stimson's charming romance treats of old Virginia and Massachusetts Bay.

"Fables for the Times," the ludicrous Aesop business being by Mr. H. W. Phillips and the illustrations by Mr. T. R. Sullivant, is as amusing as text and comic art can make it. To whom the claim of honor is due as to the raising of the laugh is debatable, but there never were before such farcical lions, sheep, or foxes as are seen here. The publishers of this amusing book are Messrs. R. H. Russell & Sons.

"Some More Nonsense for the Same Bodies as Before" is written and illustrated by A. Nobody and published by Gardner, Darton & Co. of London. The book contains the most humorous of sketches. A. Nobody is an artist with a free hand and the highest sense of what is real fun. Our own comic illustrators might be taught a lesson by studying this book.

"The Golliwoggs Bicycle Club," the pictures by Florence K. Upton, and the words by Bertha Upton, is a comic book, made for the delight of children and published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The Golliwogg is a negro doll, and his associates are dolls. He gets up the bicycle club and the entire party go wheeling to China, Japan, and the rest of the world.

The Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons publish with particular reference to the holiday season three very handsome juveniles with the titles "All Sorts of Stories," "Woodland Stories," and "Little Folks and Their Friends." These volumes are made up in the handsomest manner and with many colored illustrations.

"Leaves from Juliana Horatia Ewing's Canada Home," gathered and illustrated by Elizabeth S. Tucker, is among the handsome volumes of the season and is published by the Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston. There are fac similes of eight water colors drawings by Mrs. Ewing.

The volume with the title, "The Century Book of Famous Americans," written by Elbridge S. Brooks, is issued under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is the story of a young people's pilgrimage to historic homes. The book serves to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence. The volume is fully illustrated. The publishers are The Century Company.

Using Father Tom's vernacular, there's "lashings" of good things in "Fireside Stories Old and New," in three neat volumes, published by Henry T. Coates & Co. You will see here some of Balzac, Ferguson's best farce, "Father Tom and the Pope"; some of N. P. Willis, Bulwer, and Ouida, and, in fact, all the old hands and the new ones. The collection shows much judgment on the part of the compiler, Henry T. Coates.

"Ouida's" best work is supposably "Under Two Flags," and the J. B. Lippincott Company present it in two hand-

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Mr. Charles Morris has compiled two volumes, entitled "Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality." One book contains the Roman, the other the Greek, stories. All the material for these tales is taken directly from the best ancient authorities. The volumes are handsomely illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company is the publisher.

Mabel Loomis Todd edits the third series of the "Poems of Emily Dickinson," and the publishers are Roberts Brothers. The editor says, "There is internal evidence that many of the poems were simply spontaneous flashes of insight, apparently unrelated to outward circumstances."

In "English Epithalamies," brought together by Robert N. Case, and published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, may be found a rare collection of the nuptial songs of the Elizabethan period and those of a time nearer to us. These hymeneal verses are peculiar to a past age. Strange to say, epithalamia have gone entirely out of date in all Europe save in Italy. Taking some of the worthies who piped love's lays in the past, there may be cited such contributors as Massinger, Herrick, Nat Lee, Dick Steele, Allan Ramsay, Lady Montagu, Susannah Centlivre, Peacock, Richardson, Shelley, and Tennyson.

"Musa Piscatrix," or the "Fishing Muse," is the title of a handsome volume devoted to the poetry which has to do with angling, and the topic is one which leads to versification. Mr. John Buchan makes selections from Shakespeare, Fletcher, Browne, Wotton, Cotton, Pope, Scott, Kingsley, Andrew Lang, and others. The book, with its handsome etchings, is published by A. C. McClurg & Co.

"A Little Girl of Long Ago," by Eliza Orne White, published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is charming in its quaintness. You have here the ways and manners of little ones of the past, in the times when the young miss was taught to courtesy. The outside of the book, the old-fashioned air, is happily imagined.

For a book having mediaeval methods of print and decorations, Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Friar Jerome's Good Book" is to be commended. It has the regulation missal look, with its red and black type. The publishers of this choice edition are Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Bill Nye's "History of England from the Druids to the Reign of Henry VIII." is published, with numerous illustrations, by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The pictures are of the most comical kind, and assort themselves to the funny text. "Alas! Poor Yorick!" The publishers tell in the preface that "the unfortunate illness to which Mr. Nye finally succumbed prevented the completion of his his tory beyond the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn."

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. publish in the best form John Ruskin's "Letters to the Clergy on the Lord's Prayer and the Church." The Rev. Mr. F. A. Mallison has edited this important work. The original date of the letters was 1879.

Little, Brown & Co. publish a new edition of Herman Grimm's "Life of Michael Angelo," which has long been a standard work. It contains a steel portrait of Michael Angelo and forty-five photogravure plates from celebrated paintings and sculptures. This book was the one Emerson admired so much, for he wrote: "When we come to Michael Angelo, his sonnets and letters must be read with his life, by Vasari, or in our day by Herman Grimm." The volumes are attractively printed from large type, and are of convenient size.

Max Müller has translated Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" in commemoration of the centenary of its first publication, and the work has just been issued in fine form by the Macmillan Company. In the translation Max Müller has taken care always to introduce the peculiar German scientific terms, having of course first rendered them in English.

In Harper's Round Table the Marquis of Lorne tells of the "Battle of Glen Freon." That was an incident of the time of James VI. of Scotland and of James I. of England, and it happened some forty years before the sailing of the Mayflower.

The expiry of the copyright of "Henry Esmond" accounts for the appearance of so many reprints of Thackeray's greatest romance. There is a neat edition of "The History of Henry Esmond," with a happy preface written by Joseph Jacobs, who as a lecturer is now attracting attention in the United States.

"The Treasury of American Sacred Song," with notes explanatory and biographical, selected and edited by W. Garrett Horder, is published by the Oxford University Press, and obtainable from their branch office, 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue. The selections are from all sources, and there are some verses on sacred topics from the pens of American authors of distinction which have been before this unpublished.

If the older generation know of Capt. Marryat and his sea stories, it is a pity that people of to-day are not better acquainted with the writer of "Midshipman Easy." "The Phantom Ship," by Marryat, his biographer, Mr. David Hannay, tells us, was written in 1839 while the Captain was in the United States. This is the story of the Flying Dutchman, as Capt. Marryat understood the character. The romance is published in excellent style, with illustrations, by the Macmillan Company.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, who is musical, and at the same time possessed of many other talents, among which is lecturing, has Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. for the publishers of his work, in two volumes, entitled "Travels and Talk." Mr. Haweis describes particularly his tour in the United States and tells of all the distinguished Americans whom he met.

In the forthcoming second volume of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," edited by Messrs. Wise and Nicoll, there will be found an unpublished story by Charlotte Brontë, with the title "The Adventures of Ernest Alembert." In an article on Tennyson the writer shows how the late Laureate probably once had the idea of welding together the "Idylls of the King" and forging them into one grand epic poem.

What brings about the end of books? Is it fire, water, worms? As every ship launched is bound to be wrecked, every theatre to be burned, the finis of the book is its reduction to ashes. What became of the Alexandrian Library? Did the Saracens burn it, in 640? There is this question asked: Was there any library at Alexandria, containing 700,000 books? Gibbon inclines to the opinion that there was no such library. Canon Taylor insists that if there had been a library it was burned in the time of Julius Cæsar. Tradition seems to indicate, however, that there was a library in the Serapeum, by no means a large collection; but whether destroyed by Theophilus or Theodosius is not known. It looks as if the charge brought against the Arabs rested on no foundation. Recent explorations of Alexandria (1895-6) show no traces of the Serapeum. The seaport of Egypt was built on a damp foundation, and granting that there was a library, if not destroyed by fire, then the papyri might have suffered from decay due to water. Books of to-day taken to India, to the Southern States, and to the West Indies perish through mildew.

"In Vanity Fair," the drawings by A. B. Wenzell, published by R. H. Russell & Son, you have flamboyant art. No pose troubles Mr. Wenzell. He has no fears. He will draw a whole bevy of pretty girls, lump them together, as at the opera house, or in the crowded drawing room, and it makes no difference to him. He catches on to all the phases of female beauty, and the wonder is how he makes the smile, the laugh in a woman's pretty mouth. Mr. Wenzell is full of the resources of his art, and is supple and pliant. He cares nothing for a man's get-up. The creased trousers, the dress coat, present no difficulties. Then, too, he mounts his pretty girls on horseback or seats them in carriages. In studying these very clever sketches anybody can see how their reproduction in photogravure has made them understandable. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the peculiar quality of Mr. Wenzell's art would have been lost had wood engraving been the medium.

"The Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," Gerald de Nerval's "Sylvie," translated by Lucie Page; "The Kasidah of Haji Abdu el-Yezdi," and "La Vita Nuova," or "The New Light," of Dante, translated by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, all four volumes published by Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., and, as far as bookmaking in a materialistic way goes, publishers in the supposable centres of the book business may find in Portland a rival.

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For we hae fought the English loons,
Frae Garry to the Rhine,
Frae Falkirk to the field o' Val,
In auld lang syne.

The Duke may wi' the devil drink,
And wi' the deil may dine,
But Charles'll dine in Holyrood,
As in auld lang syne;
For He who did proud Pharaoh crush,
And save auld Jacob's line,
Shall speak to Charlie in the bush,
Like Moses lang syne.

The unity of earthly creatures is their power and their peace, not like the dead and cold peace of undisturbed stones and solitary mountains, but the living peace of trust and the living power of support, of hands that hold each other and are safe.—Ruskin.

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Speaking truth is like writing fair, and comes only by practice. It is less a matter of will than of habit; and I doubt if any occasion can be trivial which permits the practice and formation of such a habit. To speak and act truth with constancy and precision is nearly as difficult, and perhaps as meritorious, as to speak it under intimidation or penalty; and it is a strange thought how many men there are, as I trust, who would hold it at the cost of fortune or life, for one who could hold it at the cost of a little daily trouble.—Ruskin.

To the poet, to the philosopher, to the saint, all things are friendly and sacred, all persons gladdable, all days holy, all nature divine.—Emerson.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1896.

### Books as Presents.

It is a common experience for persons who are at a loss to decide upon a present to turn to a book, the presumption being that a book will surely be welcome. With all the truth that lies in this presumption, the merits of the case would seem to suggest that a book, instead of being made a last resort, should more commonly be made the first. There is such an infinite variety of books—variety in subjects, in method of treatment, in illustrations, in bindings, not to say in the appeals they make to intellectual tastes and predilections—that the risk of not giving pleasure with such a present, when judiciously chosen, is of the smallest.

The supreme merit of a good book is that its value remains with the lapse of time. It does not go out of fashion. The gift therefore does more than please a passing fancy or gratify a passing need; it becomes an actual addition to those possessions which may remain, and often do remain, lifelong. The pleasure it gives, moreover, is capable of constant renewal and even of increase, for who can tell when he has derived his last or his greatest pleasure from a truly great author!

It is a familiar discovery for men to find that as they grow in years so do they grow in appreciation of their best books. They come to understand wherein lay the wisdom of that sage who remarked: "When a new book comes out I read an old one." No man ever opens Shakespeare without finding something new to him, and the same is true of Milton, of Chaucer, and probably of Pope, Wordsworth, Byron, and Landor, not to name Thackeray, Hawthorne, and Fielding. It is experiences such as these can afford that impress upon a reader the familiar truth that good books are the stanchest friends, friends who never weary us; who are always hospitable, in good temper, and always to be trusted to maintain faithfully their half—their more than half—of the friendship.

The last word can never be said in praise of books. Praise of them began probably with the very beginning of writing, and it certainly has never in modern times been wanting. The rude savage has praised where he did not understand them; the wise man has praised with all the laudation his speech could frame. Perhaps it is Emerson who has praised them most impressively, in that passage from one of his lectures which it would be surprising if every book publisher has not been tempted to put on the front page of his catalogue:

> Consider what you have in the smallest chosen library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civilized countries in a thousand years have set in best order the results of their learning and wisdom. The men themselves were hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced by etiquette; but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend is here written in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age.

Certain it is that in great books we have what was best in the men who wrote them. Their work, so far as human work can ever be, was disinterested, done as it was in that solitude Emerson refers to; done commonly with little justifiable hope of any early reward; done because of a faith, often sublime, that the thing was worth doing for the world's sake; done in poverty; done in the face of every disheartening circumstance. But it is out of fire that we get light, and so it was a fine and true thing for Emerson to say that to great books we often owe "the perception of immortality."

### Mr. Phil May's Work.

Conspicuous for ability is Mr. Phil May's "Gutter-snipes," a book of fifty sketches, published by the Macmillan Company. You may not say that the mantle of either Leech or Doyle has fallen on Mr. May, for he has a distinct personality, with a style and manner quite his own. His line is stronger and he is a better draughtsman than either Leech or Doyle. Nevertheless, to Doyle was due the school, if a school it may be called, which devoted itself to catching the traits of the men, the women, the boys, and the girls living in the lower level of London.

There is naturally a comic side to Mr. May's "Gutter-snipes," but this is not always present. Look at the sketch entitled "Two Pennorth." It shows a lot of boys annoying a drunken woman; one of the little blackguards is jerking at the woman's bonnet strings. Never was drawn with a few lines or more markedly the besotted face of a maudlin woman. In the background two other women are laughing at the scene. To them it is the best of jokes. Another sketch, called "Fairies," shows long lines of true "gutter-snipes" anxiously waiting at the back of some place of popular amusement, where a sign shows that for the pantomime "a hundred children are wanted." In the immediate foreground is a fairly well-dressed little girl. She is evidently out of place. She does not belong to that lower class of children who surround her, and as she is foreign to the coarser element a rough boy is jeering at her.

What Mr. May produces with much skill is the weazened appearance of the neglected London waifs, those peculiar physical conditions which are abnormal. The heads of the boys and girls, and more particularly the boys, show the overmaturity brought about by nimbleness of brain, but their bodies and legs are below the standard of youth. It is in the women, the mothers and sisters, where innate coarseness of feature predominates. The hats, those monstrosities of head gear which these women wear—the exaggerations of rim, with the overabundance of plumes—all these the artist catches. There is one sketch, called "Tantalizing," which has been often reproduced. Hungry children gaze at the delicious puddings and savory edible things in a cook-shop window, and never has such a scene been better shown than by Mr. May.

This artist never is coarse. He has not sought for scenes which are either horrible or depraved. What he does is to put on paper with a vigorous hand the lives of those who dwell in a great, boundless city, who, as children or adults, never know whether they are to have a dinner or a bed to sleep on. The text of that story has been often written. It is Mr. May who illustrates that text.

### Magazine Art and Some Other.

The older men among artists expatiate on the value of the line. The young men laugh at it. The first say: "There can be no drawing, unless the figure is held within the line limit, and that line may be visible at times and as definite then as the leaden strip which holds the stained-glass saint of a window in its place." "Rubbish!" cry the springalds, with their six months' Parisian experiences. "You don't want a figure tied up in lines. Color alone makes the picture."

Out of patience with this kind of atelier chatter, some one out of temper, unquestionably a man of sixty, has declared that "the most curious and important development of modern times is the painter who not only can not but does not draw. He is a logical and natural product." In the infancy of art there was nothing but the line. When, in the fullness of time, the simple outline of a horse had to be filled in with some kind of a wash, the color was carried out to the line. Then in the long process of ages that line became more or less attenuated. It took centuries for this point to be reached. Many of the greatest of Italian painters show the line, positive and unmistakable, in their grandest works. Their immense art inside of the line dissipated the idea that such a limitation existed.

It was the Flemish school which went in the other direction and painted so gloriously that the line of the boundary was lost. Certainly Velasquez, though he may have stuck to the line in the beginning, abandoned it in time. As Mr. Walter Armstrong writes about Velasquez: "In after years, when the mystery of half-seen things became an attraction to the master, he veiled this propensity and would lose an edge as bravely as the most famous of his modern disciples, but the intricate run of a contour never entirely lost its fascination for him." When Velasquez is studied with chronological ideas, the expert may judge the period of Velasquez's paintings from just such indications.

There is a Rembrandt in the Metropolitan Museum in which, if you study it, you may find no lines. The value of the line was not everything to this master. He wanted to give roundness, swell, and weight, and he did that by means of his lights and shades. He never drew a straight line to shut in a face, or even for the folds of a mantle. When the sun shone on his model, Rembrandt never thought a ray of light could incise the line.

This might seem as if it were an argument opposed to the line, but there never lived a great artist who did not know how to draw that line—that is, if he wanted to. Take the most remarkable of colorists, Corot or Fortuny. Is anybody silly enough to say they had not mastered the line? They had toiled to acquire facility in drawing the line, but when past perfect in their art, as colorists, they hid away what they knew.

The London Speaker attacks those who do not worship the line, and the critic is absolutely correct when he says, "Neglect the line, and you will be meaningless as a painter." The mistake the writer makes is, we think, the too great worship of the line. In treating of modern illustrative art, The Speaker finds fault with the English pictorial journals, and he believes that their mistake lies in this, that they neglect "the line." We should say that the scratchiness and generally poor art in these illustrated journals led in exactly the other direction, and are due to too great a subservience to the line. Those who make the sketches adhere forever and ever to the line, and their wood engravers, the Chauvinists of their art, follow them. And so the hardness and stiffness of the original drawing are exaggerated.

A paragraph in The Spectator in relation to our own work we hardly comprehend. "In the American magazines," says the writer, "the principles of art are misunderstood, with the expensive and touching thoroughness that distinguishes the American determination to achieve culture." Is that not a very proper determination on our part? What we should say is that the appreciation of a thoroughly excellent engraving or process work in an American magazine, or in such a leading publication as is Harper's Weekly, is more general in the United States than in England. It is understood. If this were not the case, it is obvious that the "expensiveness" of the work would never have been returned in dollars and cents to publishers.

In illustrative art, English magazines and illustrated papers are far behind French work and our own. There is no London magazine, even according to their own critics, anything like as excellent as any of the three leading magazines published in New York. A kind of dull conservatism impedes their progress. One constant English fault is bad printing. They seem to exercise no supervision of their mechanical work. The artist, the publisher, the public are utterly indifferent to the printing. The first knows unquestionably that his work is ruined, the second does not give it a thought, and as to the public, they don't know and have not yet been taught how to discriminate.

In what has been advanced relative to English magazines and pictorial papers no disparaging comments hold good as to special English art journals, which are of the highest grade, and we have nothing in the United States which equals them. The only misfortune in regard to these art journals is that they address themselves to a comparatively small circle of readers.

Our "popular magazines" are not specially art magazines. They cover, however, an enormous extent of territory, have their millions of readers, and they are our true art educators. In the great general good they do, what may be the advantage or the disadvantage of "the line," we need give no further heed to.

### A Poster That Offends.

Why will clever men execute work not congenial to them and entirely out of their line? There is a poster this week very largely in evidence on the billboards of New York, and intended to indicate the adoration of the Child Christ. But with the faintest regard for reverence, the topic is not one to be pasted on a boarding. Even if the poster were decorously composed, its certain proximity to commonplace advertisements must cause a positive shock.

This New York poster, made to represent the Holy Mother and her Son, is on the upper half of the sheet, and bears the signature of a well-known artist. Directly underneath it, being a part of the same poster, are exhibited the ladies of the ballet, with their diaphanous skirts and pink legs, and in the centre is the young man of the period, who gloats over poses which are more accentuated when drawn than under actually existing circumstances. This picture bears another signature. As to the Madonna and her child, the artist has taken two women from the Horse Show, or from the loge at the Opera House. The Holy Mother bears an aureole not distinguishable from the last sweet thing in hats, the final chef d'oeuvre of the most cunning Parisienne of the Rue de la Paix.

For a background there are the triumphs of the upholsterers' work and a dressing table exactly adapted to the necessities of an elegant toilet. The other woman, who kneels, is absolutely in the fashion. Her nimbus is something like a Spanish comb tucked into her chignon. Her costume is of the latest cut, with the bouffante sleeves à la mode, and you are conscious that the material of that dress never cost a penny less than $4.99 a yard.

Perhaps if this, the upper part of the poster, had been seen alone, it would have seemed simply ridiculous, but it is the contrast with the ballet girls which disgusts one. And then pity arises for those using such a poster. They must be densely ignorant or indifferent to what is proper, fit or decent. The degradation of public morals comes about in just this way. Make ballet girls, if you please, but dissociate them from the most sacred of subjects.

### Three Holiday Magazines.

For its cover Harper's Magazine makes a departure from the familiar design. On the one side is the well-established column, with the little figure scattering flowers, but on the other is a sacred topic, quietly and gravely composed, the work of Mr. Howard Pyle. For illustrations, the strongest of the prints is Mr. Frank French's wood engraving, after a painting of Guy Rose. It is delicate work, not too strong in its contrasts. Admirably handled is the dress of the Holy Mother. Her head is a perfect piece of engraving, and the printing of the picture all that can be desired. For illustrators there are also Smedley, Weguelin, Remington, Hyde, Frost, and many others. As to text, Mr. Corbin writes "A Middle-Age Nativity," Howard Pyle "The Romance of an Ambrotype," Poultney Bigelow "White Man's Africa," Mr. Remington "How the Law Got into the Chaparral," Gertrude Hall "The Hundred," Octave Thanet "The Defeat of Amos Wickliffe," Mr. Hamblen Sears "Wild Ducks and Decoys," Ruth McEnery Stewart "Weeds," and Mr. William D. Howells a delightful sketch of "Oliver Wendell Holmes." There is a capital story by Henry Gallup Paine, "Sunday Sam's Statute of Limitations." As the pièce de résistance there is the third part of Du Maurier's "The Martian," with his vigorous illustrations.

On the first page of The Century is "The Study for the Head of Christ," after P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, whose picture of the Lord's Supper is attracting much attention in Paris. Honest and sincere work is that of Virginie Demont-Bréton, and the "Twins," two little toddlers making their first steps, is charming in its conception. In Gen. Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" there is a picture by the late Charles S. Reinhart which shows his strength of composition, and its effectiveness is not lost, owing to careful printing. The chapter devoted to Mr. Avery permits of diverse methods of illustration, all of which have been taken advantage of. Mr. Henry Wolf's print of Mr. Avery, after Mandrazo's portrait, is masterful work, as is also Mr. S. G. Putnam's in his following, Detaille's "Lancer." Mr. Hambridge's sketches, which are made for Mr. Riis's "Light in Dark Places," are object lessons showing what are absolute conditions in tenement houses. What a vista of misery is the "Mott Street Barracks"! Louis Loeb is the artist for Mr. Janvier's "The Christmas Kalends of Provence." The artist appreciates both the comedies and tragedies common to the Midi. The literary excellence of The Century need not be expatiated upon, for among the many able writers are Marion Crawford, S. Weir Mitchell, Horace Porter, William A. Coffin, and Margaret Vandegrift.

The holiday magazines take a long time for their preparation, and so the December numbers see their beginning early in the same year. The carefully worked up illuminated print, with its many colors, and gold background on the cover of Scribner's must have taken months of preparation. In an art sense Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's "Sir John Millais" is an opportune article. The text is accompanied by copies of the English artist's most remarkable work. In James Barnes's "A Practical Reformation" Peter Newell appears as an illustrator with a new manner. Very curious are the pictures of Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, which accompany F. J. Stimson's "A Law-Latin Love Story." Essentially novel are the borders of Olive Herford's, which follow Kenneth Graham's "The Magic Ring," and as far as writing about childhood goes, who can equal Kenneth Graham? To this notable number Will H. Low contributes.

There can be no question of precedence as to Harper's, The Century, and Scribner's. Each has its special individuality, and, all together, they have tended to bring up the standard of literature and art to the highest level, and for this reason they still deserve unstinted praise. They have been and are prominent factors in American education.

### The Sloth.

Thou most absurd of all absurdities,
Thou living irony of Nature's law,
No wonder that in thee old Cuvier saw
Grim signs of humor in an otherwise
Not overwitty god, with ears and eyes
Inverted, and each serviceable paw
Transformed into a wretched hanging claw,
Thou hast turned topsy-turvy earth and skies.

O "paragon of animals," why jeer
At one who gazes with inverted eye?
The "change of attitude" thou findest here
Is my attempt to follow thine, and try
What benefit arises in this sphere
By twisting all one's being toward the sky.

From the "Poems" of Prof. G. J. ROMANES.

There is only one sort of love, but there are a thousand different copies of it.—La Rochefoucault.

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## TIMBUCTOO.

### A Traveler's Sprightly Account and His Prophecy of a Railway to That Town.*

Timbuctoo has long been the goal of the adventurous, but who would have thought that the great Colbert had such "ideas in advance of his century" that he yearned to have Timbuctoo open its gates to French commerce? M. Félilx Dubois tells us that the plan, which received the approbation of Louis XIV., was precisely that which was followed by Faidherbe forty years ago, continued by Borgnis-Desbordes and Achinard, and finally completed in the last days of 1894. It was Lieut. Boiteaux who hoisted the French tricolor over the town of Timbuctoo. According to our authority, "Timbuctoo the great, the mysterious, the fanatical, the inaccessible," was brought to terms by "nineteen men, seven of whom were Europeans and the remainder Senegalese negroes."

M. Dubois considers Timbuctoo to-day almost in the light of a faubourg of Paris, for he writes: "I see Timbuctoo throwing aside her rags in the distant future and raising her form, bent by misfortunes. The sandy pool of Kabara will have been cleaned and deepened, and the Niger will have brought its abundant waters to the gates of the town. The Sahara will be conquered; an iron chain will be put about its sands, the links of which will be railways." What M. Dubois is satisfied about is that communication between Algiers and Timbuctoo is something in the immediate future. With the ideas of French colonization we have nothing to do, for M. Dubois's most entertaining volume is mainly devoted to a description of the Niger, the valley of the Niger, and the principal cities or towns, of which there are two—Jenne and Timbuctoo.

M. Dubois is the most sprightly of travelers, and is not easily disturbed. He enjoyed the trip, and never gave a thought to dangers. He snaps his fingers at fever, which is sure to kill so many of his compatriots. "The journey from Paris to the Niger is scarcely so simple as that from Nice to Algeria. Having fallen asleep in a railway carriage on your departure from Paris, you awake six weeks later on a canoe barge upon the Niger." At Kayes, the port and capital of the Soudan, he engages his servants. One of his followers had the highest testimonials as a sick-nurse. "I immediately engage him upon that," says the author, "with the idea that if I leave my bones in the desert it will at least be with the conviction that they have been well cared for." The cook was a very important personage. "Can you cook?" asked M. Dubois. "'Oh, yes,' he replied, with the assurance of every good nigger when questioned as to his capabilities. If I had said, 'Can you paint like Raphael and Murillo?' he would have answered, 'Oh, yes,' with equal conviction. In reality he can whistle a few bars of the Marseillaise tolerably well and can boil water and eggs—hard. I do, all the rest." The groom was peculiar. He was a silent man, "and it would not surprise me," says our vivacious traveler, "to learn that he is the nigger from the Porte St. Denis, though I have not yet heard the clock ticking in his stomach."

After stopping at such few towns as he met, M. Dubois finally embarked on the Niger and made his way slowly up the river until he reached Timbuctoo. If he met with any difficulties en route he does not tell of them. Apparently the Soudan is quite as peaceful as is any other French department. He describes the Niger in glowing terms. "What the Nile has done for Egypt the Niger has accomplished for the Soudan," and he is positive that the cultivation of the country bordering on the Niger would yield more abundant crops than the Nile lands. As to Timbuctoo, all the trouble about the place is that it has shown no development for the last five or six thousand years, and that its geographical position is a little out of the way. "V'la tout." Innumerable are the descriptions found in "Timbuctoo the Mysterious" of the people, the river, and Jenne and Timbuctoo, and from an abundance of quotable material the following selections have been made:

***

**The Approach to Timbuctoo.**

An immense and brilliant sky, and an immense and brilliant stretch of land, with the grand outlines of a town uniting the two, a dark silhouette, large and long, an image of grandeur in immensity—thus appeared the Queen of Soudan. Across the space everything looks simple and severe; the forest is dwarfed out of sight, and nothing diminishes the vast landscape, which is lighted by the throbbing glare of the veritable sun of the desert. Truly, she is enthroned upon the horizon with the majesty of a Queen. She is indeed the city of imagination, the Timbuctoo of European legend. Her sandy approaches are strewn with bones and carcasses that have been disinterred by wild beasts, the remains of the camels, horses, and donkeys that have fallen and died in the last stages of the journey. The cities of the East are invariably encircled by their bones, and the roads across the desert are lined by their bodies. The details of the distant shape grow clearer by degrees. The illusion of walls, produced by the distinctness with which the town stands out from the white sand, disappears, and three towers placed at regular intervals dominate the mass. The terraces of square houses are now distinguishable, giving an appearance of depth to the outlined mass, and renewing the first impression of grandeur.

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**The Niger.**

The Niger, with its vast, misty horizon, is more like an inland ocean than a river. Borne along upon it, scarcely seeing land, the traveler is carried away by those endless dreams which haunt the infinitudes of the sea. Its waters break upon its banks in the monotonously cadenced waves of the Mediterranean shores, and when winds, grown to violence in the desert, swell its waves into a great race, seasickness will convince the most rebellious that the River Niger is akin to the ocean. Its shores, no less than its waves, resemble those of the ocean. Only occasionally rising into cliffs, as at Koulikoro, they more frequently call to mind our own Atlantic strands, being formed, not of the white impalpable dust of the desert, but of the true reddened shingle of the beach. Like the oceans, the Niger possesses its sailors, not merely occasional seamen, but whole populations, privileged to serve it exclusively, living for it and by it alone.

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**A Grass-Covered River.**

Paddling being no longer possible, the men, leaning heavily on their bamboos, push the boat vigorously through the grass, which, parting in front, closes together behind us with loud rustling and crackling. We are no longer upon the water, but seem, and it is a truly exotic sensation, to be sliding under a tropical sun over grassy steppes, streaked with watery paths. This region of navigable grass is a world apart; the repeated passage of canoes has worn away the green and traced ribbons of water on its surface, in the same manner that the constant tread of man and beast upon the earth destroys the grass and exposes the bare soil. These paths, as conventionality would require of them, are beautifully flowered. Placid water lilies adorn their surface with cups of white, mauve, and yellow, and they are further encompassed by a strange tropical bindweed, looking like chaplets of floating onions. With this trivial, perhaps, but certainly apt, comparison, they possess another point of resemblance; they are edible and are greatly esteemed by the native in times of dearth.

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**The Boatmen of the Niger.**

The Bosos is not only the fisherman, he is also the boatman, of the Niger, and I have seen him exert admirable physical qualities in this latter capacity, yielding nothing in sobriety and endurance to the ocean-going sailor. The six or eight men forming the crew of my boat worked day and night, alternately sitting to wield the paddle when the water was deep, and standing when the bottom could be felt to ply the long bamboo poles. This variation was the only relaxation they allowed themselves besides a few moments for their meals. And what meals they were! If I had permitted it, a few handfuls of millet seed, neither cooked nor ground, but merely moistened with water, would have amply satisfied them. Sometimes, when the moon was late in rising or slumber proved too inviting, one of their number would chant some monotonous and melancholy refrain, to which the singer improvised brief couplets, which were taken up in chorus by his comrades. Now and again they would rouse themselves to greater exertions by their cry of "Tara, (quickly,) tara, Bosos!" The six or seven days of our journeying were only broken by some four or five hours of indifferent repose, uncomfortably snatched at the bottom of the boat, and disturbed by the continued paddling of their companions. Could any men of our race furnish a like example of endurance? The chatter and laughter were a little less, perhaps, in the last few days, and they had recourse rather more frequently to powdered tobacco, (their only stimulant,) which some thrust up their nostrils and others into their mouths.

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**The Black Venus Anadiomenes.**

Fêtes there were provided day and night by the Niger with a variety and splendor that the richest merchant in sugar plums could not have equaled. Its waters were now blue as the Mediterranean, now gray as the North Sea, and now again they were appareled in the green of the great ocean; while Venus Anadiomenes, in black, sported upon its banks. If these latter were not smilingly coiling their tresses, it was only because their hair was short and greased with butter. Failing this poetic occupation, they were engaged in alternately scrubbing their cooking utensils and washing their children in the splashing waves. Art, however, lost nothing by that, for, in their constantly changing attitudes, their perfect nudity only served to call attention to their marvelously sculptured torsos and their bronze skins, touched into gold by the brightness of the sunshine.

*TIMBUCTOO, THE MYSTERIOUS. By Félix Dubois. Translated from the French by Diana White. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

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To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men—that is genius.—Emerson.

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Religion is too pure for corporations; it is best meditated on in our privacy, and best acted on in our ordinary intercourse with mankind.—Landor.

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The domestic ox has his horns tipped with brass. This and his shoes are the badges of servitude which he wears as if he would soon get to jacket and trousers.—Thoreau.

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It was great fun to be seventy-five, then you did not have to know everything, and to have an opinion on all subjects.—Asa Gray.

# THE BOOK STORES.

## A Tour of Shelves and Counters—What Each House Has to Show—A Guide and Directory.

Books and stationers' novelties designed for presents during the holiday period just now burden the counters of the leading publishing houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. The displays are unusually attractive. Hard times during the last year affected the publishers as well as other kinds of business. Fewer books have perhaps been sold than in 1895, but sales have now begun to improve greatly, as is natural at this season, and heavy buying will doubtless be the rule until the new year sets in. Choice bindings, combined with superior letter press, serve to make the present display particularly attractive. Illuminated covers still reign. In novelties, such as calendars, booklets, &c., the art displayed is notable, the costlier pieces being gorgeous indeed.

In the following pages will be found what is believed to be the most complete guide and directory to the books now offered that has been published. With an introduction dealing with some of the more important books of each house is printed a classified list, (alphabetically arranged as to publisher's surnames,) of the books produced by such houses, the form and arrangement being such as, it is hoped, will enable the reader to find from an examination of the lists the books he is in search of.

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"Driving for Pleasure" is a fine volume which will take rank both as the recognized authority and also as one of the most elaborately illustrated and beautiful of the books dealing in any way with the horse. Of this book it has been properly said: "The want of a book which treats directly of the proper appointments of sporting and non-sporting vehicles has prompted the preparation of this work. The numerous horse shows held throughout the country have developed a desire for information among the onlookers, as well as among those who drive actively and passively without the possibility of satisfying it except through the medium of the obliging friend, who, in nine cases out of ten, speaks without knowledge. It is believed, also, that this desire for exact information regarding appointments, horse, harness, and harnessing, bits and bitting, the stable, and other kindred matters, is shared by a very large number of owners of one, two, or three horses, who wish their stables and equipages, however modest, to be appointed correctly and in accordance with the dictates of practical experience. The author's (Francis T. Underhill) qualifications for this task include not only twenty years of driving, but also a long service as judge at horse shows, which has furnished unlimited opportunities for the study and comparison of equipages. The result of the lessons which he has learned, the errors which he has noted, and the points of special merit which have come to his attention while passing in review thousands of equipages, have very naturally furnished unusual advantages for the preparation of a book which has been undertaken with some hesitation, and yet in a belief, founded on experience, that a work of this kind is greatly needed. In the endeavor to consider each subject without partiality, every available means of obtaining the necessary authentic information has been employed."

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Everything artistic in the calendar and toy book line, arrayed in tempting profusion, is seen at the Messrs. Putnam's, and, as usual, there's apparently no end to choice books. Among those more suitable for holiday buyers may be mentioned "Rome of To-day and Yesterday," by John Dennie. In this handsomely illustrated volume Mr. Dennie has attempted to present within moderate compass the results of a wide range of special reading, and of a careful and critical examination of each one of those columns and masses of masonry, arches, ornaments, and fragmentary pavements which, collectively, are called "the ruins of ancient Rome." The aim of the author has been to explain, in some measure, what the ruins mean, when and why these buildings were erected, and to tell something about each and its builder, and thus to link in one continuous story the whole line of centuries covering the history of pagan Rome.

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# BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

In his "An Editor's Retrospect," Mr. Charles A. Cooper tells how he reported the first of Thackeray's lectures on the "Georges." Calling on Thackeray and expecting to receive a compliment, the reporter asked: "Was the report good as far as it went?" Thackeray's reply was: "Confound it, Sir, that is what I complain of. If the report had not been good I should not have cared. The public would have seen that it was rubbish that I could not have written." Mr. Cooper knew Samuel Warren of "Ten Thousand a Year" fame, and represents him as the most conceited of men and anxious for applause. Of these traits he must have been conscious, for he said: "I cannot help it. It is weak and foolish. I should have more respect if I were less vain. But the opportunity of attracting attention is, I regret to say, too much for me."

The Macmillan Company publish the fifth volume of Henry Craik's "English Prose," the subject being "The Nineteenth Century." The prior volumes are devoted to the fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The selections are made from writers of the first distinction

Mr. John George Marks has written "The Life and Letters of Frederick Walker." Mr. Walker illustrated many of Thackeray's books. The publishers are the Macmillan Company.

Messrs. Anderson & Kiraly issue a theatrical guide, and in the December number is a full account of plays, players, and playhouses. The Brooklyn theatres are now included in the publication, with diagrams of the seating capacities of all the houses.

It is argued, and with entire fitness, that Harriet Beecher Stowe should have her name cut in stone among those notable women whose names are inscribed on the roll of honor in the Boston Public Library.

Mr. W. O. Stoddard's "The Boy Wreckers," in four parts, will appear in the weekly numbers of Harper's Round Table.

"Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth," by Sydney George Fisher, is now almost ready, and will be published by Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia. Mr. Fisher's former volume, "The Making of Pennsylvania," was a successful one.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., among standard works suitable for the holidays, publish Mr. Fraser Rae's "Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan." New knowledge is had therein of Sheridan. The author has had access to the family papers, which were in the possession of Sheridan's great-grandson. Lady Dufferin has written an introduction to the volume. The same publishers have Ramsay and Rowan's "Cuba" and Chevrillon's "In India." Francke's "Social Forces in German Literature" is to be considered a standard work. Praise has been passed on it by ex-President White of Cornell as a work "valuable to all who are interested in the progress of the race." The fiction published by the Messrs. Holt includes "The Quicksands of Pactolus," "A Stumbler in Wide Shoes," "The Prisoner of Zenda." The last-named romance is now in its thirty-sixth edition, and of that remarkable novel of Mr. Ford's, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," the Messrs. Holt announce a fourteenth edition.

Little note has been taken of the death of Mr. Coventry Patmore, who, born in 1823, in 1863 wrote his beautiful poem, "The Angel in the House." "The Unknown Eros," written when he was fifty-four, has, with the first, a good place in English literature.

What will the Grand Old Man be doing after this? Years ago he told us that the Greeks only could distinguish between, say, a red and a blue, and consequently the old Greek dandy had no appreciation of the "nuances" in his get-up. According to The London Daily News, the newest idea is that the poems of the Odyssey took place in Sicily. The public might stand that kind of thing, but now Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that Homer was not a man at all, but that the author of the Odyssey was a woman, and wore not the petticoat, but, say, the chiton. Maybe the gentle Sappho never wrote her poems, but some coarse man. Perhaps we may yet unsex the author of Caesar's "Commentaries."

"The Boston Cooking School Cook Book," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, is the latest contribution to culinary lore.

The Field and Stream of St. Paul, Minn., published by John P. Burkhard, and having for editors Charles Hallock and Mark Biff, has become a leading authority on the subject of game and forest conservation. The text is excellent, and the illustrations are as good as can be.

The late Sir Benjamin Richardson was on intimate terms of friendship with George Cruikshank, and in Richardson's forthcoming "Memories and Ideals" there will be some interesting remembrances of the great English caricaturist.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Mr. T. J. Wise have finished the second volume of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century." This volume will contain much interesting matter relative to Tennyson.

"Japanese Illustration," by Mr. Edward Strange, will be published by the Messrs. Bell. There will be eighty prints representing Japanese art.

The most dramatic of all lives was that of Ferdinand Lassalle. Mrs. Elizabeth Evans has written a new life of Lassalle, with particular reference to his relationship with Helen von Donniges.

The Arena Publishing Company of Boston has been reorganized, and is to be recapitalized. The work of The Arena in the past will be, it is trusted, continued in the future. In addition to The Arena magazine, the company publishes books. The present business manager is Mr. C. Selden Smart.


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The issue of Sunday, December 13, will contain many interesting features, including:

A full-page portrait of Lillian Nordica in the title-role of Isolde.

The Government Weather Bureau in this city is fully described and illustrated, the pictures including a portrait of Weather Forecaster Elias B. Dunn in his office, and a remarkable photograph, never before published, of the structure in which the weather-recording instruments are housed.

An entertaining description of the University Settlement, at 26 Delancey Street, is given, with appropriate photographs taken specially for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pictures will be presented of Olin Warner's beautiful bronze doors for the Congressional Library at Washington; portraits of the two noted Cuban leaders, Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo; John Walton Sellick will write about Curious Clocks, and there will be published a complete story—"Weighed and Found Wanting"—by H. S. Brodie.

Mr. E. A. Dithmar, the dramatic editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, contributes a comparative review of the acting of Richard Mansfield, Herbert Beerbohm Tree, and Edward S. Willard, with a critical summary of other incidents of the theatrical week, which is illustrated with portraits of Mr. Willard, Fanny Davenport, Charles Richman, Nancy McIntosh, Edwin Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier; Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic, devotes two pages to the Damrosch Opera Company, in connection with which are presented many portraits of the leading members; and Mr. F. W. Halsey, the literary editor, takes "Rome, the Eternal City," as his topic. The Review is illustrated with eight views of Roman ruins.

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